

GUEDES
QUESTIONS

1579







H. III. Guy

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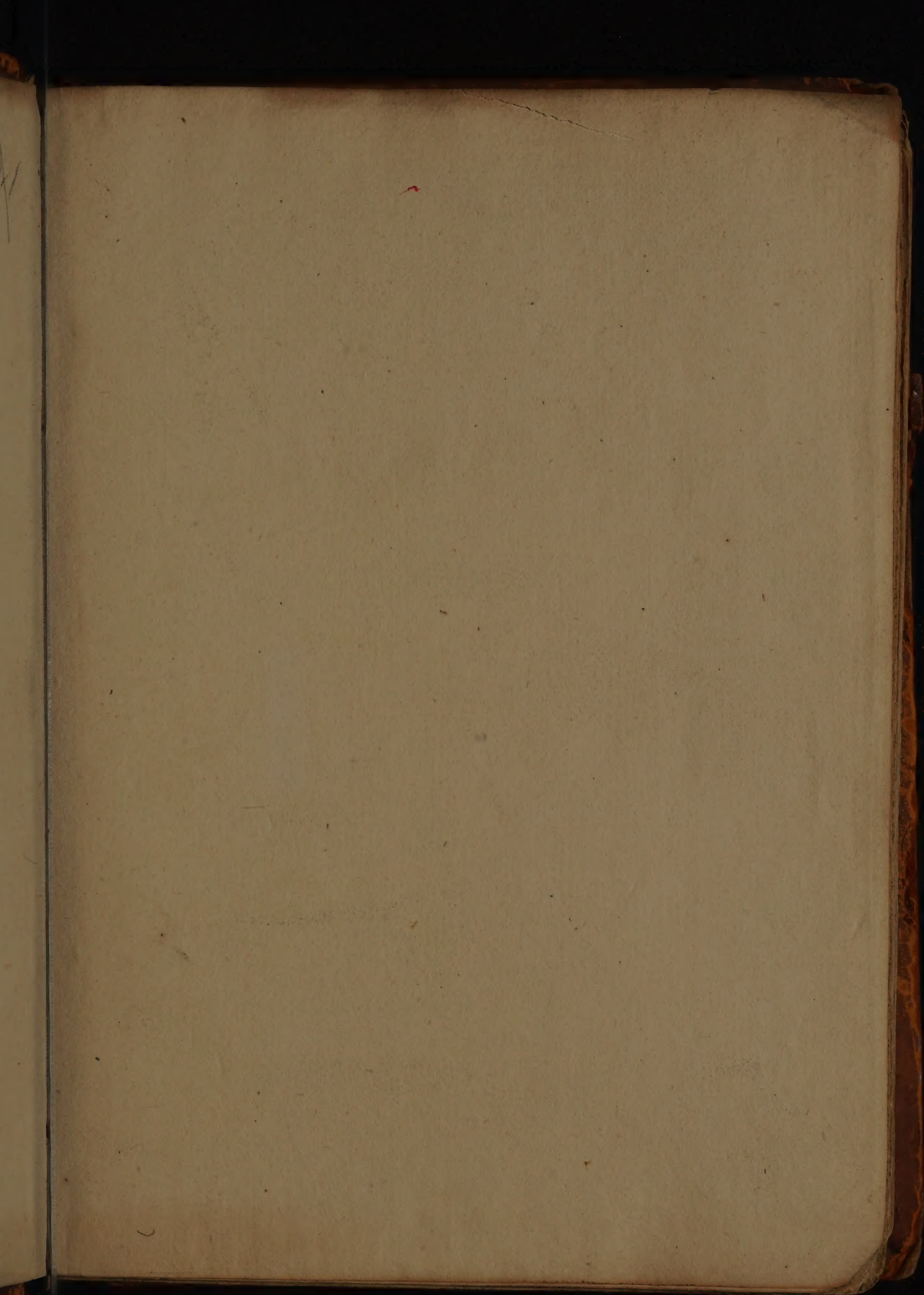
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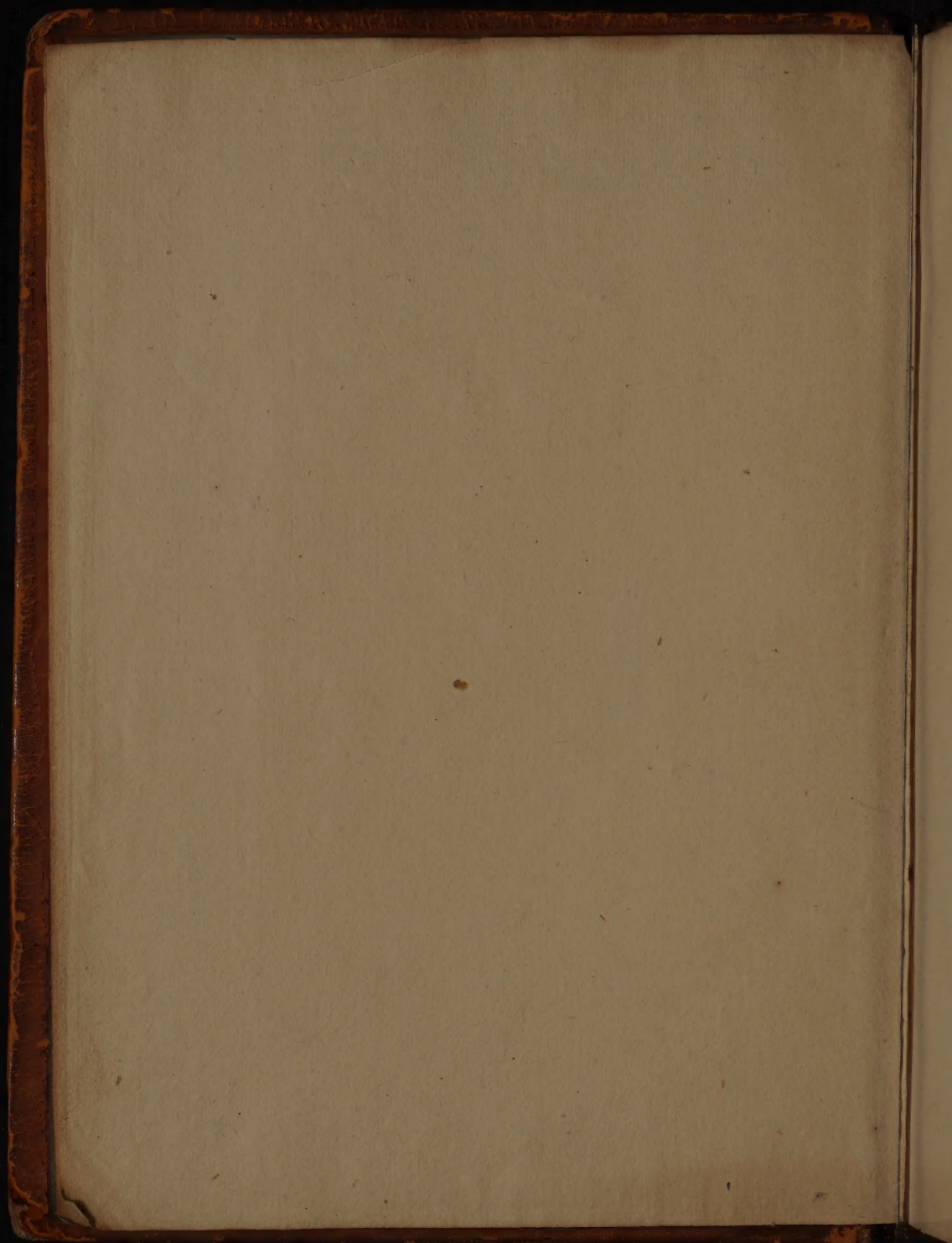
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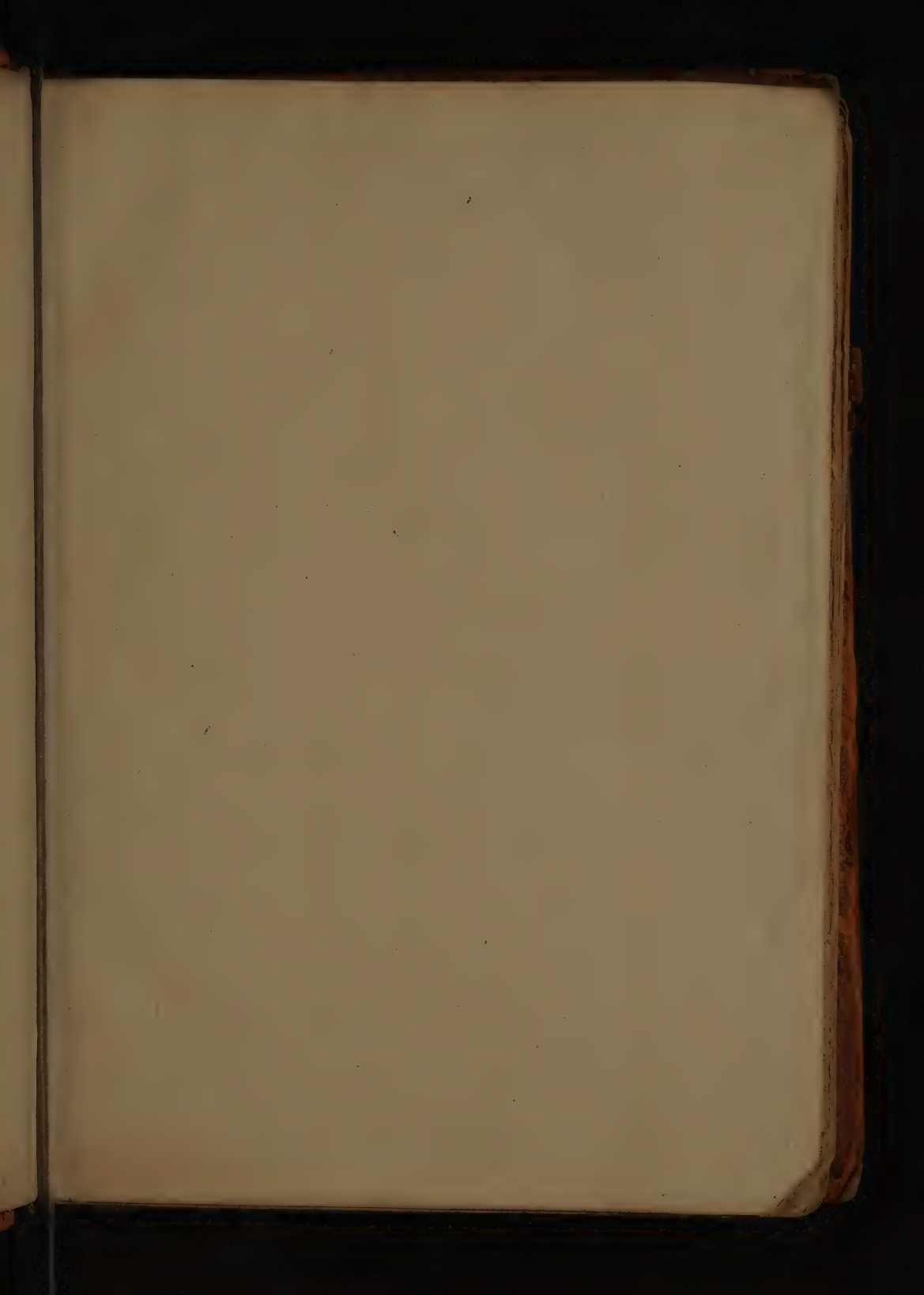
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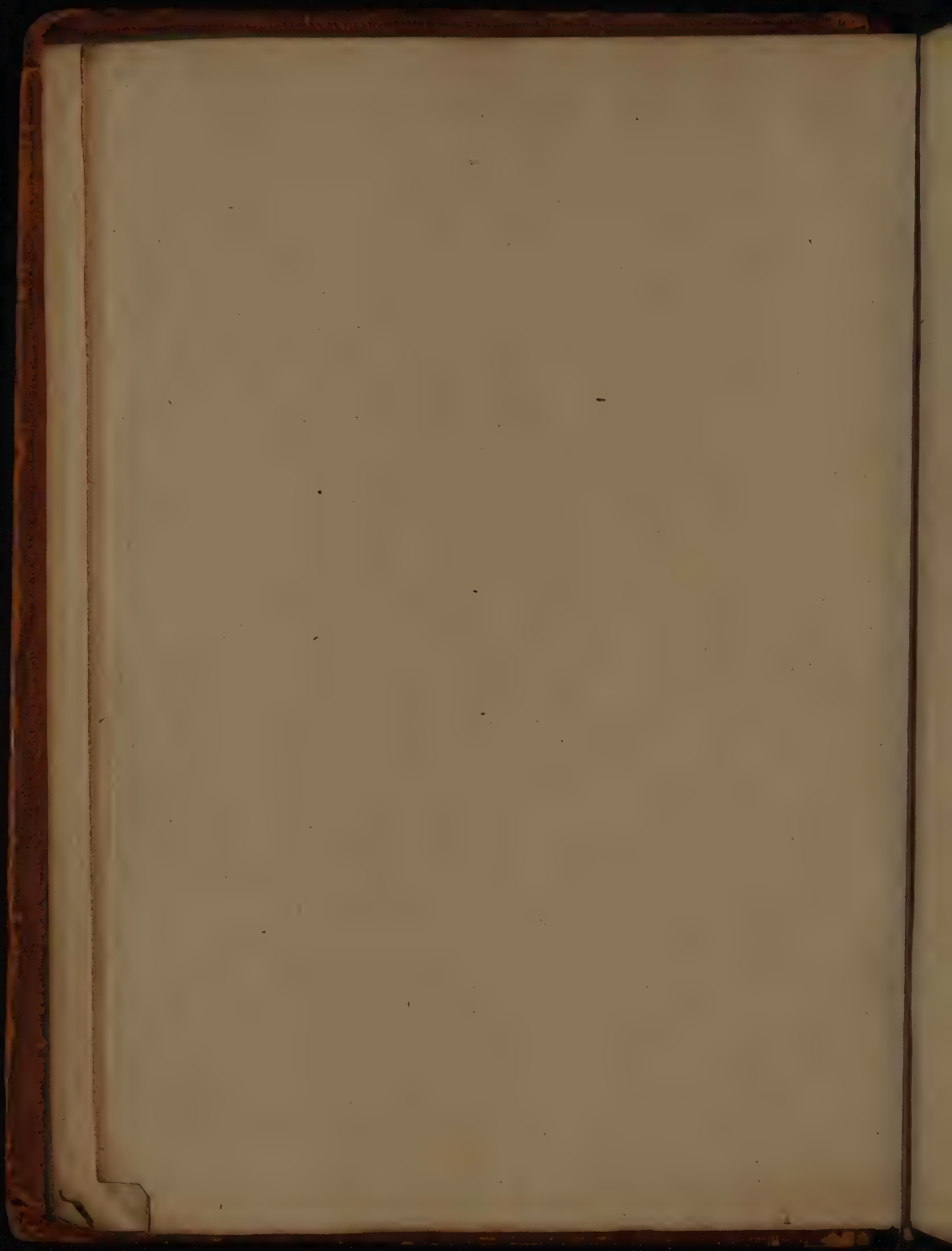
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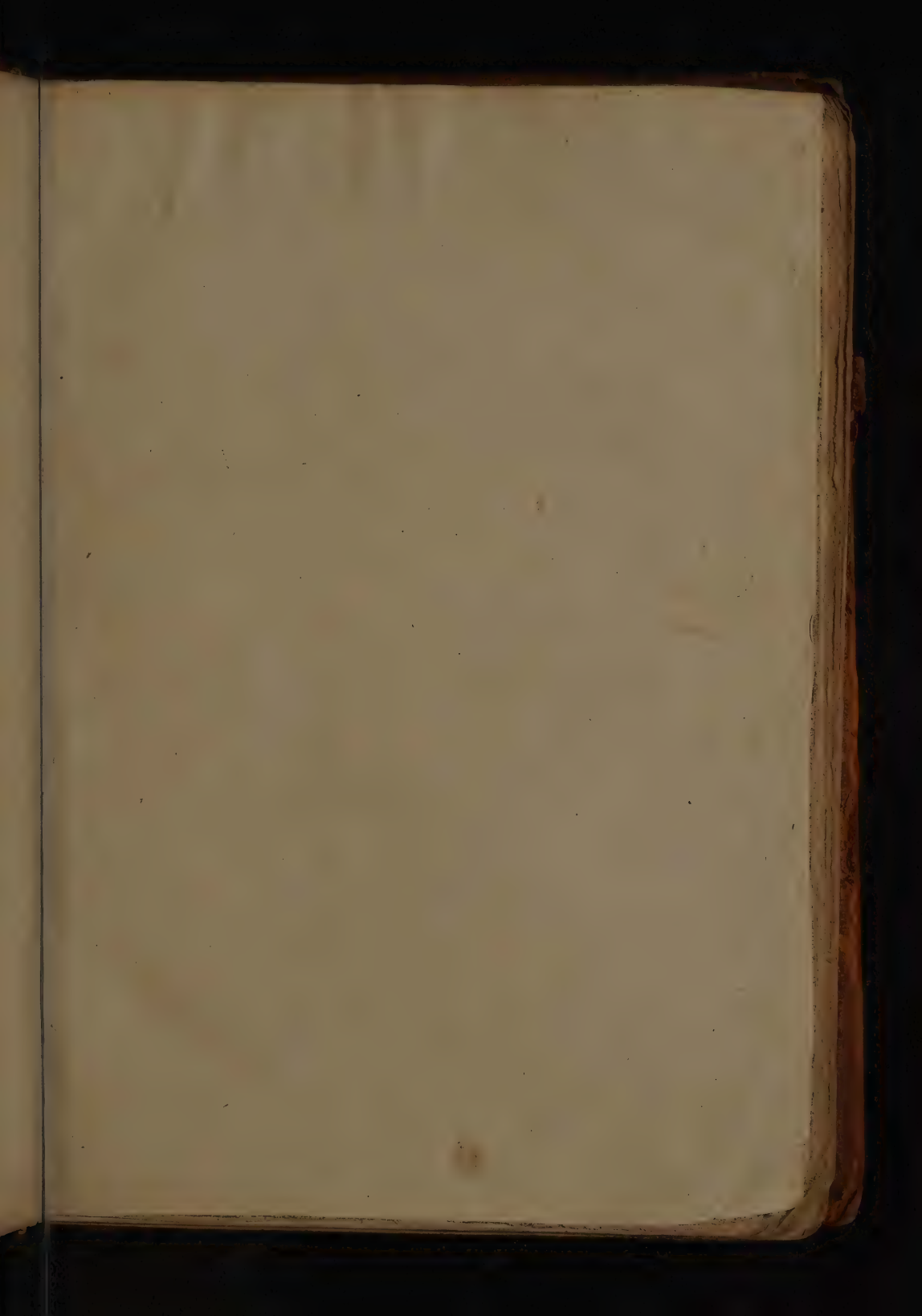
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R. Farmer.

A Trans. of "Ghal Gydo" from
the Trench of Copland, was for
1541. See Herbert. p. 373.

OWEN EUSTICE
W. E. mee
GVYDOS QUESTIONS,

NEWLY CORRECTED.

Charles Wherevnto is added the thirde *Richard*

and fourth booke of Galen, with a treatise for the
helps of all the outward parts of mans body.

And also an excellent Antidotary contain-
ing diuers receipts, as well of anti-
cient as latter wyters: saythfully
corrected by men skilfull in
the sayd Arte.

A vvorke both learned and profitable, for
Chirurgions, the lyke wheroff be.
fore this tyme hath not
bene Printed.

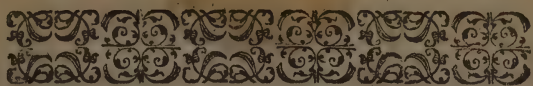


*The booke That
I had of Iohn
Godfree*

IMPRINTED AT
London by Thomas East.

[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side. Some words like "the" and "we" are faintly visible.]

[Text from the adjacent page, visible on the right edge. It appears to be a list or a series of entries.]



¶ George Baker, Master in
Chirurgery, to the
Reader.



Among the sage sayings of Solon, being an auncient Philosopher of Athens, this is continually to be bozne in mynde, that hee onely dyd glozy of the good gifts which he receued of the Godds, namely, waring olde he dyd learne some thing euery daye, either in good learning or behauioz:

the which Philosopher being an heathen man, I wold we Christiāns could followe hys like example. I feare me for hys most part we neither giue thāks to god, nor apply our selues to any good study, nay, rather there be some that will speake euill of them that apply their studie to the knowledge of their profession, and especially the professors of the Arte of Chirurgery, being ignorant in the principles thereof, are not ashamed to affirme and say, that they haue no neede of any moze but onely the practise, thinking it sufficient to open a Veyne, to apply their kinds of Vnguents, Cataplasmes, or Plasters, without knowing the facultie of them, and in the meane tyme in their Incisions cut crosse the Mus-

A.ij.

cles,

To the Reader.

cles, Tendons, and Sinewes, to the great damage of the diseased, and oftentimes in their cures, applies that to an inflammation, which shoulde bee to Oedema: a Canker for a simple inflammation, the Leprosie for the Dockes: and for a virulent ulcer, a foule, filthie and rotten ulcer. By which abuses oftentimes the action of the members are corrupted & lost, and for the most part the diseases are made incurable. And to be short, they doe paine and torment the people in so many fashions and sorts, that in the ende they take away life, without any punishment for their deserts. Who would not iudge that these kinde of people are worthy to bee punished with some rigorous punishment. I am no Judge here in, nor doe not take vpon me to iudge the: but I woulde faine friendly admonish all those that finde themselves guiltie of the fault to seeke to amend it, and thinke what a precious thing you worke vpon. It is the Temple of God, his owne Image, the most precious creature that euer God made. Applye your selues to your studie, or els rather leaue it altogether: doe not care more for your owne perticular gaine, then for the sauing of a great many. I woulde to God it lay in me to redresse it, then my good will should some be seene here in: and in the meane time till I can doe better, I haue taken some paines in an olde booke being brought to me by the Printer, called Guydos Questions, desiring me to haue it corrected. In the which Coppy, I founde Imprinted so many faults, so euill Orthographie, so ill poynted, ill distinct, and in many places whole lynes left out, so that I could not make a perfect worke except it had bene new made, and the olde phrase altered, the which I durst not do: for being before imprinted, many haue the booke, & woulde thinke a great presumption in me to alter it so much as it had neede off, and especially
being

To the Reader.

being of so excellent a Doctors making, as Guydo was. Therefore I shall desire all those that shall see it, not to condemn me, though you shall read some evil phrases in it. For I am sure it is amended in a thousand places, and yet not so perfect as I would it should have bene, if it had not bene for the reasons aforesaid, as may be seen in the olde Coppy, if the one be perused with the other: so that now the students in this Arte shall much more profite by it then before, both for the mending of the Orthographie, and also for the correcting of many wordes of Arte. To which booke is newly added þe Epitomie of the third booke of Galen, of the Composition of Medicines, being by me Englished. Then followes the fourth booke of the Method of Galen being imprinted in the olde Coppy.

Also a brieve cure for diseases of all parts of mans body. And last of all an excellent Antidorary according to þe Alphabet, for all manner of Medicines, which are used in the Art of Chyrurgerie, chose out of al the best Authoys that haue written both olde and new: For the which Antidotary you are much bound to my brother Clowes for furnishing it with many excellent medicines, as well of his owne as others, beinge the cause of the printing of it, whereunto is made a necessary Table for the better finding out of the whole matter. Wherein hath bene taken great paines

desiring nothing for the same, but good wil,
and good speeches, which is the part
of every good Christian to use,
especiall ye our paynes
tending to a good
ende.

Vale.



The names of the Authors
of this Woorke.

Andernacus.	Haliabbas.
Aeginata.	Keble.
Archigine.	Lacuna.
Auicenna.	Lanfrancus.
Baptista Monta-	Leuina Limnia.
tanus.	Mesue.
Brunus.	Montispefful.
Banester.	Manardi.
Bakerus.	Nicholaus.
Calmeteus.	Occo.
Clowes.	Paracelsus.
Democratus.	Rondeletius.
Fallopious.	Rhazes.
Fauentinus.	Tagaltius.
Guydo.	Vesalius.
Galenus.	Valeriola.
Hollerius.	Vigo.
Henricus.	Weckerus.



¶ A prayer necessary to be sayde of
all Chirurgiens.



Almightie, eternal, impassible, and incomprehensible Lord God: which hast created all thinges of nothing, & man out of the slime of the earth, setting him in Paradise, to liue euer in felicitie: from which he most disobediently fell into this world of infirmities. Which infirmities yet neuertheless thou hast (of thy great mercy) so pitied: that for the helpe and curation of them, thou hast (by thy special grace) giuen vertue vnto trees, herbes, rootes, beastes, foules, fishes, woymes, stones and metallles. And in fine hast left nothing, among all that thou hast made without a proper vertue, for man his vtilitie and helpe in time of neede: and hast also most graciously giuen knowledge vnto men, for to vse and minister thy creatures to the help of their griefes. Graunt vnto me most mercifull God, that (as I truly beleue and faithfully trust, that all health and vertue commeth from thee,) I may so know and vse thy creatures to the helpe of my christian bretheren and neighbours, in that Art that I through thy prouidence, haue from my youth vp bene trained & instituted vnto: y not onely I for the prosperous successe of mine Art, but my poore patients also and all other together, may praise & honour thy holy and blessed name, which liuest and reigest one God in Trinitie, and Trinitie in vnitie, world without ende. Amen.

CERTEINE QUESTI-

ons of Chyrurgery, with the aunsweres
therevnto.

Question.



What is Chyrurgery?

Aunswere. Chyrurgery is science,
that teacheth the manner and qualitie
to worke, principally in knitting, in cut-
ting, and exercising other woorkes of
the hande. In healing of man, as much
as it is possible. And here science is put for kinde.
And albeit that Chyrurgery is of it selfe properly by
arte, and no science, yet for the bonde and affinitye that
arte and science haue each with other, sometime vn-
properly, that which is Arte, is called science, and
that which is science is called Arte. It is otherwise
sayde (and better) that Chyrurgery is in two man-
ners. One is, that sheweth onely, so that by it we can
doe nothing as touching the operation, and that pro-
perly is called Science, as we saye in Philosophie, that
there bee five manners of simple Apoftumes, that
is to witte, foure humeralles, one Aignous, and the
other Mentous. The other manner of Chyrurgery,
is vsaunce, that is to say, that it teacheth to vse, that
hee that knoweth it may helpe himselfe therewith
as many times and as often as hee will, as tou-
ching Chyrgurgicall operations, so that by it hee is go-
uerned and ruled when hee will vse it, as by the Chy-
rurgery that hee hath in his vnderstandinge, that tea-
cheth him, that in all hot Apoftumes he ought to put
and laye to it Repercussive saue vnto them that are
in the Emunctories, and to such as be venemous.
This Chyrurgery or Arte that thou hast in thine
vnderstanding, teacheth thee to worke and vse ma-
nually

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nually in medicines, and is properly called Arte and not science. And in the ende of thy definition beside the particulers that are put for differences that are set vnto that which is possible, for it is not possible to all Chyrurgions to heale al them that are diseased & soze.

Question. In what case ought a Chyrurgion to vse very cure? And in what cases is hee permitted to vse onely palliative cures.

Answer. In all cases, ought he to vse very cure, except in thre cases, where as alonely he is permitted the cure palliative. The first is, when the disease of themselves are vncurable, as Lazary. The seconde, for the inobedience of the patient to suffer the paynes that he ought, because his might cannot suffer it, as is the Canker in a perticuler member. The thirde, if by the cure of such a disease, there followeth a greater inconvenience, as into euill inueterate sozes, or into olde Eumeroides, if there be not alway lefte an issue there as any daunger is, for feare to fall into Hydropisie or Paralytie, as Ipocras saith in his Aphorismes.

Question. Whereoff is named Chyrurgerie.

Answer. It is so named of Chyr: that is a hande, and of Gow: that is operation; for it is a science that teacheth to worke by hande, that is manually.

Question. What is the subiect of Chyrurgerie?

Answer. The subiect of Chyrurgerie is the body of man that is diseased and soze, able to be healed: for it is there about that the Chyrurgion worketh.

Question. What is the effect of Chyrurgerie.

Answer. The effect thereof is to take away the disease of mans body, and to keepe it in health, as much as it is possible.

Question. In how many kindes or parts is Chyrurgery deuised.

Answer. Iohannes saith, that generally it is deuised in two, that is to say, to worke in soft members, as in the

the flesh: And to worke in harde members as the bones. And perticularly Chyrurgerie is deuised in v. That is to say, to worke in woundes, in Apostumes, in sores, and in restorations, and in other things belonging to handie operation.

Question. What diuers operations exerciseth the Chyrurgion.

Aunswere. In thre diuers operations. That is to say, dissolue the thing continued, knit y^e thing seperated, and put out the superfluous thing. To dissolue y^e thing continued, is by incising, cutting, or scaturusing. To reioine the separte, as in consoliding the woundes, & redusing the lyps: And to put out the superfluous things, as in curing Apostumes to cleanse the & put away y^e coares.

Question. How many and what yrons ought a Chyrurgion to beare in his case with him.

Aunswere. He ought to haue v as Cisers, Pippers, Launcets, Rasours and Pædes.

Question. How many and what oyntments commonly ought the Chyrurgion to beare with him.

Aunswere. Foure: That is to say, an Oyntment Basilicon for to rype, Apostolorum to cleanse, Aureum to encrease flesh: And the white oyntment for to drie & binde, and de Althea for to souple.

Question. Of how many things and what things the Chyrurgion taketh his intentions for to heale sore folkes?

Aunswere. That after Galen in his Theraperticke they are taken of thre things. That is of things against nature, of naturall things, and of vnnaturall things, and also of their Annexes. And first he taketh this indication of things against nature, that is to say, to the knowledge of the maladye in his nature, after Galen, in the seconde of his Theraperticke. And then come vnto the naturall, and after to the vnnaturall; and their Annexes. And so after his
B.ij. indication

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Indication be taken he ought to proceed to the healing of the patient in all that may lye in him possible. And let the Chyrurgion note that it is sayd, in all that may lye possible in him bicause it is not alway possible. And with what things & how. For as Galen sayth toward the ende of his third booke, and in the seauenth of his said Therapertick, if the intentions Curatiues are few, and accorvng, the cure is easie to the Chyrurgion, as in a simple wound. But where there is many considerations which in it selfe are contrarie, as in a hollow wound and Apostumate & nigh to a noble member, the Chyrurgion ought to consider thre things.

The first is, if there be two contrary diseases, whereoff the cure of the one letteth the other (which is most doubtfull and dangerous if it remayne) in such case as he ought to beginne his cure at the most dangerous, and where there is most peryll in the remayninge of it, and oftentimes more soone in the accidentes that happeneth in a soze, then in the soze it selfe. And when a great fluxe of bloud overcommeth in any wounde or any soze frettinge, that hath corroded any baine, in such case often he must leaue the healinge of the soze for to entende to the fluxe of the bloude that is so great. Likewise if in a soze were any sinewe that was pricked, whereof followeth Crampe, there must he beginne at the pricking of the sinewe for danger of the spasme, which is most perillous. The seconde thinge that the Chyrurgion ought to consider is, if one of the sayde diseases be not the cause of the other, and nourisheth not the other. In such case he ought to beginne at the cure of it that is the filler and nourisher of the other. For till that that which is the causer of the other be totally extypped, the healing cannot be.

Question. How many considerations ought the Chyrurgion

rurgion to haue touching his forme and general manner to worke manually?

Aunswere. After Arnold de villa noua, he ought to haue iiiiij. The .j. is, he ought to consider what operation it is that he ought to doe to mans body. And it is knowen by the diuision of the operations of Chyrurgerie aforesayd, that is to knit the thing deuided.

The second consideration is, that he ought to consider wherfoze he worketh. And this is knowne by the general intention of Chyrurgerie, that commaundeth to doe the operations vnto the body of man profitably, with confidence or surenesse. The thirde consideration is, that he ought to consider if such operations be necessary and conuenable to be done to mans body. And this he knoweth when it cannot be healed otherwise. And the fourth consideration is, that the Chyrurgion ought to knowe how to bestow his remedies to the body of man. In these considerations the Chyrurgion ought to take heede in doing all things that he ought to doe, as touching this operation, as well befoze the working as after. The which iiiiij. considerations thou mayst haue and perceiue by such an example. If thou wilt draw wafer from the bellies of Dropsies by manuell operation. First thou oughtest to consider that the operation which thou wilt do is to draw out the sayd water. Secondly, thou oughtest to consider wherfoze thou dost it, for it is for to heale, or at the least way to give ease. Thirdly, whether such operation be necessary, needfull, or possible. And thou oughtest to wit that it is necessary at least wayes: if thou wilt heale the Bodies of Dropsies confirmed, and thou knowest that it is needfull and possible if the might of the patient be strong, for if it be weake be wel ware for to doe it. And fourthly thou oughtest to consider the manner to doe it, which is such. First lay thy Patient vp right, and then with a rasour cut the skin of his belly vnder the nauell vnto

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the voyde places that are betwæne the Ciphac and the Mirac. And also thou oughtest to make incision on the left side, if the disease come of the right side. Contrariwise make the incision on the right side, if it come from the left, and then put a lyttle Quill oz Ræde into the hole wherewith thou shalt draw out of that water, after the strength of the Patient. And when thou wilt draw no moze, take away the quill, and let the skin of the belly go, that wil close the hole that no moze water come out. And when thou wilt draw any moze, do as thou didst before.

Question. How many and what conditions ought a Chyrurgion to haue?

Answer. Foure, the first is, that he ought to bee learned & a clarke, & not onely in the principles & beginning of chyrurgerie, but likewise in Philosophie, & asmuch in Theoricke as Practicke. For in Theoricke he ought to know the naturall things, & vnnatural, & against nature. First he ought to know the vnnatural things, & chiefly y^e Anatomie, for without it nothing can be done surely in Chyrurgery, as it appeareth afterward moze plainly. Also he ought to know y^e complexion of his patient, for after y^e diuersitie of y^e nature of y^e bodies, ought the medicines to be diuersified, as Galen declareth al a long in his Therapertick against Theillus. And by like reason ought he for to know the strength. Secondly he ought to know the vnnatural things, that is the meat, y^e drinke &c. for they are cause of al health when they be vsed as they ought to be. And also they be causes of all maladies when they are euill vsed. Thirdly, he ought to haue the knowledge of things against Nature which are three. The disease, the causes, and the accidents of the disease. First, he ought to know the disease.

Secondely, the cause thereof, for if hæ bee healed otherwise (it should not be of a Saints disease, as god olde

olde women say) it should be but case of aduenture.
 Thirdly, he ought to know the accidents that chaunce
 to come in diseases, for oftentimes it preuarieth the
 selfe same cure of the diseases, as Galen declareth in the
 beginning of the booke y he sent to Glaucon his disci-
 ple. As I sayd befoze he ought for to know y unnatur-
 rall things, & to minister them as they ought, that are
 meate, drinke, &c. Also by this ye shall vnderstand that
 the Chyrurgion ought to know how to minister medi-
 cines laxatiues, which are one of the instruments of
 Physicke as of Chyrurgery, without the which the sci-
 ence of Chyrurgerie cannot be complete. And this hee
 ought to know as touching the practize. Thus then ap-
 peareth the verification of the first condition that a
 Chyrurgion ought to haue, for he ought to be lette-
 red & learned. And this condition declareth Galen in
 the first booke of the Theraperticke against Thepillus,
 where he saith at this point. If Physitions had nothing
 to doe with Astronomie, Geometrie, Logicke, Gram-
 mer, nor w other good doctrines, the Coblers, Carriers
 of lether, Carpenters, Smithes, and such manner of
 people would leaue their crafts and runne to Physick,
 and become Physitions. The second condition y a Chi-
 rurgion should haue, is to be expert, and ought to haue
 seene other masters worke. And this witnesseth Auen-
 zoar, when hee sayde thus. It behoueth that euery
 Physition first know and then to haue vse and experi-
 ence.

The thirde condition that a Chyrurgion ought to
 haue is, that he ought not to be a foole, vnwittie, nor of
 rude vnderstanding. But as Haly saith in the thirde
 booke de Regni, he ought to be a man of good memozy,
 of good iudgement, of good diligence, of a clere sight,
 whole of minde and of his members, with slender fin-
 gers and a stedfast hande without shaking. The
 fourth condition that a Chyrurgion shoulde haue, is
 that

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that he ought to be wel manered, bold, & sure in things that be not to be feared. And doubtful, & feareful in perillous things. And ought to eschew al desperate cures, and ought to be gentle to his patientes, well willing to his company, wittie in prognosticating, chaste, sober, meeke and mercifull, not auaricious, nor extorcioner for money, but after the capacitie of the Patient, and the facultie receiued, competent and moderate reward.

Question. How many and what conditions ought the Patient to haue that will be healed by the Arte of Chyrurgerie.

Aunswere. That he ought to haue iij. conditions. The first. y he ought to be obedient to his Chyrurgion, as the seruant toward his master, as Galen declareth in the first of his Therapertick. The second condition of the patient, is that he ought to haue trust in his chyrurgion, for he healeth most in whom he trusteth most, as Galen saith in the first booke of Pronostickes. And the thirde condition is, that he take patience in himselfe, for patience is it that ouercommeth.

Question. How many and what conditions ought the assistants and seruants or ministers of the Patient haue.

Aunswere. As Galen saith in the ende of the first Commentarie of the Aphorismes. The conditions of the company, ministers, and seruants of them that are diseased ought to be such as pleaseth the patient, so that they ought to haue agreable seruants putte to them, being true, louing, peaceable, gentle, and discret.

¶ Heere beginneth the seconde treatise, wherein is demanded, and aunswered vnto certeine questions and difficulties touching the Anatomie.

Question.

Whether the science of the Anatomie be necessarie and needefull to the Chyrurgion or not.

Aunswere

Answer. Yea, the science of Anatomy is needeful and necessary to the Chyrurgion, as it appeareth by two reasons. The first Galen putteth in the vi. booke of his Theraperticke, and is such, for the Chyrurgions that be ignoraunt in the Anatomie, maye erre in many manners in their incision of sinues and their knittings, the which if they knew the nature of every member, their setting and collygation that they haue in all the body, and with every onely member perticular, if it did happen that they were hurt they should know if the sinewes were cut or not. And by this same reason they should not erre in their incisions. And this reason is confirmed by an example that Henry de Maundeulle putteth, saying that after the same manner that a blinde man worketh in helwing of a log, so doth a Chyrurgion that knoweth not the Anatomie. For like as a blind man helweth on a log knoweth not how much he should helw thereof, nor how, & therfore commonly he erreth in helwing more or lesse then he ought to do. Likewise so doth the Chyrurgion that worketh in mans body without the Anatomie. Also the said Henry approueth the Chyrurgion ought of necessitie to know the Anatomie. For every worke-man is bounde to know the subiect of his worke in which hee worketh, or els he should erre in working. Then lykewise if it so be that the subiect of the Chyrurgion be the body of mankinde, it must be of necessitie that the Chyrurgion do know the body of mankinde in it selfe and in the parts thereof, so then it is necessary for a Chyrurgion to know the Anatomie. And this is for the first part of the Question.

Question. The second part is, to know in how many and what things the science of Anatomie is necessary to the Chyrurgion. That is to say how many profits and vtilities be of the science of Anatomie.

Answer. The science of the Anatomie is necessary and needfull to the Chyrurgion for foure vtilities.

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The first and the greatest is for the meruayle of the great power of God the creator of men, that so hath made them to his lykenesse and forme. The seconde is for to haue the knowledge of the members that may be diseased. The thirde for bicause to haue knowledge to tell the dispositions to come of the members. The fourth is for to heale the diseases that come to the members.

Question. What is Anatomie, and whereoff is it deriuate.

Aunswere. Anatomie is the right determination and diuision of euery particuler member of the bodye of mankinde. And is deriuate of Ana, that is to saye, (night) that is to say (diuision.) Thus Anatomie, is called night diuision of members, done for certeine knowledges.

Question. In how many & which manners ought the science of Anatomie to be taught.

Aunswere. In two manners, that is to say, by way of doctrine as by booke written thereoff. In seeing & reading that which hath bene written by auncient Doctors, and by experience, in deuising and Anatomising the deade corpes. As did Pundy and Boloine, and as lykelwise did master Vertuce, that when he had a dead body by beheading or otherwise, he layd him on a bench in making foure particions. In the first he diuided the nutritiue members, for they be disposed to putrifaction. And in the seconde, spirituall members. And in the thirde, the animall members. And in the fourth the extremities. And vpon euery member ought to be sought ix. things. That is to say, the position, the complection, the substaunce, the quantitie, the number, the figure, the operation, the vtilytie, and what diseases may come therevnto.

Question. What is the body humane?

Aunswere. It is one whole together decozate, with
reasep,

reaſon, compoſed of many and diuers members.

Queſtion. What is member.

Aunſwere. Diuers Authours haue giuen diuers definitions. G. in the firſt booke of the vtilitie of the particles ſaith, it is a body that is not wholly ſeperate, nor wholly conioint to another. And alſo in the firſt booke of his Canon, he defineth it in plurall, and ſayth thus, that members are bodyes, that are engendred of the firſt commixtion of humors.

Queſtion. How many manners of members are found?

Aunſwere. Two: That is to ſay, ſimple members called conſemblables, and members compoſt. The ſimple members are they that may not be deuided into another kinde, but what parte thou takeſt of them it beareth away ſ name and the definition of his whole. As the bone, for what part thou takeſt of the bone be it more or leſſe euer it beareth the name and definition of the bone, for euery parte of a bone is bone, and euery part of a ſinew is ſinew. The compoſt members contrarily be they that may be deuided in other kindes, for no part of them ſeperated beareth not away the name of all. As the hande, the legge, the heade.

Queſtion. How many ſimple members are there?

Aunſwere. There be xi. That is to ſay, the bones, griſtles, or cartilages, the ſinewes, the vaynes, the arteres, the pannicules, the ſtringes. The cordes, the ſkinne, the fleſh, the greace or fatte, the haire, and the nayles.

The which although that veritably they be not members, neuertheleſſe in aſmuch as they haue vtilitie in the body of mankind, and haue regeneration as the members, they be called members though it be vnproperly.

Queſtion. If all the members maye regenerate

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after

after their perdition, and knit againe after their dissolution?

Answer. For to declare that, it behoueth two things to be noted. First the simple members be of two manners. Some be sanguine members of whom the generation is of sanguine matter, as the flesh and the greace. And the other members be spermatike members so named, because they haue their breeding and beginning of spermatike matter. Secondly it is to be noted that there be two manners of regeneration. One is very regeneration, which is very reformation of the member in the selfe same substance, forme, qualitytie and quantitie: and other such accidents properly as it was afore the corruption and alteration. And the other is regeneration, not very, but like thereto as nigh as may be. And lyke wise there is two manners of consolydation, one is true, that is when both the partes of the thing that is dissolved by seperating, and reassembled and knit without any manner of appearing of the dissolution afore, and without any meanes. And the other is untrue consolydation and like to the other as nigh as can be done, by meanes of the Pore, that the Philosophers call Porus sarcoides. These things understood and noted, I say first, that all sanguine members may regenerate & knit, by very regeneration & consolydation for continually they engendzeth blood inough within the body for to regenerate the substance of the sanguine member lost, & for to reconsolidate & knit it again. I say, secondly the no members spermatike after the losse of their substance may not regenerate because that their matter is attribuate to them at the very beginning of their creation, and after that neuer engender agayne. And also for their solypitie, and because they are weake of heate and moisture. And for these causes and reasons they do not reconsolydate with true reconsolydation, after the dissolution of their seperating, but Nature strenghtening

strengthening alwaies possible things the best that the may, will not leaue them thus dissolute, reioyneth and knitteth them the best that the may, and engendereth a flesh (for to holde the dissolued parts) that is called Porus sarcoides.

Question. Be all the members consemblables of one complexion?

Answer. No, for some be hotte and moist, and the other colde and moyst, and other colde and dry. And of the hotte and drye there is none, for among all members consemblables there is none moze hotte and drye then the skinne that is temperate. And it is not only temperate among the members of mankinde, but also among all the substaunces of things that may engender and corrupt as Galen saith in his first booke of Complexions, and the last Chapter. The members hotte and moyst be the members that are sanguine, as the flesh, the spirits, and the naturall humidities, as willett Auerrois in the second of Colliges. The members colde and moist, are the fleume, fat, or the greace, and the marrowes. The members colde and drye, are al the other members after their degrées, as the bones, the cartilages, the strings or cordes, the leguments, the sinewes, the baynes, arteres and pannicules. And here is the maine sea, whereas it behoueth neyther Phisition nor Chyrurgion to sayle, for a Phisition and Chyrurgion ought for to know the complexion of the members, as naturall Philosophers.

Question. Which are the members composits, and wherefore are they called Organykes and instrumentalls?

Answer. The members composits, be members that are composed of the simple and consemblable members, and therefore they be called Therogenes, that is to say, of diuers natures, and may be deuided in diuers kindes, that is to say, into members consemblables,

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and their parts beareth not alwaye the definition and reason of the whole . As to the seconde question that asketh why they be called organikes & instrumentals? The aunswere is, bicause they are instruments of the soule, as by the hands, the fate, the lyuer, the face, & the semblables.

Question. How be the Organicke members ordeined and composed.

Aunswere. Some of these members be pzincipals, and the other not pzincipals.

Question. How many pzincipal members be there, and how many vnpryncipall?

Aunswere. Ther be foure pzincipals; that is to say, the heart, the lyuer, the brayne, and the genitalis, all the other be called vnpryncipalls.

Question. Of what complection is the heart.

Aunswere. The heart is hot, bicause it is lyke the very burning hot ouen of all the body, from whence commeth the heate to all the body . And albeit that Philosophers haue willed to say that it is temperate, bicause it is pzinciple, and that it giueth beginning of lyfe . Neuerthelesse the heart is drye in his complection, bicause of his composition, for it is composed of strings and pannicles, and of hard and stiffe flesh.

Question. Of what complection is the lyuer.

Aunswere. It is hotte and moist . For the most part of the things that it is composed off, is fleshy, bloody, & therewith are transmised diuers pipes or arteres.

Question. Of what complection is the brayne.

Aunswere. It is colde and moist, bicause it hath a marowly substaunce . Neuerthelesse it differeth from the Marowlye , bicause the Brayne is a sparmaticke member, and the marowly is a sanguine member.

And thereby it is colde in comparison of other members, and that not simply, for all members be naturally hotte.

Question.

Question. Of what complection are the kidneis and the milte?

Aunswere. The kidneis be hotte and moist, howbeit the kidneis be not so hotte as the milte, bicause of the grosse blode that is in the milte, lyke as the milte is not so hotte as the lyuer.

Question. Of what complection is the longes.

Aunswere. Hotte and moist. It is hotte bicause that heat is sent to it from the heart, as Galen saith in the fourth booke of the vitilytie of y particles, and is moist but not so moist as the greace, for it melteth not at the fire as the greace doth.

**Questions vpon the Anatomic
of the skinne or the lether.**

Question.

VVhat is the skinne?

Aunswere. It is a couering of the body of mankinde, that is composed and context and wouen with threds and baynes, with sinewes and arteres, for to defend the body and giue it feeling.

Question. How many manners of skinnes or lether are there?

Aunswere. Two, one is extrin sicke or out forth, and that is properly called lether. The other is intrin sicke, and that is properly called pannicle, rim or skin, as be those of the head that couer the bzaine and the skull, & they that couer the bowells of the body.

Questions vpon the Anatomic of the greace.

Question.

What is the greace.

Aunswere. It is a thing in the humaine body, that is as oyle that chafeth and humecteth the body.

Question. How manye manners of greace bee there.

Aunswere.

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Aunswere. Two: The one is without forth néere to the skin, and that properly is called Adeps or fatnesse. And the other is inward and nigh to the belly, and properly is called Auxunge or fat greace.

¶ Questions vppon the Anathomie
of the flesh.

Question.

How many manners of flesh are founde?
Aunswere. Thre: One is very flesh and proper, and it is founde but in a lyttle quantitie, and one in two places of the body of mankinde. That is on the head of the yeard, and betwene the teath. The other is Granduluster, Odenos, or cruddie and kirkel, as is the flesh of the ballockes, of the dugges and the flesh of the Emuntories. The other is flesh musculous or lacertous, that is hard as Batwme stiffe or knottie. And this is founde in great quantitie, and ouer all the body whereas is any manifest mouings.

Questions vpon the Muscles
and Lacerts.

Question.

What the muscles simple members?
Aunswere. Yea, as touching the sensible iudgement: Howbeit of very truth they are mébers composed of sinewes, of lines, strings, thzids, & flesh that fulfilleth them, and of the panicule that couereth them.

Question. Wherein agréeth and differeth the muscles and lacerts?

Aunswere. It is all one thing, which after diuers considera

considerations hath ben called muscle and lacerte, for it is called muscle for his resemblaunce of a Moule, that in Latine hight Mus. And it is called lacerte, bicause it hath the foyme of a Lizard. For lyke as those two beasts are big in the middle & slender toward the tayle, so is the muscle or lacerte.

Question. What is the manner and how doe the muscles and lacerts procede in the body of mankinde.

Answer. After that the muscle is composed as is aforesaide, from it descendeth rounde strings and cordes that commeth nigh to the ioynts, & which when they be nigh the ioynts they do spread abroad and enlarge, and raise the ioynt all about with the pannicle that couereth the bones. And when they are passed the ioynt, they doe waxe rounde agayne, and returne into cordes and with the flesh make an other muscle.

And of this muscle procedeth and riseth an other round cord and strings that bindeth the ioynt all about and moueth it. And so ceaseth not to proceed till they come to the extreame and furthest particles of the body.

And thus alwaye the muscle procedeth the ioynture. And as the sinewes that procede of the noddle, taketh foyme of muscle at the necke and at the breast, & then commeth to the ioynt of the shoulder. And becommeth rounde strings and spreading flat in comprising al the ioynt, and doe plant them in the bone of the ioynt and moueth it. And when they come from the ioynt of the shoulder, a two or thre fingers breadth, they waxe rounde in corde wise. And with the flesh and string, that commeth from the head to the bone of the shoulder is made muscle vpon the middes of the bone of the ioynture, from which commeth a corde that thre fingers breadth from the elbow, enlargeth and comprisseth all the elbowe and moueth the litle arme. And thre fingers beyonde it waxeth rounde and retourneth into a corde. The which with the string that commeth from

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the necke and with the flesh make a muscle vpon the sayd lyttle arme, of which muscle is made a cord, and thre fingers from the ioynt of the little hande it spredeth and compriseth all the ioynture of the sayd hand, then it twisseth round againe, and entereth the muscle of the middes of the hand, of ¶ which commeth cords, that moue the fingers, by ¶ which things it appereth that the wounds that are made about thre fingers of the ioynts be perillous, for the sinewy cords be made bare of the flesh and apparents. Of the which all onely pycking is cause of spasme or crampe, and of death as Galen saith in ¶ third booke de Regni & in ¶ second of his Theraperticke, which is to be noted of the Chyrurgion.

Questions vpon the Anatomie
of the sinewes.

Question.

Quat is sinew.

Answere. It is a simple member created to giue feeling and moving to the members deputed to nature.

Question. For how many distributary intencions were they created?

Answere. After Galen in the fourth booke of the vtilitie of the particles in the last Chapter, they were created for thre intencions. One is to giue feeling to the Organikes sensitiues. The seconde to giue moving to the motiue and stirring members. And thirdly to giue knowledge to all the other members of the things that hurt them. And it is notably sayd to the sensitive or feeling members. For in the cartilages or gristles, nor in bones, nor glandilous or cruddy flesh the sinewes be not penetrate but in the teeth, as Galen sayth in the booke aforesayd.

Question. From whence breedeth the sinewes?

Answere.

Aunswere. All the sinewes of the body bꝛæde and come out of the bzayne by it selfe, or of the noddle, that is his bicare, betwene the which some bꝛæde of þe foze part of the bzayne, and they be softer and moze pꝛoper to giue feelyng then mouing. And the other come out & bꝛæde of the hinder part of the noddle, which descend from the bzayne, and these be harder, and moze pꝛoper to giue mouing then feelyng.

Question. Is the feelyng and mouing by one selfe sinew alone or by many?

Aunswere. After Galen in the first booke of the interiorours, sometime they are bozne by one sinew alone, and sometime by many.

Question. How many parel or lyke sinewes be ther that without meane spring and bꝛæde of the bzain. And how many parel or lyke sinewes cometh from it by meanes of the noddle.

Aunswere. From the bzaine immediately springeth vij. parells. And xxx. parells come from it by meane of the nuke that bꝛædeth behinde by the ende of þe Losfarn, as Haly Abas saith in his booke de Regali dispositione, in the second sermon of the foze part.

Questions vpon the Anatomie
of the strings or lynes.

Question.

Of what nature be the lynes or strings, and where off bꝛæde they?

Aunswere. They be of the nature of sinewes, howbeit they bꝛæde of the bones.

Question. How many manners of lynes or strings be there?

Aunswere. Two; Some bindeth the bones inward. And the other bindeth the ioynts outward, as Galen sayth in the twelfth booke of the vtilitie of the Particles in the first Chapter, of cōwplynge of bones,

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that

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that they are compysed about with strong bzanchched
strings.

Questions vpon the Anatomie
of the cordes.

Question.

Of what nature are the cordes.

Aunswere. The strings be almost as all of one
nature, for both be of the nature of sinewes, but yet the
cordes more then the strings. For lyke as the strings
be meane among the cordes and the bones, so be the
cordes meane among the strings and the sinewes.

Question. Wherewith bzade the cordes, and whence
take they feeling and mouing?

Aunswere. They bzade of the muscles, and take
feeling and mouing of the sinewes, whereby the mem-
bers are moued.

Question. Wherefoze is it that when the cordes
withoutfozth are cut the member loseth bowing, and
when they withinfozth are cut the member loseth the
stretching.

Aunswere. Albeit the cordes bee rounde when they
issue of the muscle, yet doe they spread when they come
to the ioynt, and they are lynes or strings that are set
rounde about the sayd ioynt, as the cordes about the
member, so that they within fozth draw the member,
and they without fozth do stretch it. And when the one
draweth the other loseth. And so when they are cutte
outwarde the bowing is lost. And when they are cutte
inward the stretching is lost.

Questions vpon the Anatomie of the
veynes and arteres.

Question.

Wherewith

What is a vayne?

Aunswere. It is the place of the bloud of nourishing.

Question. What is artere.

Aunswere. It is the place of the spirituall bloude.

Question. Wherein doe agra and differ the veines from the arteres.

Aunswere. They doe agree in that they be of consemblable distribucion through all the body, that is in bearing of bloude. And they differ in two things. The first appeareth by their definitions aforesaid, that is, that the veines beareth the nourishing bloude, and the arteres the spirituall bloude. The second difference betwene them is taken of the place of their breeding. For the veines breed of the liver, and the arteres of the heart, as Galen sayth in the xvii. booke of the particles.

Question. Do they seporate in any wise one from the other in the body of mankinde, so that the veines may be without the arteres, and the arteres without the veines.

Aunswere. In some places the veines doe seporate from the arteres. And the arteres be founde without veines. As it is manifest both in the armes, and in Rhete mirabile, howbeit no veyne is founde without arteres.

Question. What is the manner of proceeding of the veines and arteres through the body?

Aunswere. When they goe forth of the place of their breeding, they runne forkewise in two parts, the one upward and the other downward, and yet of them euery parte brauncheth & proceedeth vnto the last and extreame parts of the body for to nourish and giue life to all the members thereof.

Questions vpon the Anatomie
of the bones.

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Question.

VV Herefoze are the bones made?

Answer. Bicause they should be the foundation of all the body and sustaining theroff. And therefore they are made hard and strong the better to beare the burthen of al the other. Howbeit some of the bones are made for defence of the inward members, as the bones of the head, the breast bone, and the backe bone.

Question. How many in number are all the bones in a body of mankinde.

Answer. Auicen sayth that there is CC. xliiij. saue the bone that is called (Os laude) whereto the tongue is founded. The which bones thou maist consider and see by the figure here befoze witten, and of which particuler mention shall be made and declared in this present treatie.

Question. How be the diuersities among the bones of the body of mankinde?

Answer. They be diuersified in diuers manners, for some bicause of the ioynts are full of marowes, and the other not. Some are straight, and other crooked. Some are lyttle and some big. And al bones are bigger at the endes then in the middes by reason of the ioynts. And some are embossed for to enter, and other haue vacuities that receiueth. And some haue both the one and the other. And other haue neyther one, nor the other. And of them that haue embossings, and vacuities, some haue them clauelares like keyes as the teeth, & other be sacratils or saw wise, as the skul of the head. And other knottie in each ende as Vlna in the thigh. Other be foueable or hollow as the faucils or forkbones. Other haue both sorts, as the fingers. And they that haue neither one nor other be ioyned solydatiuely, and they that haue the embossings and vacuations be they that make the ioynts, of whome commeth dislocation and other seperations.

Questions vpon the Anatomie of
the cartilages or gristles,

Question,

VVhat is cartilage?

Aunswere. It is a substance as it were
of the kinde of bones, but it is softer or sowpler then
the bone is.

Question. Wherefore were the cartilages made?

Aunswere. For two reasons. One to fulfill the lack
of the bone, as in the palpebres or eye lyddes, the nose
thylls, and eares. The seconde to make the better con-
iunction of the bones with the parts next them, as in
Thorax and parties of the loynes, bicause that the soft
substance, (as the flesh and other parts) be not hurt by
the mouing of the bones which are harde?

Questions vpon the Anatomie
of the nayles,

Question,

VVherefore are the nayles made of the vpper
partes of the body?

Aunswere. The better to take holde.

Questions vpon the Anatomie
of the haire.

Question.

Wherefore were the haire made?

Aunswere. For two reasons, that is to witte,
to encrease beautie and to purge.

¶ Heere endeth the first particle of the second treatie.
And beginneth the second particle, whereas is aun-
swered vnto certeine questions and difficulties vpon
the Anatomie of the members composed.

Question,

What is the skull or scalpe of the head.

Aunswere. It is that part of the head that is full of haire, wherein the animall members are contained.

Question. Upon the seven things that a good Anatomist ought to consider on every member which are in the skull or scalpe of the head.

Aunswere. First his helping appeareth by definition above sayd. The position thereof is on the highest place of the body. The collygaunce is notorious, for it hath collygaunce with the face and the necke, and of it cometh all the partes of the face, and the muscles moving the heade bee planted in the necke, which are of two manners: Some be properly lacertes that brede nigh the eares, till they come to the furcules or forkes of the breast. The other be common in the neck and head which shall be sayd when we speake of the necke. The quantitie is more in man then in any other beast, as the braine is more in man then in any other beast. The forme thereof is round, comprimate lyghtly from one part to another. And it behoueth that the part before and behinde be bony, as Galen sayth, in the seconde de regni. And the other cause of this forme sayth Galen in the viij. booke of the vtilitie of the particles, bicause that it may be the lesse passible. The substance is bony and full of marow as appeareth by experience. The complection is cold by meanes of the parts that it is composed off be colde.

Question. Of how many and what partes is the scalpe of the heade composed.

Aunswere. After Auicen in the iij. booke of his canon and first Chapter, it is composed of x. parts. That is to say, v. containing: and v. sundry. The containantes that be without, first are the hairea, then the lether or skinne, and then the flesh musculous, then the great paimicle

pannicle, and then the bzaine panne skull o2 crane. And the sundry ensuing withinworth be the dura mater and the pio mater, and then Rhete mirable, and then the substance of the bzaine, and then the bone that is the foundation of the bzaine, and then the rootes of the sinewes that bzede of the bzayne, which shall bee spoken off by order.

Question. Of what substance is the great pannicle that is called Pericranium, and whereoff bzedeth it, and with what parts hath it collygaunce?

Answer. First, it is a nervous o2 sinewy substance. Secondly, it is bzed of the dura mater. And thirdly, it hath collygaunce with the sayd dura mater, and is bound with it, by strings, sinewes, and bynes that go in and out by the commissures o2 seames of the bzaine panne, o2 skull.

Question. Is the bzaine pan of one bone o2 of many and for what reason?

Answer. It is of many, for it is of vii. that ioyn together and is so ordeyned, because that if anyaunce come to one that it should not come to another and is contoynt with y commissures called sarratilles seames ended as teeth of a saw, to the intent that the fumes o2 vapours may haue issue from the bzaine.

Question. Which are the vii. that the head is composed off?

Answer. The first bone of the fore part is called Cozonall, that dureth and compriseth from the middes of the o2bzaynts vnto the commissure that trauerseth of the crano o2 skull. And in it is the holes of the eyes, and the collatores of the nosethrills. The which collatores be departed by the adding of bones in manner of a crest of a heame, within the which is fastened the cartilages o2 gristles that denideth the nosethrills. Howbeit it is to be vnderstood that sometime the cozonall is deuided by a commissure in the middes of the bzowe, which

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most often is founde in women. The seconde bone of the head in the hinder part is called Occipitall, and is enclosed by a commissure thwartly in manner of a Greeke letter called Lampda, and is hard, and full of pearced holes beneath, by the which descendeth the nuke of the brayne thzough the middes of the spondilles or ridge bones till vnto the ende of the backe. The thirde and fourth bone of the heade, is in the middle of the sides thereof, and therefore they be called peritalls, and be deuided by a commissure after the length of the noddle of the head, and by two commissures be ledde vnto the bones of the eares & are square. The fifth and the sixt be the bones that are called Petrous, for they are hard as a stone. Also they be called Scamous or scale, for they be conioynt in manner of the scales of a fish, with the sayd Parietalles which are the bones of the eares, and the instruments mamillares of the Emundures. And be brunched as lyke the bones called Perietalls with the commissure (called Lampda) vnto the bones of the temples. The seauenth bone is the bone Vassilare, that is lyke a wedge that closeth and susteineth al the sayd bones ouer the rose, and this bone is pearced, and hath great spongeositie to purge the grosse superfluities and is of a grosse substance. And these seauen bones abovesaid are principalls. Howbeit beside these sayd bones, there are yet other small bones lesse principalls that are made for certeine helps, as is the bone of the Crete that deuideth y nosethrills within the coronal, and the equal bones that are in the face. And the clauall bones, that are the bones of the eares wherovnto are fastened the muscles and cordes that couer the Jawes.

Question. How ought the parts inward of the head be well sene and knowen at the eye.

Answer. We ought to deuide the skull with a saw after the roundnesse.

Question.

Question. What is the dura mater and pie mater?

Answer. They be two pannicles full of veines and arteres, whereoff one is of the part of the heade, and the other of the part of the brayne that wrappeth and couereth all the substance of the brayne.

Question. From whence cometh the nourishing into the brayne?

Answer. It cometh from the soft mother by veines and arteres that cometh by the holes of the inward bones, and outwards by the commissures of the superiour bones.

Question. Where is the substance of the brayne situate, and of what shape, and of what substance and colour is it off?

Answer. First it is situate vnder the softe of the hard mother, & is round in shape, and white of colour.

Question. By what reason are the members Organikes, sensitiues, and diuers other double?

Answer. Because that if one of them suffered, the other should not suffer.

Question. How many celles hath the brayne after his length, and how many parts in each ventricle, and how many and what vertues taketh their origine in each part?

Answer. First, the brayne in length hath three ventricles, that is to say, the ventricle afore, that behinde, and that in the middes, & the anteriour & meane, each is deuised in two parts. In each part one vertue taketh his origine. In the first part of the ventricle before is put the common blode. In the second the vertue of imagination. In the middle ventricle is put the cogitative and rationall. And in the hinder ventricle is put the vertue seruatiue or memoratiue.

Question. Which of these three ventricles are the biggest.

Answer. The foremost is the biggest. The middle

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most

most the least and the hindermost is meane.

Question. Hath the blood of the other ventricle any wayes?

Answer. Yes, wherethrough all the spirits passe.

Question. In which of the ventricles, is the witte of smelling found?

Answer. In the foremost ventricle, where the adorning manillares are; it is founded.

Question. How many couples of sensitive sinewes come from the brayne and from which part?

Answer. From the anterior part commeth six pairs of sinewes sensitive which goe to the eyes, to the eares, to the stomacke and other members.

Question. In which ventricle of the brayne are the places called Lacune, Vernus, Fornus, and Ancafernis, and the Glandinous flesh that fulfilleth them?

Answer. They be in the meane ventricle.

Question. Where is Rhete mirabile set, & where off is it composed?

Answer. It is set under the pannicles, and is onely composed of arteres that commeth from the hart.

Question. Where is the vitall spirite made animal and how?

Answer. It is made of the sayde arteres, that Rhete mirabile, is composed by the labour of the completion of the brayne.

Question. Is the nuke any part of the brayne?

Answer. It seemeth to be a part theroff and therefore the signes and accidents are as they of the brain, as Galen saith in the xi booke of the vtilitie of the parties.

Question. Whereoff breedeth the marrow of the nuke, and how.

Answer. It breedeth of the hinder part of the brain, wrapped with two pannicles as the brayne.

Question. How proceedeth the marrow of the nuke, and

and what sinewes bꝛæde of it?

Aunswere. It descendeth by the spondiles vnto the ende of the backe and of it bꝛædeth motiue sinewes.

Question, What diseases may come to the scalpe of the heade?

Aunswere. There may come wounds, Apostumes, and ill complexions.

Question, What wounds of the scalpe of the head be most perillous?

Aunswere. To penetrate all the skull, but moze the touching of the rimmes, but most of all that touchech the substance medulare.

Question. Wherefoze is it, that the operations Chyrurgicals that are done about the commissures be suspect?

Aunswere. For feare least the dura mater, fall not on the pie mater, and that it comprime the bꝛaine.

Question, How ought the incisions of the head be made?

Aunswere. They ought to be made according as the hairens doe pꝛocæde, for so pꝛocædeth the muscles.

Questions vpon the Anatomic of the face and parts thereof.

Question.

Which are the parts of the face whereoff it is composed.

Aunswere. The bꝛowes, the eyes, the noseth, hills, the eares, the temples, the cheekes, the Jaw bone, with the teeth.

Question. Whereoff is the fozehead composed.

Aunswere. One of the skinne and musculous flesh, for the bone vnderneath is of the Coronall.

Question. How is the foyme of the bꝛowes made?

Aunswere. Of the bone that is vnder the bꝛowe, for

Guydo his Questionaries,

the spongeositie of the seconde table of the salbe bone is raised along as if it were double, and that maketh the forme of the browes.

Question. Wherefore are the browes made?

Answer. They are made for the more beautie, and to saue the eyes, and therfore the eyes are armed with them.

Question. How ought incisions be made in those parts?

Answer. They ought to be made after the length of the body, for so proceedeth the nuke and not after the rugnesse.

Question. Wherefore are the eyes made and wher are they set?

Answer. They are made to be instruments of the sight, and are set within the bone arbitall, that is a part of the Coronall, and the bones of the temples.

Question. Wherefore are the sinewes obtikes percede

Answer. For to be the way of the spirite visible.

Question. What is the manner that proceedeth the Obtike sinewes from their breeding vnto the eyes?

Answer. It is thus, for first they procede from both the sides, one here and another there, and when they are within the skul they come and ioine together and then deuide them each from the part that is bred, and procede not thwart each ouer other crosse wise, from the right side to the left side, nor from the left side to the right side, as some haue sayd.

Question. Of how many vessures or tunicles are the eyes composed?

Answer. Of vij. The first without is called Coniunctiua, that is thick and white. And it compasseth all the eye except that that appeareth of that that is called Cornea, and it is bread of the pannicle that couereth the skul that compasseth all the eye, suppose that in it selfe is but three, yet for the diuersitie of colours that taketh

taketh about the middes of the eye, that is called Iris, it is sayde that there is fire whereoff the other thre be of the part of the brayne, the other thre be of the part withoutmorth. The first bꝛēdeth of dura mater, and in the inward part it is called Stirotiua, and in the outward Cornea. The second bꝛēdeth of pia mater, and of the inward part it is called Secundina, and of the outward part it is called Vnea. The third bꝛēdeth of h li new Abrike, and of the inward part is called Rethina, and of the outward part on the humour Chꝛistallin it is called Aranea.

Question. Of how many humors is the eye composed.

Answer. Of foure. The first that is sette in the midst of the eye is called humour Chꝛistallin, because it is of h colour of chꝛystal in soyme of a baile stone, wher in pꝛincipally is founded the sight. After this humor so nigh the brayne is the glasse humor that susteyneth and compzisseth al the hinder part of the humor Chꝛistallin. And both these humors be wꝛapped with pannicle oblyke. The thirde humor that is on the fore part is called the humor Albugineus. And this humor is betwene the sayd web or tunicle called Rethina and that which bꝛēdeth of pia mater. The fourth humor putteth Galen in the booke of the vtilities of the partcles and last Chapter, that is called the humoure Lichera lucida, in the region of the blacke of the eye, and it is all spirituell.

Question. Whereoff is the eye composed beside the parts aforesayde.

Answer. Duer and beside these foresayd things the eye is composed of mouing sinewes, descōding from the seconde equalitie of sinewes comming downe from the brayne, and the fire muscles that moue them, and from the veynes and arteres, and the spongeous flesh

Guydo his Questionaries,

flesh that fulfill the places about the lachrymall, and the palpabres neighbours cartilaginous with hiares determined, closing the superiour parts with a muscle, and opening with two transuersall muscles.

Question. Of how many substances is the nose, and how many, and what particles hath euery substance.

Answer. It is of three substances, that is to say, of substance fleshy, bony, and cartilaginous. The fleshy substance hath the skinne, and two muscles about the hinder part. The bony substance hath two triangular bones, where with the bridge is rayled by, & the foundations do ioine on the one part by the midst of the length of the nose, and on the other after the dayes. The subcartilaginous is double, one outward that maketh the tip of the nose, and the other inward deuideth the noethrills. The noethrills be two gutters ascending vnto the bone of the collatozy where as are applique the additions mamillares of the brayne. Whereas smell is and descending vnto the palaice nigh Lamulle, by the which chanells is drawen the fumous vaporation to the sayd places. And the ayre is breathed and respoyred to the longes and the brayne is purged of superfluities.

Question. Of what substance, forme, and what place, and for what cause were the eares made?

Answer. First they are made of cartilaginous substance. Secondly, they are hollow of forme. Thirdly, they are set on the petrous bones. And fourthly they be ordeyned to the hearing.

Question. From whence commeth the hearing to the eares?

Answer. It commeth by the streight holes of the bones Petrous by meane of a sinew that commeth to the eares that breedeth of the v. equalitie of sinues of the braine.

Question.

Question. Whereoff serueth the glandinous flesh, that is vnder the eares?

Answer. That they may be cleansers of the bzaïne.

Question. Whereoff serueth certeine veynes that are nigh by that place?

Answer. After Lanfrankes intention, bicause they carry the matter sparmatike to the ballockes. And therfore if they be cut a man is neuer apt to generation. Peuerthelesse Galen holdeth the contrary, as Auicenn reciteth in the treatie of the lynage.

Question. Whereoff serue the temples, the chéekes, and the Iawes?

Answer. They be the parts of the sides of the face.

Question. Whereoff are the chéekes, the temples, and the Iawes composed?

Answer. Of the musculous flesh with veynes, arteres, and bones.

Question. How many muscles are there in the said parts and from whence come they?

Answer. First there is vij. muscles that moue the lippes and the chéekes, which after Auicenn cometh from the forcul of the lower partes. After Haly there is also twelue that moue the nether Iawes, of the which some openeth it that come from the place of the part of the eares. And the other close it that descende from aboue in passing vnder the bayle of the bones of the temples, and those are called timpozalles, and are right noble and verie sensible, and therfore their hurte is verie perillous, by the reason whereoff Nature hath wrought wisely for to saue them, and hath ordeined the bought of the temples bones; and the other muscles are made for to grinde and chaw, and those procéde of the ball of the chéekes. And to all these muscles cometh sinewes from the third parell of sinewes of the bzaïne.

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Question.

Guydo his Questionaries,

Question. Commeth there any veines or arteres with the sayd Muscles.

Answer. Yea, chiefly about the temples, & the corners of the eyes, and the lippes.

Question. How many bones is there in the partes above sayd?

Answer. There is many. For first there is nine bones of the cheekes, as Galen sayth, though there appeare but two that are ioyned vnder the nose. And then is there two parell that are called the bones of the temples, the which in making a parte of the orbital, or eminent pomall that is rounde, bright apples of the cheekes, compassing the cheekes, producing an addition round about the addition of the bone petrous, & maketh the bought, vnder the which be conserued & kept the muscles of the temples. Then is there the neither Jawe bones whereoff Auicen sayth that the neither Jawe is composed of two bones, which be narrow vnder the chinne, and there are knit by an onely ioynt, and in the top of euery of the other extremittes, in cutting is a bowed sarrature which is composed with an addition very subtilly made and bzied there. The bones that come there are fastened with strings.

Question. Of how many partes is the mouth composed.

Answer. Of v. particles. The lippes, the teath, the tongue, the rofe, and Encla.

Question. From whence commeth it that the teath haue feeling, seeing that bones feele not?

Answer. Albeit that the teath be of bony substance, neuerthelesse after Galen in the .xviij. booke of the vtilitie of particles, they feele by reason of certein sinewes descending from the third pareile of the sinewes of the bzaine that haue there their rootes.

Question. How many teath ought euery person to haue?

Answer.

Aunswere. Some haue moze, and some fewer. In some is found. xxviii. xli. in euery Jaw. And in other is found but. xviii. That is to wit, two donales, two quadruples. viii. molares, and two cassalles. And their roots are fixed within the Jaws, of the which some hath but one, and the other two, and some thre, and other foure.

Question. What is the tongue?

Aunswere. It is a particle, fleshy, soft, and spongi-ous, composed of many sinewes, stringes, beynes, and arteres for the tast, principally ordeyned, to speake and vtile to gouerne the meate in the mouth.

Question. Whence commeth the mouing to the tongue, and the vertue of taste?

Aunswere. It commeth from the beines, tasting and mouing, that commeth from the. iiii. and. v. paire of the sinewes of the bzaire.

Question. Howe many muscles commeth to the tongue, and from whence come they?

Aunswere. There commeth. ix. that bzaide of the ad-
tion called sagittall, of the bone named Lapheoides.

Question. Whereoff serueth the glandinous fleshes, that are vnder the tongue?

Aunswere. They be ordeined for the mortifying of the tongue, for in the sayd fleshes is two offices, wherby the spetle issueth. And vpon the said fleshes, the tongue is situate as vpon a mole hill.

Question. Whereoff serueth the Encla and the amigdales, and faulces, and where are they set?

Aunswere. First they serue to prepare the bzeath, and are set behinde the tongue toward the palaice.

Question. What is the palaice?

Aunswere. It is the highest place or rose of the mouth.

Question. Wherewith is the palaice of the mouth covered with his partes?

Aunswere. With a pannicle that breedeth out of the inside of the stomake.

Guydo his Questionaries,

Questions vpon the Anatomie of the
necke, and parts of the backe.

Question.

VV Herefoze is the necke made?

Aunswere. It is chiefly made for the loue
of the Trachea arteriall, and other particles mounting
and descending by it.

Question. How many parts is there that constitu-
teth and composeth the necke?

Aunswere. Fiue: The skinne, the flesh, the muscles,
the strings and the bones.

Question. What parts are contained in the necke?

Aunswere. Foure, Trachea, Arterea, Isophagus,
called Meri. The wesaunt, the gull, and the thzoate.
And also there is the sinewes, the beynes, the arteres,
and poztion of the marow of the backe.

Question. How may the necke be well deuised to
see the Anatomie perfectly?

Aunswere. It ought to be deuised after the length
and at the soze part. And there shall appere Trachea ar-
terea that is the way of the bzeath in proceeding by de-
uision to the longes, going from it to the thzote called
Gulle or Encla.

Question. Whereoff is Trachea arteria composed?

Aunswere. Of diuers ringes cartilaginous, that are
not perfectly of the part of Meri, wherein they are con-
ioyned ordinatedly with a pannicle strong and lyght.

Question. What is the Meri, and how is it set?

Aunswere. The Meri otherwise called Isophagus,
is the way of the meate, and this Meri commeth out
of the thzote and thirleth the midziffe vnto the belly or
stomacke.

Question. Whereoff is the Meri composed?

Aunswere. It is composed of two webbes woven
with thzids.

Question.

Question. With what member hath the Meri collygaunce?

Aunswere. First it hath collygaunce with the skin of $\frac{1}{2}$ mouth bicause that his web withinsworth is contained with the sayd Pellicule. Secondely it hath collygaunce with the belly by his outward Pellicale that is fleshy, which is contained with the Pellicules of the belly.

Question. Where is the welsant set?

Aunswere. Upon the two wayes of the partes of the mouth.

Question. What is the welsant?

Aunswere. It is a cartilaginous gristled particle created and foirmed for to be the instrument of the voice, and the keye of Trachea arteria in the time of transglutting, by meane of an addition called Lingue forme, that is one of his parts.

Question. Whereoff is the welsant composed?

Aunswere. Of the gristels. About the sayd welsant is planted ix. muscles moving all the whole of each part in mounting and descending, and making the other movements, as Galen clærely sheweth in his booke of the voyce and of clære movements.

Question. What veynes and arteres be they that passeth by the parts of the necke, that are to be noted at the Anatomie of the necke?

Aunswere. They be the great veynes and arteres that are led by the furculs in staying bpward the sides of the necke to the superiour partes, which be called Guy degi, & Poplecticis, dæpe & faberall. The incision of the which be very perillous, the Chyrurgion ought to be very wary.

Question. What is ridge?

Aunswere. Spondile, is a bone (that constituteth the back bozed in the middes, whereby the nuke passeth, and hath in the ribbes that the sinewes doe it.

Guidos Questionaries,

see many additions mounting and descending outwardly making the chine of the backe.

Question, What is the backe?

Aunswere. The backe is lyke the keele of a shippe, containing from the hinder part of the head vnto the necke composed of diuers spondiles successiuelly to descende the nape.

Question. How many spondiles are there in all the backe?

Aunswere. There is in al and by all xxx. The which to declare it is to be noted y^e as Galen saith in the xii. & xiii. booke of the vtilitie of the particles, that in y^e backe is foure great parts, that is the necke, the shoulders, the reynes, and the bone that some call (the holy bone) and some the bzode bone or shoulder blade. And in the neck be vii. spondiles. And in the shoulders or back there is twelue. In the raynes iiij. then in all and by all ther be xxxiii. very spondiles. And beside these there iiij. in the holy bone, and iiij. in the rumpe, which be not very spondiles but similitudinares, and as bicares. For the thre first be long and big, and haue none additions nor holes in the ribbes, but before they be much gristled, specially the last, and bzode slender wise as a fagle. Thus the summe in all and by all aswell of very as not very there be xxx. spondiles.

Question. How many paires of sinewes issue of the noddle, and in summe of all the bzayne?

Aunswere. There bzædeth of the noddle xxx. paires of sinewes, for there bzædeth a paire of sinewes on euery spondile. And beside all them there bzædeth a sinew without felow by the ende of Lostarie. And thus on the part of the noddle there bzædeth xxx. paires of sinewes, and one alone. And on the fore part bzædeth vii. paire of sinewes and thus in summe in all and by all bzædeth of the bzaine xxxviii. paire of sinewes.

Question, What be the loynes, & wherof were they?

Aunswere,

Aunswere. The loynes are musculous fleshes, lying in the sides of the spondiles of the backs that serue as hacoites of the sinewes.

Question. Whereoff serueth a thicke pannicle as that which is vpon the skull and one the other bones that are on the spondiles?

Aunswere. They be to binde the spondiles together.

Question. How many manners of flesh are founde in the body of mankinde?

Aunswere. Thre, the flesh of the loynes properly called Cernices, lying next to the spondiles as it is said. And the musculous fleshes, of which is made the tendons mouing the heade and the necke which are xx. in number as Galen sayth, and in the flesh that filleth the emptie places.

Question. How many strings be there that holdeth the head with the necke and the shoulders?

Aunswere. There be diuers. First the fore part where as be two big ones that descendeth from vnder the eares vnto the furcule, and in the binder part there is yet other greater that bindeth it to the spondiles, of the backe and the sides. There be other that descend to the shoulders in such disposition that they tennaunt muscles and the strings are about the necke that maketh the heade bow and the necke and to lifte vp and tourne about, for without them it is not possible to make articulation or mouing.

Question. What diseases maye the necke suffer?

Aunswere. Diuers, as well in it selfe as in conseynd places, as woundes, Dislocations out of ioynte, and Apostumes, which in it be all perilous.

Question. How ought incisions to be made in the necke?

Aunswere. All along, for so goeth his parts.

Questions

Guidos Questionaries,
Questions vpon the Anatomic of the
shoulders and the great hands.

It is first to be noted that a shoulder homaplate,
and the humere is all one.

Question. Wherefoze be the handes made?

Aunswere. To take and defende the Organes, and
foz that cause man is garnished with handes in stæde
of weapons.

Question. Whereoff are composed the shoulders
and the handes?

Aunswere. They are made of skinne, of flesh, of
beynes, of arteres, of sinewes, of muscles, of cordz,
of strings of pannicles of gristells, and bones.

Question. Whence commeth the muscles and
cordes that moue the armes, and how are they situate?

Aunswere. They descend from the necke, and passe
by the bzeast, and comprise and beclippeth all the ioint
of the bone called Vlna, or of the addition, and are plan-
ted therein.

Question. From whence commeth the sinewes that
moue the shoulders and the armes.

Aunswere. From the noddle, and passe through the
necke.

Question. From whence commeth their beynes
and arteres?

Aunswere. They are sent from the arme.

Question. How many bones are in the shoulde?

Aunswere. Two, the bone shoulde blade, and the
bone furculare, The bone spatulare issueth from the
part of the backe, and is lyke a pall. . For it is large
and thinne from the backe part, with an apparance hol-
den by the middes, and at the parte of the ioynt it is
somewhat long and rounde in manner of a belue, with
thre additions in the ende. The first in the midst that
receiueth the ende of Vlna in a socket. The second in
the

the hight is crooked and sharpe in manner of a Ravens bill. And the third is on the left side outward, more crooked like an Anker. The boane surculare cometh from the parte of the brest, and is rounde and stiffe in the hollownesse of the superiour partie of the brest boane, and hath two bzaunches, one goeth to one shoulder, and an other to an other shoulder, and bindeth and closeth these two additions, called Rostralls, bicause the said middle socket holdeth the ende of Vlna more stilly in the ioynte.

Question. Be the additions aboue sayd other bones then the bone of the shoulder?

Aunswere. No, after Lanfranke and Henry, but are substantiall parte of it, as appeareth by experience. And also Galen in the .xiii. booke of the vtilitie of parties, the second and tweluth Chapter, where he sayth, that the Homoplate toucheth the extremities of the shoulders, and ioyneeth and couereth together in manner of a couering, which is garde of all their Articulation, as touching the shoulder, and ought to defende the vpper ende of the arme that it goe not out of his place.

Question. What colligaunce hath the bone surculare?

Aunswere. It hath three great colligaunces that goeth from the ende of the shoulder vnto Vlna, and round about is bounde, and strayned with great tenaunts that bzaede of the great muscles that cometh from the brest, and of the shoulder plant in the bone that stirreth it, of the which some doe stretch vpwrd, and the other downewarde, and the other two conuerse all about it.

Question. In what part of the shoulder is it, where as is assigned the memozy of the heart?

Aunswere. It is assigned in the part that is vnder the ioynte, that is vnder the arme pit, that is filled with Glandinous flesh.

G.

Question.

Guydo his Questionaries,

Question. In how many parts is the arme deuided that is called the great hand? no

Answer. After Galen, in the second booke of the vtilitie of particlese, and second Chapter, it is deuided in thre great parts. One is called Vlra, the other little arme, and the third the surall hand.

Question. In how many and what particles is the great hand composed?

Answer. Of such particles as the other, that is, of skinne, of flesh, of arteres, and veines.

Question. How many and what veines is found appearing in the arme?

Answer. Diuers, the which after the bzaunches that they make, and the extending by the arme are diuersified, for although that they in making of bzaunches they come vnder the arme pittes, yet againward they ramifie into two partes. One part goeth on the out-side of the arme, and the other on the inside. That on the out-side yet bzauncheth moze, and maketh a bzaunch ouer the shoulder into the head. And the other descendeth and maketh two bzaunches, of the which, one is deuided on the out-side of the arme in diuers partes, and is called the corde of the arme, but the other part descendeth to the part of the arme, and appeareth in the folde of the elbow, and there is called Cephalica, and from that place descendeth into the hande, and appeareth betwene the thombe and the foze finger, and there it is called Cephalica ocularis. And that part that was deuided vnder the arme pittes, that goeth into the inwarde parte in descendinge appeareth within the bought of the elbow, and is called Basilic. And from that place descendeth into the hande, and appeareth betwene the middle finger and his neighbour, and is called Saluatell. And of these two sayde veines that are in the bought of the elbowe is made a bzaunch that

that appeareth in the middelt of those two, and is called Mediana. And diuers other veines are founde in the arme, that for their smalnesse the Chyrurgion hath little a doe with them.

Question. Howe many notable sinewes come into the arme, and whereby and whereoff bræde they?

Aunswere. By the spondiles of the necke, descendeth into each arme, foure notable sinewes that bræde of the noddle, one aboue, and an other beneth, one behinde, and an other befoze.

Questions vpon the Anatomie of the
great hand.

Question.

How many bones are in the first parte of the great hand that is named Vlna or Adiutor, and how it is figured?

Aunswere. There is but one alone full of marrowe, and is rounde of figure at both endes, for at the vpper ende it is rounde, as one onely entering into the socket or pitte of the shoulder, and at the neather ende the roundnesse is double in the middelt, in forme of a pully. And in the inwarde parte is a little appearance, and in the outwarde parte backward is a concavite, wherein is receiued the ende of the addition like a beke of a Raven, into the biggest socket, what time that the arme is rayled, in such manner that the sayde roundelles enter into the hollownesse of the sockettes. And when the arme is stretched and bowed, it commeth and maketh the ioynte of the elbow.

Question. How many bones is in the little arme, and how be they figured?

C.y.

Aunswere.

Guydo his Questionaries,

Answer. There be two and hight focilles, that is to witte, the biggest that is in the arme, and is greater and longer then the other, for the addition that it hath, that resembleth a beke, and it goeth toward the little finger. In making cutt arde an embossed apperaunce in manner of a wedge. The lesser goeth upward, and goeth from the bought of the elbowe unto the hande toward the thombe, lyke as it would ioyne to it. And in both the endes of the same are pits receyving the roundnesses. Towarde the elbowe are receyving the roundnesses gradualls of the Adiutozie, with the addition that is lyke a beke of the sayde elbow. And towarde the hande, the roundnesses of the bones of the hande, and they are both bigger toward the endes, bicause of the ioynture, and slender towarde the middlest, and longer the sinewes and the Muscles.

Question. How many coniunction of bones be in the hande, and how many bones in euery coniunction, and how they are figured and formed?

Answer. There be thre coniunctions of bones in the hand. In the first coniunction be thre, and in the seconde coniunction foure. And of this number Auicen giueth his reason, bicause that the first coniunction toucheth the focill bones, as holdinge all to one bone, and therefore there may not so many holde.

In the seconde coniunction there be foure, bicause there might be no more for the space of thre in the first coniunction toward the focill bones. And the bones of these two coniunctions be short, and these two coniunctions of bones be called the receipte of the hande. In the third coniunction be foure bones longer then the other. And that coniunction is called the brest of the hande, or pecten. Howbeit Auicen putteth to these thre coniunctions of bones, one bone more, which is added to the two first coniunctions of the receipte, and was create for to defende the sinew of the brest,

of

of the hande, and this deuision of bones may be seene in the figure that was figured afoze.

Question. How many fingers is there in the hand, and how many bones in euery finger?

Aunswere. There be v. fingers, and in euery finger three bones. And thus in all v fingers is but xv. bones. By the which things afozesayd it may be known, that in all the great is but xxix. That is, xv. in the fingers, xi. in the lyttle hande, ij. in the arme, and one in the Adiutoz.

Question. Which bones out of ioynt of the aboue sayde members be most easiest to set in agayne, and which be most difficile?

Aunswere. The most difficile is the ioynt of the elbow, & the easiest is the shoulder ioynt, and the meane is that of the hande.

Questions vpon the Anatomic
of the breast

Question.

What is the breast?

Aunswere. It is the Arke of the spirituall members.

Question. Of how many parts is the Thorax and breast composed?

Aunswere. Of two, for some be contained, and the other containeing.

Question. How many parts of containings, and of contained be there in the breast and what be they?

Aunswere. First, there be foure containings, the skin, the flesh musculous the pappes and the bones. And in the parts contained there be viii. That are the heart, the longes the pannicles, the strings, the veynes, the arteres, the Meri or Isophagus.

Question. Whereof be the pappes composed, and

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with

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with what members haue they collygaunce?

Aunswere. They be composed of white glandinous flesh, and with veynes, arteries, and sinewes. Therefoze haue they colligaunce with the heart, the liuer and the bzaïne, and with the genitall members.

Questions vpon the Anatomic of the muscles of the breast.

Question.

How many muscles be there in the breast?

Aunswere. After Auicen there be xc. of which some are common at the necke, other at the shoul- ders, other at the midziffe, other at the ribbes, other at the backe, and properly other are at the breast.

Question. In how many and what manners be the bones of the breast deuided?

Aunswere. In thre manners, some be in the foze- part, other in the hinder part, and the other at the sides.

Question. How many bones be in the foze parte of the breast?

Aunswere. Seuen, after as ther be seauen ribs y soine to them, of which that vplward is nigh the throte, that is receiued in y foot of the bone of the furcule afozesayd, and that below in the furcule is an addition cartilagi- nous called Enci forme.

Question. How many bones are in the part behind the breast.

Aunswere. xi. that are spondiles, whereby the nuke passeth, whereoff bzedeth xij. paires of sinewes, bring- ing feylng and mouing to the muscles afozesayde.

Question. How many bones be on each side of the breast?

Aunswere. There be xii. that haue xii. ribbes con- iunct to the xii. spondiles abauelapde. Of the which xii. ribbes there be vii. very, and v. false or lyngly, for they be not complete as the other be afozesayd.

Questions

Questions vpon the parts contained
within the breast.

Question.

How is the heart situate within the breast?

Answer. Bicause that the heart is the beginning of lyfe, and is within the body as king and Lord of all the other members, of whom all the other members do take influence.

And for that cause it is set in the midst of the breast, not declyning to one part more then to another, as Galen sayth in his vi. booke of the vtilitie of particles. And this is certainly understood for from the nether part it is enclyned a litle toward the left side, to giue place to the lyuer that is on the right side aboue the heart. And as to the vpper parte it declyneth somewhat toward the right side for to giue roome to the arteres.

Question. Of what shape is the heart?

Answer. It is of the lykenesse of a Pine apple, for the narrow part is towards the nether parts of the body, and the larger part wheras the rootes are, holdeth to the vpperward parts.

Question. Of what substance is the heart.

Answer. It is of a hard substance, and lacertous.

Question. How many celles is there in the heart.

Answer. There, that is the right and the left, betwene the sayd ventricles is a pit wherein the nourishing blode comming from the lyuer is digered & made spirituall, that is sent by the arteres to all the body, and chiefly to all the principall members as to the brayne, where by digestion is taken an other nature and is made animall.

And in the lyuer wherein it is made naturall. And to the ballocke where it is made genitall, and to all the other members causing lyfe.

And by the righte ventricle, the Braunche of the Veyne mountinge, that beareth the bloude from

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from the lyuer vpward & issueth of it selfe, of the which beyne the one part called beyne arteriall goeth to nourish the lunges. And the rest in mounting maketh sundry bzaunches vnto the hinder parts as is abouesayd. And from the left ventricle of the heart issueth þe beyne called pulsatile, from the which one part goeth to the lunges that there is called Arterea venalis, that beareth the capenous vapoures from the lunges, and introduceth the ayze for to coole the heart. And the other part maketh bzaunches vpward and downelwarde as is abouesayd of the other beynes. And ouer the thre Orifices of the said thre ventricles, ther be thre pelliges that open and close the entring of the blode and of the spirite in conuenable time.

Question. How many eares hath the hearte, and how are they set, and wherefoze serue they?

Aunswere. The heart hath two eares, on each side, one set vpon the sayd laterall ventricles, that serue for to let the ayze in and out that is appareiled for it from the lunges.

Question. Whereof serueth a cartilaginous bone that is in the heart?

Aunswere. It is to stay and strengthen it.

Question. Whereoff is the sustaunce of the couering of the heart?

Aunswere. It is called precordium, and is of a skinny substaunce, whereto descendeth sinewes as vnto other inward entrayles.

Question. With what member hath the heart colligaunce?

Aunswere. With all members and specially with the lunges, wherewith it is bounde. And with the Mediastinum wherewith it is staid and strengthened.

Question. May the heart sustayne discaie long.

Aunswere. No, for his great dignitie.

Questions

Questions vpon the Anatomic of
the lunges.

Question: What is the substance of the lunges?

Answer: Of a soft substance, clere, spongy, and white.

Question: How many manner of vessels be conioyned by the substance of the lunges?

Answer: Thre, that is the branch of the veine arteriall that beareth (as it is saide) of the right ventricell of the heart. And the branch of the veine pulsatile that cometh from the left side. And the branches of Trachea arteria, that beareth the ayre to the heart.

Question: How are these thre manner of vessels set within the lunges?

Answer: They be deuised ouer all the substance by small oues and ledd into a very small quantity.

Question: How many lobbes hath the lunges?

Answer: Fiue, thre in the right part, and two in the left.

Question: How many paimicles be ther in the brest?

Answer: Thre. The first couereth inward all the ribbes, & that is called Pleura. The second is called Mediastinum, and that deuiceth all the brest in the right part and left. And the thirde is called the diaphragme that deuiceth all the spirituall members from the venter, and is composed of Pleura, & of the Cyphac, & of the paimicle that is called Cordons, that is, of sinewes sent to it from the spondiles, & the fleshy parts, chiefly, next the ribbes, that properly is a muscle, the operation wherof serueth to put out superfluities, as Galen sayth.

Questions vpon the Anatomy of the belly.

Q.

Q.

Q.

Is to be noted on these things that follow,
that the belly may be taken for two things.
First for the stomacke. Secondly for the regi-
on of all nutritiue members, and so it is taken
here.

Question. What is the whole position of the
belly?

Answer. It is under the region of the spiri-
tuall members, so that the superiour parte, that is
at the enteringe called Precordial, and towarde
the foecule, and the parte that is called stomacke, a
thre fingers nigh the nauill downewarde, and the
parte Umbelicall sinuall, is from the nauill downe-
warde, and the Ypocondres be in the side under the
ribbes. And the partes called Yliac are ouer the haun-
ches.

Question. To see the Anatomie very well in the
partes of the belly, as well the conteyninges, as the
continued, howe ought the Chyrurgion to open
it?

Answer. He ought to open it alonge and ouer-
thwart, this way and that, that he may the lightlier see
the parts afoze (that be the Hyzac and Cyphac) as be
binde, whereas are the v. spondiles of the kidneis, & the
fleshy ouer them.

Question. Of how many, and what, and how many
partes is the Hyzac composed?

Answer. It is composed of .iiiiij. partes. Of the skin,
of the greace, of the fleshy pannicle, & of the Muscles, of
whom issue the cordes.

Question. What is Cyphac?

Answer. It is a pannicle onely that is added to
the Hyzac.

Question. How many, and what be the partes con-
teyned in the belly?

Answer. Seauen. First the arse-gut, secondly the
guts

guts, thirdly the stomach, then the liuer, then the milke, and the kidneys.

Question. Wherefore are the muscles of the belly formed?

Answer. For two reasons. The first is to strengthen it. The second to expell the superfluities of the members.

Question. How many muscles be in the belly?

Answer. After Galen in the .iiij. booke of the vtilitie of particles, & in the .viij. of his Theraperticke, there be .viij. that are, Two all along coming from the buckler of the stomacke vnto the share bone, and two ouerthwart the backe, and enterlaced by the middell of the belly. And foure from the angles transuersalls, of the which two bende in the ribbes of the right side, and go to the left side, & of the huckle bones, and of the share, and the other two of the left side, and go to the right side of the sayde bones, in crossing by the middle of the belly.

Question. What is the Peritoneon, and whereoff is it deriuate, of what substance is it, and wherefore serueth it?

Answer. It is situate vnder the saide muscles, and it is so named of Peri, that is to say, round about, and of Tonnes, that is to say, intestinon, for it goeth round about the nutritiue partes, and is a little pannicle, sinewy, subtil, and hard, and serueth to keepe that the muscles comprise not the naturall members, and it may be enlarged, and comprimate in manner of other members, and that it be not lightly broken, and that the thinges conteyned in it issue not, as it happeneth to them that are griened therewith, and it is properly called Cyphac.

Question. What woundes of the bellye are most perillous and most difficulte to heale, eyther they of the middell of the belly, or they in the sides?

Ans.

Answer.

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Answer. They in the midst of the belly, because the parts there are more treatable, and the bowells ther come sooner out, then by other places.

Question. What is Epipleon, and whereoff is it composed?

Answer. It is a pannicle that covereth and wrap peth the stomacke about, and is named of Epi, that is to say, ouer all or about, or Pleon, that is to appeare, for it peareth ouer all the stomacke, and is composed of two tunicles, the one thicke, and the other thinne, layde one on an other, and of diuers arteres, veines and sinewes, and great quantitie of fat, and is called arse gut.

Question. Whereoff breedeth the pipleon, & wherefore serueth it.

Answer. It breedeth of the partes that be vnder the backe, and of the Cyphac, and it is ordeyned for to rechaunge the parts next thereto, as Galen sayth in the fourth booke of the vtilitie of particles, and, xiiij. Chapter.

Question. May the pipleon holde longe when it is hurt, without great alteration, and how ought it to be dressed?

Answer. No, but it is lightly altered and chaunged for the fatnesse, and ought to be bounde and not cut for feare of flur of bloud.

Question. Of howe many skinnes or tunicles are the bowelles composed, and wherefore serue they?

Answer. They be composed of two tunicles, and serue first to make digestion, & to bring y^e Chilus to the liuer, by meanes of the veines mescraykes, and to put out the filthy superfluities.

Question. How many guttes be there?

Answer. Sixe, although that they be ioyned together, yet haue they diuers offices, and diuers shapes,

shapes whereby they are deuided. Of the which five guttes thre be slender and thre bigge. The first of the thre slender is named Portanarium, or Duodenum. The seconde is called Ieiunium. And the third is called Subtile. Of the thre big, the first is called Esac, the second Colon, and the third is the ars gut called Longaon, or the streight gut.

Question. Be the sayde guttes garnished with muscles?

Aunswere. Yes, for the governing of the superfluities that they receiue and put out.

Question. What is the manner to make incision for to know, discern and see well euery gutte by the Anatomie?

Aunswere. First it becometh to begin at the ars gut, that is called Longaon or Rectum, and bicause that the filthy matter shall not lette thee, binde it at the upper ende, and let it be two endes, and be cut in the middes of the Lygature and let the nether part be left, and procede in discaruing almost vnto Ileon, whereas the gut beginneth y is called Colon, which is big with lyttle celles, wherein the fecall matter taketh forme, & is two fadom long, or thereabout, and declyneth much toward the left kidney, and in mounting toward the milt, and reuolueth of the part comming toward the right side of the stomacke, vnder the pannicle of the lyuer, wher it receiueth a portion of the humoz cholericke, which moueth it to put outte the superfluities, and in the rancloing it descendeth to the right kidney at the hinder ende of the haunche there as beginneth the gutte called one eye, or the bagge, for it seemeth that it hath but one eye, although it haue two after the very truth. One whereat the filthy matter entreteth, & an other that it goeth out at, but bicause that they be very nere it seemeth that it hath but one, and this gut is very short, for it is but of a handful long. And bicause

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of the nighnesse of the haunches, & bicause it is not wel bound it descendeth soner into the ballocke cods, when a man is griened or broken then any other gut, and of this gut is bredde the slender gutte that is called Ilion, the which Ilion is viij. or viiij. fadoms long, and it hath many revolutions in al the back. After this is the gut that is called Ieiunium, bicause it is alwayes emptye, for the great multitude of Mellaricke beynes that be about it continually sucking it, and for the cholar that is sene betwene it and Portanarium, that inciteth it continually to expel & that is in it: And so this gut is contained the gut called Duodeum, which is so called bicause it is xii. fingers of length, after the which followeth the gut called Portanarium, so called by his office, for it is the nether gate of the stomacke, as Meri is the upper gate.

Question. Wherefore is it that the wounds made in the small guttes neuer heale, and yet those of the great guttes heale sometime?

Answer. Bicause that the small guts bee full of pannicles, and the great guts are full of flesh.

Question. How may the Mezentercon be knowne by Anatomie?

Answer. To see the Mezentercon very wel, thou oughtest to binde the guts toward & gut Portanarium and cut in manner as the Longaon is, and then put al the guttes out.

Question. Whereoff is Mezentercon composed and how is it set.

Answer. First it is composed of beynes Mellarickes innumerable branched from & veine of & lyuer called Portanaria, & is couered and garnisht befoze with pannicles and strings that conioyne the bowells with the backe, and with glandinous greace, and is commonly called seame, which when it is out, ye maye clarely see the Anatomie of the stomacke.

Question.

Question. What is the stomacke?

Answer. It is the ozgane of the first digestion engendring the Chillus.

Question. What is the place of the stomack within the body?

Answer. After Galen in the iiii. booke of the vti lytie of particles and first Chapiter. The place of the stomacke is in the middes of the body, bicause it is the common almoner, almes dealer and preparer to all the members of the body, notwithstanding that the superiour part thereof somewhat enclyneth vnto the left side toward the xii. spondiles whereas the Diafragma endeth, and the lower part declyneth to the right.

Question. What members haue bene made for to serue the stomacke?

Answer. The first is the mouth, for in lyke wise as the beynes Mezerialls be preparatiues of the second digestion that is done in the lyuer, lyke wise is the mouth of the stomacke. For as Auicen sayth, the chewing acquirith some digestion. Afterward serueth the Meri and Isophagus of the vpper partes in bzinging the meat into the stomacke. And of the neather partes serueth the guttes, and the beynes Mezerialls to put forth the noyful things, and distribute the profitable things digested and chiloized in it.

Question. Wherefoze serueth the stomacke?

Answer. Properly it serueth to digest by his heat of his owne carnositie in the botome thereof, as Auicen sayth, and by the heates gotten of the next partes, for it hath the lyuer on the right side that warmeth, & the Spille on the lefte side, that traueseth it with his greace and wayes, wherby it sendeth the humour melancholike to the stomack for to prouoke it to appetite. And aboue it is the hart with the arteres that causeth lyfe,

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lyse, and the bzayn that sendeth it a bzanch of sinewes from the vplward parts giuing to it feelyng. Also from the part of the backe, and the beyne called Killis, and Adozthy, and diuers other stringes descending from it, wherby it is bound with the spondiles of the reynes.

Question. With how many skinnis is the stomack couered?

Aunswere. With two, one is fleshy, that is outward, and the other is sinewy that is inward.

Question. Of what Villes is the stomacke composed?

Aunswere. Of Longitudinals to dzaw in, and Transuersals to reteine, and Latitudinals to put forth.

Question. Of what shape is the stomacke?

Aunswere. It is round endlong in manner of concozd, such wise curbed that his entrings be higher then his body, bicause the issue of the things that it containeth be made Inductly.

Question. Of what quantitie is the stomacke.

Aunswere. It is manifest, for commonly it holdeth two or thze pints.

Question. What is the lyuer?

Aunswere. It is the ozgane of the second digestion, engendring blode.

Question. How or where is the lyuer set in the body of mankinde, and of what figure is it?

Aunswere. First it is set vnder the bought of the ribs and is of figure as the Dvne, curbed toward the ribs, & is hollothe toward the stomacke, with five lappes or pannules in manner of hands comprising the stomacke.

Question. Whence commeth the feelyng to the lyuer?

Aunswere. It commeth by a panicle that couereth it, to which commeth a sinew for his feelyng.

Question. With what members hath the lyuer collygaunce?

Aunswere

Aunswere. First with the Diafragma by his pannicle that couereth it which bindeth it to the Diafragma, with strong strings. And also it hath colligaunce with the backe, with the stomacke, with the guts, with the heart, and all the other members.

Question. Of what substance is the liuer?

Aunswere. It is the substance of flesh, and red as quailed blood, enterlaced all about with veines and arteres.

Question. Wheroff serueth a great veine that cometh out of the hollownesse of the liuer called Portana-ria?

Aunswere. It is because that all the succorife that Chillas draweth by his branches, it transmitteth and distributeth by all the liuer, for that veine is denided innumerable that are planted in the stomack, and in the bowells, for to drawe and beare away the said succorife from the liuer.

Question. Of what parte of the liuer issueth a great veine and hollow called Kilis, and wheroff serueth it?

Aunswere. It issueth out of the booke of the liuer, and serueth to distribute all the blood that is engendered within the liuer, ouer all the body, for that veine issueth out of the liuer, and maketh branches upward and downward through all the body, whereby it dealeth the said blood to every member to feede it.

Question. What are the medicines that ought to be applyed on the liuer?

Aunswere. That for the substance seldome dissoluable lightly it ought to haue medicines somewhat stickie.

Question. What is the gall?

Aunswere. It is a bagge or bladder panniculous, set in the hollownesse of the liuer about the meane pannicle for to receiue the colarlike superfluitie.

Question, How is testis testis composed?

Answer. It hath two enteringes or neckes betwene which is a distaunce, whereoff one is on the right side that adiecteth toward the middest of the liuer to receiue the cholar. The other is at the bottome of the stomack, & in the bowells to send them cholar for the vtilities aforesayd.

Question, Of what quantitie is the gaulle?

Answer. It conteyneth peradventure a glasse full, or the mountenaunce of a Mole.

Question, What diseases suffereth it commonly, and how be they knowen?

Answer. It suffereth opilations as well in the necke proper, as in the necke commune. And the disease is knowen whē the stopping is into be neck commune, bicause that the cholar may not issue out of the liuer, nor the blond may not cleanse, but abideth with the bloud & maketh the vyne yeolow, and all the body. And it is knowne when it is in the necke proper bicause that the helpings doe faile that it was wont to haue, and euen accident followeth as Galen sayth in the seauenth booke of the disease and the accident, and in the fifth of the interiorrs.

Question, What is the milt?

Answer. It is the receiuer of the melancholike superfluitie engendred in the liuer.

Question. What is the situation of the milt in the body of mankinde?

Answer. It is of the left side, embracing traueserly the stomacke.

Question, Of what substance is the milt?

Answer. It is of soft substance and spongeous, blacker then the liuer.

Question, Of what shape is the milt?

Answer. Of a long figure in manner of foure corners.

Question.

Question. With what members hath the milt colligance?

Answer. It is bound by his pannicle with the ribs, and of his bosse and concavite it hath colligation with the stomack, and with the arse-gut.

Question. Wherein serveth the milt in the body of mankinde?

Answer. It serveth by these two wayes, for by one way it draweth the superfluitie melancholyke of the liuer. And by the other way it sendeth it to the office of the stomack, for the causes abovesayd.

Question. What manner of disease doth the milt suffer?

Answer. It doth suffer opilations because that his matter is grosse, whereby that the sayd opilations follow other inconueniences, for when it fayleth to cleanse the liuer of the sayd superfluities, the body is faint and ill coloured. And when it fayleth to transact the stomack, not sending that it ought to do, the appetite wasteth or is taken away.

Question. What solutions of continuitie be most perillous in them of the liuer, or them of the milt, and which of both suffereth strongest medicines?

Answer. The solutions of continuitie be more dangerous in the liuer then in the milt, and the milt suffereth stronger medicines then the liuer, and purgeth chiefly by the belly.

Question. What thinges are the kidneis, and how many are in the body of man, and of what substance are they?

Answer. They are particles ordeyned to cleanse the bloude of haynous superfluities, and there be two of them, on euery side one, and are of the substance of hard flesh.

Question. Of what shape are they?

A. y.

Answer.

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Answere, They are long of shape as an egge com-
pimate, and haue in them concavities, wherein they re-
ceiue that which is drawen by them, and each of them
haue two holes whereby they drawe the aquosite of the
veine called Killis, and by the other, send the said aquo-
site called pisse to the bladder.

Question. What members commeth to kidnies, and
with what members haue they colligaunce?

Answere. There commeth to them veines, arteres,
and sinewes, whereoff their pannicle is made, and their
fatte is lyke tallowe, and haue colligaunce with the
backe.

Question. Whereon are the kidnies situate?

Answere. They are situate vpon the lumbes, where-
on they be as on a coite.

Question. What veines passe betwene the kidneys
ouer the spondiles.

Answere. There passe the veine adoztie, descending
to the neather members, from the which very nere it,
issueth the members sparmatickes.

Question. What diseases may the kidneys suf-
fer?

Answere. They doe suffer many diseases, and spe-
cially they suffer opilations and stones that are hard to
heale.

Questions vpon the Anatomic of the
haunch bones.

Question.

How many bones are in the huckles?

Answere. After the veritie, there is but one, how-
beit after diuers partes of it there are three. The first
is called the halloved sacred, or that there be three
or foure spondiles on the part of the backe, and on that
side it is very big and toward the lower ende, that is
to

to say the foundement it commeth in lessening, and there is it cartilaginous and this bone hath a hole befoze, whereby passeth the sinewes and not by the side, as doe other spondiles of the backe. The two other be two great bones, one on each side. y^e be coniunct with this great spondile of the hollow bone behinde and befoze in making the pedinall bone, and these two bones are large on the Iliake partes, and on the parte of the Thare they be narrow in manner of a bzaunch, and ioi- neth to the Thare befoze, and therefore are they called the Thare bones. And in the middes of these bones of the backe part there be two concauites called Crides or boxes, wherein are receiued the endes of the bones the thighes, called Vertebres, and there are called the thigh bones. And all the sayd bones thereby nigh the parts of the foundement eache one hath a great hole whereby descendeth sinewes, muscles, beynes, and ar- teres, that be brought from aboue downeward.

Question. What is the bladder, of what substance, and of what shape, of what quantitie, and how is it si- tuate?

Answer. It is a receiuer of Aignous superfluities of the kidneis, and it is panniculous and strong, for it is composed of pannicles and is rounde of shape, the bignesse for to holde a pinte, and is situate vnder the Thare.

Question. Whereby receiueth the bladder the su- perfluitie vzinall of the kidneis, and whereby is it put out?

Answer. First it receiueth the superfluitie Uri- nall by two long wayes that descend from the kidneis, that enter by the sides, of the bladder Diagonnelly, by two Angles, the which alwayes are called the Pores Vritides, and by a carnous necke, with muscles closing and opening in bowing and ouerpassing to the yeard in men. And in women without respiration vnto two sin-

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gers with in the necke of the matrice, whereby she putteth forth that vrinall aquosite.

Question. To what diseases is the bladder disposed?

Answer. It is disposed to opilations, aswell by stones as by grauelous vyne, that it receiveth of the kidneis.

Question. How are medicines applyed to the bladder?

Answer. By Chyrurgerie.

Question. Where ought incision to be made for the stone in the bladder?

Answer. At the necke without the seame Perignous.

Question. What are the sparmaticke vessels?

Answer. They are certeine veynes that bryede nere the kidneis, and nigh the veyne killis and Adoꝝthy bearing þ blood to the genitall members, aswell in man as woman, wherein by the last generation it is made sparme or seede of mankynde nature.

Question. How many manners of sparmaticke vessels be there?

Answer. Two, for some bryngeth the matter sparmaticke in, and some putteth it out. They that bryng it be byanches of veynes and arteres that bryede of the veyne killis and Adoꝝthy. And they that put it out, be they that mount nere to the necke of the bladder, & putteth the sparme out of the hole of the yeard, and with them is the sinew suspensorie and sensive that descendeth to the genitalls.

Question. How be the vessels sparmaticke situate?

Answer. They are set thus, for toward the grinde about the Mirac and Ciphac is a hole wherby descendeth from aboue the thre bodyes aforesayd, that is the veyne and artere that bryngeth, and the sinew sensitive that is hard to þ necke of þ bladder, at the roote of the yeard, and the hole of the yearde, whereby mounteth

teth the matter sparmaticke for to goe out. And thus may be seene that if the hole toward the grinde be out of measure large, the bodys superiozs as the Zirbus, or guttes may descend in the Locon, and swell the purre of the ballockes as if one were broken, & often maketh burstnesse whereas may descend moyst matter that will make a Hermen.

Questions vpon the Anatomic
of the pindle.

Question.

VVhat is the yearde, and whereoff is it composed?

Aunswere. It is the yeard virill, that is the culti-
ner and labourer of the fielde of mankinde, and is the
way of the vyne, and is composed of skinne, of muscles
of stringes, of veynes, and arteres, of sinewes and of
right great bandes.

Question. Where is the disposition of the yearde?

Aunswere. It is planted vpon the backe of the share.

Question. From whence are sent the skinne, the
stringes, the veynes, arteres, flesh and the sinewes?

Aunswere. First, the stringes are sente from
the bone Satron, and the parts next it. The veynes,
the arteres, the flesh, the sinewes and the skin are sent
to it from the superiour partes.

Question. How many principall wayes hath the
yeard, and what diuersitie of names taketh it in sundry
parts thereof.

Aunswere. It hath two waies, that is of the sperme,
and of the vyne, and the ende of the yeard called Ba-
lanum, the bowell called Mitra, and the heade called
Prepuce.

Question. Of what quantitie ought the yearde of
man to be?

Aunswere.

Guydo his Questionaries,

Answered. Commonly of viij. or ix. inches, howbeit to be plylike with any woman, it ought to be proportioned at the necke of hir matrice.

Questions vpon the Anatomic
of the Losseum.

Question.

Whereoff breedeth the Losseum and whereoff taketh it name.

Answered. It breedeth of Siphac and Mirac, their parts passing & hanging outward of it vpon the backe of the thare at the beginning of it. It is called the Dimdime, and there it doubleth, and from the lower part it is called Loceum, and is the coddess of the genitalis.

Question. What are the ballockes?

Answered. They are the principall Organs of the generation of mankinde, for in them the matter spermatike is made perfect and sure.

Question. From whence commeth the sperme to the ballockes?

Answered. From all the body, and specially from the principall members for the breeding of their vessels, as of the heart, the lyuer, and the kidneis. And for the cause of delectation & brain hath commutation, therein for the sinewes & descende from the braine to the ballockes. Thus of all the body it taketh nature, not by quantitie but by vigour.

Question. What is the matrice, and in what place is it set?

Answered. The matrice is the field of generation of mankinde, and Organ susceptible of generating matter, and is set betweene the bladder and the Longaon.

Question. Of what substance is the matrice?

Answered. Of a panniculous substance.

Question.

Question. Of how many skinned or tunicles is the matrice composed?

Answer. It is composed of two skinned, of which the inward is full of sharpe veines, with the endes of which veines, be conteyned with the pannicles Lembrion, and are deuided in two partes principall after the number of dugges, and though there appeare but these two chambers in the matrice, yet after Mundine there are seauen small chambers in the matrice, thre in each of the two Chambers, and one in the midst, and the outward tunicle Nervous. Not as Auicenn sayth, that it is create of sinewes comming from the braine, but as in substance is cōsemblable Nervous, for it is white, and priuate of menstruall blood, and is stretching as sinewes, for it straineth & loseth as neede requireth. It commeth but very little of sinewes, whereby it feeleth, and this outward tunicle is all plaine, and is not deuided.

Question. Of what shape is the matrice?

Answer. It is the shape of the instrument of the generation of men, for it is proportionally made to the yarde and coddes of mans genitours, except that it is reuerfed, and is holow within for to receiue mannes yarb, in the time of copulation, for the neck of the matrice is lyke a mannes yarde, and the matrice within is lyke coddes or purse of the genitalls of men. And as men haue two ballockes or stones that passe and appeare outward, so haue woemen inward, except that they bee bigger in the man, then in the woman. And in men they are longwise and rounde, and in women they bee rounde and flatte, and are set on both the sides of the matrice, each on a side. And euen so as the vessells spermatikes are in in the midst of the ballocks outward, so be they inward in women.

Question. With what members hath the matrice colligance.

R.

Answer.

Guydo his Questionaries,

Aunswere. Their colligaunce principally is with breasts, by the veines of milke, and mensrualls, for the which things nourices haue not well their mensruous floures.

Question. Of what quantitie is the matrice, and the necke of it?

Aunswere. The matrice commeth almost from the nauill, vnto the vpper part of the conte, in compassing the necke and al the body of the matrice. Howbeit the neck of the matrice ought for to be naturally of .x. or .xi. fingers broude, and after as the woman hath to meddle with the man fleshly little or much, it wareth long or shoroteneth. And also it wareth longe or shor after as the man that medleth with hir hath his yeard, shor or long.

Questions vpon the Anatomie of the arsegut,
which was left afore, the better to see the
Anatomie of the other nutritiue
members.

Question.

What is the Longaon, of what length is it, and where is it set?

Aunswere. It is the arse-gut that is a palme or handfull long almost to the kidneis, and is set right ouer the foundement, or the backe and tayle.

Question. How many muscles be in the arse-gut, and wherefo serue they it?

Aunswere. There be two that open and close it when it needeth.

Question. Howe many veines commeth to the gut, nigh to the foundement?

Aunswere. Fiue braunches of veines named Emorroides, or Emorroidalls.

Question. With what members hath the arse-gut colligaunce?

ligaunces?

Aunswere. With the bladder, & therefore when one of them suffereth, so doth the other.

Question. What is the Pigneum?

Aunswere. Pigneum is Arabike, in to saye, the arse-hole. And it is the place between the arse & the yeard, which is a seame that followeth the cods, and the stocke of the yerd.

Question. What are the grindes?

Aunswere. They are the cleansing places of the lyuer, and are of glandinous flesh ordeyned to the bough of the thighs.

Question. What are the buttockes?

Aunswere. They are grosse musculous flesh ordeined ouer the bones of the thighes and huckles, where from descendeth muscles, cords, & strings, mouing the thighs, and the great leg with the huckles.

Questions vpon the Anatomic of the great foote.

Question.

Where beginneth the great foote, and how far it lasteth, and in how many parts the great foote is deuided?

Aunswere. The great foote lasteth from the ioynte of the huckle called Scia, vnto the fardest part of the toes, and is deuided as the great hand in thre parts. The first is called the thigh, the other the legge, and the last the little foote.

Question. Wheroff is the great foote composed.

Aunswere. As the great hand, with skin, flesh, veines, arteres, muscles, strings, gristles and bones.

Questions vpon the veines of the great foote.

Kij.

Question.

Guydo his Questionaries,

Question.

From whence commeth the veines to the great foote, and howe doe they deuide them in the great foote?

Answere. After that the veines in making bzaunches at their beginning, are descended to the last spondile, and there are deuided in two partes, one on the right, an other on the left, each of them lyke wise are deuided in two bzaunches, from thence one goeth to the outward part, and the other to the inward, in making bzaunches descending by the legges to the ankles and fete.

Question. How many and what veynes be let bloud commonly in the great foote?

Answere. There be foure, the Sopheynes that are vppon the ankle inwarde, towarde the hæle, and the sciatike vnder the ankle outward, & the popletik that is vnder the knæ, and the arenall that is betwæne the little toe, and his next fellowe.

Question. Wherewith bzaedeth the sinewes that cometh to the great leg, and where passe they?

Answere. They bzaede of the last spondiles of the kinedeys of the holy bone, and the most parte of them passe by the hole of the thigh bone, and make Muscles in the bought of the knæ, so that they descending from the buckles & cleauing to the bone of the thigh with the cordes mouing the ioynte maketh the greate bzaune that is on the thigh, that styppeth the knæ and the legge, and the calfe ouer the legge mouing the foote and ankle, and the muscles of the fete mouing the toes, after the forme and manner as is before sayd of the hand.

Question. How goeth the long and big strings, where ende they, and where appeare they most?

Answere. They descend by al the leg, & appeare greatly in the grindes, & vnder the knæs, & vnder the hæle, &

on the ioynts of the toes, and the sole of the foote is all
full and there they ende.

Questions vpon the Anatomie.
of the great foote,

Question.

How many bones are in the thigh, and of what
shape be they?

Answer. There is but one bone, and that is full
of marrow, and is rounde in one part, and the round-
nes therof vpward is called Vertebrium that declineth
inward, and is receiued in the pit of the huckle bone,
and is somewhat bossed outward, but in the inward
part toward the knee are two roundnesses which are
receiued and wapped in two concauits that are in the
focill of the legge. And ouer it one rounde bone aboue
that is called the knop of the knee.

Question. How many bones are in the knee, and
how be they named?

Answer. There be two that be called the mor-
teis bones, whereoff the greatest is on the inside part,
whereoff is made the sharpening and conioyning of the
legge, and goeth from the knee vnto the foote making
the ankle inward. The lesser pit bone, is in the vtter
descending vnder the knee a litle, and is smoth vnto
the foote ioyning therewith the other pit bone, making
the outward ankle.

Question. Of what shape are the two focal bones?

Answer. The greatest hath two pittes toward
the knee which receiue the round endes of the thigh
bone, for the lesser commeth not vnto the ioynt, but is
smoth as it is sayd, & lyeth nigh vnder the knee, & ther-
fore it is called Arcus. And toward the foote in the ioi-
ning with the bigger bone both they make one hollow

Guidos Questionaries,

pit or mozteis wherein the first bone of the foote is received.

Question. How many coniunctions or assembling of bones are in the little foot, and how many bones are in every coniunction?

Answer. There be three. In the first coniunction be three bones assembled in one roundnesse. The first is called Caab in Arabic in Greeke Astra Gallus, and is in manner as the nut of a crossebow round on each side. In the upper roundnesse thereof is affirmed the hollownesse of the pit or mozteis bones, and there the foote is moued, and the nether roundnesse is affirmed to the concavite of the manicular bone, and after that forthwith toward the bone called Panicular, that is a sinew concaved on each side. In the first concave is received y^e roidnes of Cohas aforesaid. In y^e second concave is received y^e second coniunction of y^e bones of the fete, and vnder them is the bone of the heele, of the which al the foote is stedyed, and issueth toward the hinder part for the strings that are fixed in it.

Question. How many bones is there in the second coniunction, and how are they figured?

Answer. Ther be foure that be short inough, one of them is called Grandmosun, that is on the vpper parte toward the lyttle toe. And these bones be rounde toward the manicular, and hollow toward the thirde coniunction.

Question. How many bones are in the thirde coniunction of the lyttle foote?

Answer. Fyue long inough, that corresponde, and receive the toes.

Question. How many toes is there in each foot, and how many bones is in every toe?

Answer. Ther be fyue toes, in every toe iij. bones except y^e great toe that hath but twayne. Thus in number ther be xxvi. bones in the foote. And in all the great foote

foote oz great legge there be thirtie.

Question. Which of the sayd ioynts is most easie to set agayne, and wich is most difficile.

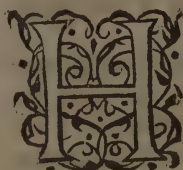
Aunswere. That of the lyttle foote is most difficile, and that of the knee is moze, and the Sciatike is meane.

Heere endeth the seconde treatie of this present Questionarie.

¶ Heere beginneth the thirde treatie of this present Questionarie, where as is aunswered vnto diuers questions & difficulties in the manner of binding, winding, or rolling, to sew, to make bouldsters, lint, and tentes.

Questions vppon the manner of rolling or binding.

Question.



Many manners of lygatures oz rollings be there, and how ought they to be made, and whereto each of them bringeth together?

Aunswere. There be thre manners. One is incarnatiue, and it competeth to new wounds and fractures, and is done thus. The wound is bounde at both endes vnto the middes in beginning from the part opposite to the hurt place, in leading one ende towarde the vpper parte of the member, and the other toward the neather in taking the parts oz about them till it be sene what is best to be done, in streining moze vpon the hurt place then on the parts about it. Neuerthelesse howbeit heede must be taken to strayne too harde oz to loose, but the time to binde is when the patient may well suffer it.

And

Guidos Questionaries,

And the fore ende of the sayd role ought to be sewed, And if nede be, ther ought to take diuers roles wound by one selfe manner of winding. The lypes of the wounde are ioyned one to the other, and so the Apostumation is defended, and some put to double clothes, and stayne them and sew them on the place. Other manner of binding is called Expulsiue, and it properly agreeth to deepe woundes for to expell and put out the matter from the bottome, and to defende that other matters come not in the place, and this is done with a role folded at the head beginning at the nether part of the member in streyning most ther. And from thence in vntwapping toward the vpper part. The thirde lygature is called \bar{y} ligature holding the medicines and it competeth as vnto \bar{y} members wheras streyning cannot be made nor other lygature, as at \bar{y} necke, \bar{y} belly & in al Apostumes, & dolorous distributiōs. And this is done with roles of one chiefe or diuers chiefes, or armes, beginning vpon the hurt place in binding to the contrary of the sayd place.

Question. What ought the manner of binding to be?

Aunswere. They ought to be softly and without payne. And if the bondes or rolles cleaue fast, let them be moysted onely with wine till they be loosed.

Question. Whereoff ought the roles to be made?

Aunswere. After Galen they ought for to be made of Boleyn cloth, olde, soft, smooth and cleane.

Question. Of what quantitie of length and bredth ought the bondes to be?

Aunswere. They ought to be long and large, commonly they that binde the shoulders ought to be of vi. fingers bredth, those for the thighes fiue, those for the leg foure, they for the arme thre, and those for the fingers, one, and the length to be after the necessitie of the winding. And this sayth Galen in the fourth booke

of his Theraperticke, that the partticle vlcerate may not well be bound without to haue learned the indication of the forming of the member.

¶ Questions vpon the Anatomic of seaming
or stitching.

Question.
How many and what manners are there of
seames?

Answer. Three, that is a seame incarnatiue, and it agreeth to al woundes, whose lippes be farre a sun-
der, if they may be approched and made equall, & which
ligature onely sufficeth not, & haue no straunge things
betwene the lippes, and that be newe or reuied by sa-
crificatiō, in taking the skinne awaye. The other
seame sowing is called restraintiue of bloud, & is done
with the needle in entering and folding as skinnies bee
sewed. And this is done, when for the great effusion of
bloud the other seames cannot be made. The third is
called the seame conseruatiue, & it is done as the other
bee, but it is not so narrowe, for it is not made but for
to maynteine the lippes till the wound be closed.

Question. In how many manners is the incarna-
tiue seame made?

Answer. In five manners. The first is, makinge
the first stich in the middle of the wounde, & the other
in the meante space of each side, & going also betwene, let
two stiches be left the space of a fingers breadth ouer-
stwart, and also ye ought to haue a quill with an hole in
the side, wherewith the other side of the lyp shalbe stay-
ed, because it shall not swerne, & bicause that when the
needle is passed throught it may be seene at the hole in the
quill. And when the needle is passed to drawe it and the
third in staying the lyppe that it followe not the thrid.
And first knitte it with two revolutions. Secondly,

R.

with

Guydo his Questionaries,

with one, and then cut the thrid farre from the knot. Secondly the seame incarnatiue is made with needles or with y^e scale of feathers led in wth the needle into wounds that be great & deepe, that haue lips wide separte in putting thridded needles into them as naede is, in wrapping them with thrid as ye would fasten a needle with thrid on your bosome or pouch-lid, and to abide there vnto the consolidation of the wound. Thirdly, a seame incarnatiue is made with equall themilles made of tolue well kisthen and slenderly, as strawes the length of a finger, or of the scale of a feather, which apperteine to the places, when we will that the seame remaine long time. And it is done when thridded needles are put into it by both the lips. Then is the needle returned by the same hole til that ther remayne a pit, wherein is put one of the endes of the wedge, and then the tayles of the thriddes are strayned and bounde on the other ende of the wedge, and there cut off the endes of the thrids, and let the wedge lye vnto the perfect consolidation. Fourthly, a seame incarnatiue is made with hookes, and they ought to bee small mate for the member, curbed on each side, in fastening it into one lippe, and then brought to the other. And in the same let the hookes be fastened lyke as the sheare men doe in hooking their clothes. Fifthly, an incarnatiue seame is made wth cloth, and is made in places wherein we would that no cicatrice should appeare, as in the face, and it is made of .ij. peces thre tryangled, and of the bignesse of the quantitie of the member. And anointe them with oynmentes miscatiues and conglutinatiues, made of the poudre of dragons bloud, of incense, mastike, sarcacole, and flaxing meale of the mil, incorporate with the white of an egge, and that euery pece be layde in euery side of the wound after an inch of dissaunce, and when they bee drye sewe them subtylly, and the lippes will reioyne together.

Question.

Question. What needles ought they to be for to make these incarnatiue seames?

Aunswere. They ought to be enen and smooth, and thre edged at the point, and at the eye they ought to be hollow, bicause the thrid shall not let it to passe easely.

Question. In what woundes accorpdeth the seames conseruatiues?

Aunswere. They conioyne in wide woundes (where as the flesh is lost) for to appoach the lippes, wherein it behoueth to drawe some thing out, bicause they may the soner be consolidate.

Question. When is it time to take away the seames, and how ought they to be taken away?

Aunswere. The time to doe them awaye, is when they haue done their operation. And the manner to take them off, is to put the taile of the pzooue vnder the fist, and to cut the thrid of the sayd taile of the pzooue, and in putting the flatte of the pzooue aboute the lippe, whereby the thrid is drawen out, for dread of deuinding the wound.

Questions vpon the manner to make and to applycate the boulders.

Question.

What is the manner to make boulders?

Aunswere. Aunciently they were made of feathers sewed betwene two white clothes, and therefore are they called Plumeceaulx or pillowes of feathers in French. And bicause that they behoued to often to be renewed and remoued, which was ouer hainous, it is found to make them of tow, or flaxe, of hempe well boucked and cleansed, and sometime with woll or cotton, and sometime is put soft, and thin cloutes in two or thre foldes or moze, as it needeth.

Question. Wherefore serueth the boulders?

A. y.

Aunswere.

Guydo his Questionaries,

Answered. To stay and comprime the places dissolued, and comfort the naturall heats of the member vniouynte, and to defend the griefes of the ligatures.

Question. How ought the bolsters to be applicate?

Answered. Sometime they be layde to drye, sometime they ought to be moisted or bathed in gleyze of egges, in wine, or in Oyle, as the disposition requyzzeth. And they be of thre sortes, some be thre square, which (Auiacen sayth) serue to bryde flesh, and ought to be layde on each side of the wound, and the other on the wound, in ioyning them together, and some are round that are layde drye on the other to keepe the naturall heate, and to rype the rotnennesse, and other be square, and they are layde to defende the hurtinge of the lygatures.

Questions vpon the manner to applicate
lintes and tentes.

Question.

S how many and what case ought to be vsed lints and tentes?

Answered. In eight cases. First is, if so be that the woundes that we will enlarge, cleanse, or drye out any thing from the bottome, as in deepe woundes that haue neede to be searched for the licoure that assembleth in the bottome of the Spaciostie. Secondly, they be vsed in hollow wounds, wherein we ought to engender flesh. Thirdly, in woundes altered of ayre, which ought to be cleansed. Fourthly, in woundes brused. Fifthly, in Apostumes. Sixthly in woundes that must be wrought about the bones. Seauenthly, in bitinges. And last in woundes Vlcers. And al other woundes without tentes and moches ought to be vnderstande to be consolidated.

Question. Wherefoze be tentes and lints made?

Answered. Some be for to cleanse the woundes, and they

they be made of softe tender, as of seare olde linnen cloth, other are made to keepe the lypes of wounds open, and they be made of very cleane tow, or of fine cloutes, or cotton, or of quill of brasse or silver hollow, as to the nolethzils for to haue aire, or in deepe wounds that the rottennesse reclose not but come out. Other are made to enlarge the Orifices of the woundes and they be made of sponges harde writhen or of Gentian rootes.

Thus endeth the third treatie of this present Questionarie.

Heere beginneth the fourth treatie of this present Questionarie, in containing foure particles. In the first particle is answered vnto certeine questions and difficulties vpon the manner of bleeding.

Question.

What is blēding or blode letting?

Answer. Diuers Authours haue giuen diuers definitions of blēding. Arnold of the new towne in his booke of particular operation, that blēding is incision of veynes, by the which incision the blode euacueth and the humours that runne in the veynes with the blode. And Auicen in his first Fen, of his Canon sayth, that blēding is an vniuersal euacuation of emptying the multitude of humours. And in the thirde booke of the sayd Canon he hath defined that it conueyeth euacuation of humours. And Galen vpon the first article of the Affoe of Ipocras vpon this Canon. Quecunque flōmia, &c. sayth that it is the common helpe of pluresie.

Question. What euacuation is most surest and least daungerous, eyther the letting blode or the medicine. Iaratiue?

L. iij.

Answer.

Guydo his Questionaries,

Answer. After Galen in his lyttle booke that he made of blode letting, that letting of blood is the least dangerous, for it is restraynt when we will, and not the medicine, for after that it is once taken it will doe the operation.

Question. For how many intentions, be the bleedings made?

Answer. For vi. the first is for to purge, and of this intention saith Galen in the thirde of his Theraperticke, that euacuation for the obiect regardeth all onely the replexion. The second intention that bleeding is made, is for to diuerse, and this intention putteth Galen in the seconde booke of blode letting, it is some time Antispatic, that is to say diuersiue, and this declareth Galen in the fith booke of his Theraperticke, as the flux of blode at the nose of the right nosethyll, is restraynt by the bleeding of the right arme. And when the left nosethyll bleedeth, the blode letting of the left arme restraineth it for the diuersion of the blood that for the blood letting taketh an other way, and turneth into other places then at the nose. And this likewise sheweth vs Ipcras in the fith partick of his As for, where he sayth, that if the hinder part of the head did ake, that the soueraine remedie is to make the right beyne of the forehead be opened, and not only for the euacuation that is made by the bleeding, but lykewise for the antispase and diuersion. The third intention wherefore bleeding is made, is for to attray as Galen declareth in the booke aboue-saide of blode letting.

If we wil cause y mensstrues of women to come we cause the Sophines of the sexe to be opened, nigh to the time that they should come, or els we apply to them ventoses with scarifications in the nether parts. The fourth intencion wherefore letting of blood is made, is for to alter, as sayth Galen in the fourth booke of his Theraperticke

raperticke, and vpon the first article of the Affoz, that blode letting vnto Lipothomie, that is to say vnto falling of the heart, sodeinly cooleth all the body and restraineth the feuer as if it had slaine it. The fifth intention is for to pzeferue, and this intention declareth Galen in the sayd booke of blode letting, and on the sixth of Affoz vpon this Affoz, that to whosouer the blode letting is good and conuenable whereas he sayth that many dispose to Periplemonie and spitting of blode, to Quinsess, to Epilence, and Appoplexy were pzeferued of the sayd inconueniences, by letting of blode at the spring time. The first intention is for to lyghten nature, as Galen declareth in the eleuenth booke of his Theraperticke the xv. chapter toward the middes of the sayd chapter, saying that it is then better to cut the veyne, not onely for the feuers sinocalls, out also in all the other y are of rotten humours, & to them that haue age & sufficient strength therto. For nature dispensed ouer all the body is lyghtned, bicause y the thing that grieved it, is taken away, as a great burden lessened and made lyght.

The rest it digereth that that ought to be digested, and deuibeth that that ought to be deuided, and resourmeth to kindly operations.

Question. What be they that may well beare the letting of blode?

Answer. To this question Galen in the booke aboue sayd of blode letting sayth, y it is they that are robust & strong, and that haue bigge and large veynes, and that be not too leane, too white and tender.

And contrarily the other may scantly suffer it for they haue but lyttle blode, and their flesh is largely enapozaple.

Question. What folke suffereth not blode lettings.

Answer.

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Answer. It is they that are of contrary dispositions to h dispositions aforesayd, as whitely coloured & leane folkes, or ouer fat & weak, h haue streight veines & tender folke, & specially lyttle chyldezen afoze rb . yerres, & old folke after lxx. yerres, if it be not by great neede & with great cautell, & he that is not wont to be let blood, and they that haue weake stomacks, & haue fluxe of the belly Diatrie, & people gullyng, fraunging & ozonkerdes, and women with childe, chiefly in the first & last monethes as vnto foure monethes and after seauen monethes vnto the ende, and women hauing their floweres, and Rasis in his fourth booke of his Almansoz putteth to them that haue fasted and suffered hunger. The fleumatikes, and them that are wont to diseases of cold maladyes. And those that dwelleth in very cold regions, or vehement hotte.

Question. How many and what veynes are to be let blood in the body of mankinde?

Answer. As Haly sayth in the ninth sermon of the seconde parte of his booke, de regali dispositione, there be xxxiij. Of the which there be xii. amiddes the armes, that is to say, two Medians, two Cephaliques, two Basiliques, two Ascelleres, two Cubitalls, & two Seynalls. And in the heade there be xiiij. That is two behinde the eares, two in the Angles of the eyes, two Organickes, two on the sune of the heade, one on the forehead, one on the hinder part of the heade, one on the nose, and two vnder the tongue. And there be viiij. in the feete, two on the knees, two Sopheyues, two Sciatickes, and two at the ankles. Howbe it Albuerosus putteth in all but rb . That is to say, rb . in the heade, v . in the armes, and v . in the legges.

Question. Is it lawfull and conuenable to let blood on the arteres?

Answer. Yea, howbeit it is very doubtfull, and yet may ye let bloude at the arteres of the temples and behinde

behinde the eares.

Question. How ought the arteres to be opened?

Aunswere. It is better to cut them throught, then otherwise.

Question. In how many manners ought the veines to be opened?

Aunswere. After three manners, that is to saye, the common veines be cut in length, the particles ouerthwart, and are cut throught, and be canterised?

Question. In what quantitie ought the blood to purge by the blood letting?

Aunswere. It is not possible to measure the blood lettings by certeine rule, for all medicinall euacuati-
ons are coniecturatiues as Galen sayth in his foze-
sayd booke, and in his second booke of his Theraper-
ticke. Howbeit Arnolde de villa noua, of the netwe
to tunc after the doctrine of Ipocras, measureth it by cō-
iecturation, saying, that in blood letting is not to be
considered the quantitie of the blood all onely, but also
so must be considered the time, the region, the age, and
the disease.

Question. Which of the sayd considerations that
ought to be had to measure the quantitie of the blē-
ding be most necessary, and that ought singularly to be
considered?

Aunswere. There be two among the other, that is,
the strength of the maladie, and the vertue, for if the
maladie be great, and the necessitie and the vertue be
stronge, a great blēding ought to be made for one
time, and if the vertue be weake & the necessite great,
it ought not to be done so much at one time, but ought
for to be withdrawen and take away at two or three
times, after as the vertue may suffer at once. And
this to do, ought to be considered the poulcie, & when
it is seene that it alpeneth to vnequalytie, and that
it minisheth the veine ought to be stopped. Thus lyke

¶

wise

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wise ought to be considered the cholar, for if it change to better disposition and cholar, it ought to be stopped. As it appeareth by Galen in the fifth booke of sharpe diseases. And the great bléding after Galen & Auicen is of two pound, and the least of halfe a pound, and the meane of one pound.

Question. At what houre, and at what time ought the bléding to be made?

Answer. At all times necessary and constrainte, The time constrainte is the time when the blédinge ought to be made, and cannot be in any wise tarped, without moze daunger whereunto ought not totally to be regarded in things that should hinder or let it, if the letting were not so great (as sayth Bernard of Gordon), that there might ensue greater inconuenience. In such case it may be correct and tourned to some other euacuation, as in a chilbe that hath a seauer sinocall, in stéede of letting blood to be bled. Howbeit that Auinzer let his sonne bléde that was but thre yeares olde, and healed him. Auerrois recounteth in the seauenth booke of his colliget, in speaking of this time, and this houre, at all times, and at all houres, as well by night as day, and ought to let bloude without any delay. The time chosen is the time conuenable to do it, after the instance of the bodyes aboue, & the dispositions below, as to the disposing of the bodies. That is to say, that the Moone haue good light, as of. vii. ix. x. xi. dayes in encreasing, or of. xvi. xix. or xxi. in wayning, & neither be in coniunction nor opposition, & that she be in a good place, & good signe, & free of all ill signes. And master Arnold de villa noua saith in his Affoz. That to let blood is best about the midst of the third quadre, because then be but little condensed, nor renmatized. And the Salernitas do chose the bléding at diuers houres, after the at diuers houres, the humors haue their course. Nevertheless it is to be noted as touching these things that are said, that there whereas the

two influences may not both together overcome. The Whistion or chirurgion ought sonest to say at y that is best known unto him, that is to the influence here beneath, which is the effect of the disposition above.

Question. How many and what conditions ought the workman to haue, that will dispose him to let blood?

Answer. He ought to haue foure conditions. First he ought to be young, vertuous and strong, so that he be not caduke nor shaking of his hands. The second is that he ought to be of good sight, that he may well discern the veynes on the places where they be. The thirde is that he ought to be accustomed for to doe it.

The fourth that he ought to be furnished of bandes and cotton, and red powder bicause that he may ouercast Emororgie if it happen to come.

Question. What ought to be the manner to let blood?

Answer. First he ought to rub the place well all about that he will let blode, and then he ought to take a lyst or girdle wherewith he must binde the member higher then the place where he will make the opening.

And then he ought well to hold the place where the veynes is that he will open, and seeke it with the ende of his finger, and then open it softly, and pearce it not thoroowe, but ought to reise somewhat the point of the launcet vpiward for feare to hurt y artere or y sinew, & his euacuation thus sufficiently done, to take away the girdle that it was bound with, and diligently close the wound with a lytle cotton and bynde it.

Question. How ought he to be governed that wil be letten blode, befoze he doe bleed, and after that he hath bled.

Answer. To y first question, I say or he be let blood, if he doubt y the blood be grose, or in cold wether as in winter, he ought to walke a little & trauaile or be bained the day afoze, specially if he should blode at any little veine of y hāds or feet. And if y veines as yet appere not well

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a day befoze he must haue a playster of leuen. And if he doubt of his strength that he were too weake, or hee blæde, giue him a tost with wine, & then procede and make him blæde sitting, if he be strong. If he be weak let him sit in his bed somewhat rayled. To the second questiō how he ought to be gouerned when actually he is let blood. First, if he haue rings or stones y haue special vertues for to staunch y he leaue them off. And the when y opening is made, giue him a staffe in his hand, & that he remoue his fingers & cough, & that he be a little stricken on the hand & shoulders. And if y weather be colde, or that ye doubt that the blood be too grosse, or that ye make seconation, ye must make an openinge long inough. And in weather and opposite disposition ye must make it lesser, and if the vertue be weake ye must haue colde water al ready for to rubbe him. And make him other things that are accustomed to be made for sayling of the heart, if his heart doe fainte. As to the third question, how he ought to be gouerned of the blæding, I say y if for the blæding he chaufe, ye must giue him some of a Pomegranard to eat with a little colde water, by the counsell of Galen, and if he bee not chased, giue him sage leaues wet in wine. And the lay him vp right vpon a bedde, declining somewhat on the side that he hath bled on, & close the dore and the windowes, so that by ouermuch light his eyes be not troubled. And an houre after, (not befoze) let him eate temperately and not grædely, and let his meate bee of good substaunce and qualytie, and that it engender good blood, and rectifie the ill if any bee, and let his drinke be moze then his meat, but not so much as he is wont. And if he be accustomed to sleepe, two or thre houres after let him sleepe a little. Howbeit Auicen forbiddeth wholly the sleeping, some after the letting of blood, for contraction y then after ensue in the members, and that the patient take good hærde y his veine open not again, and

and he ought to keepe this rule thre daies after.

Question. Is the Chyrurgion bounde to haue the knowledge of the blode that is drawen?

Aunswere. No, but the beholding of the sayd blode belongeth to Physicians. Neuerthelesse for to comfort him that hath bledde, and to reioyce him he oughte to looke on it, and tell him that his bleeding was good, for the blode that is drawen was good, and that is better that is remayned, and if it be ill it was a good bleeding for him.

Question. If the Chyrurgion woulde haue the knowledge of the blode that he hath drawen by the blode letting, how shall he discern the good from the badde?

Aunswere. For the good is it that in his substance is neyther too thicke nor too thinne, and that is frangible, and in his colour is red, in odour pure, and in saviour sweete and amiable. And the ill blode is it that is denoed of the said conditions, as the cholaricke, that is too thin & yeolow & bitter, & is sharpe in smell. And the melancholick blood is thick & black, or yeolowish drawing to dimme, & eger in saviour. And the blood fleumaticke is thicke and gleymy, and white in colour, & sweet in saviour. And the blode whereas is much water betokeneth that the Patient was a good drincker, or that his reynes be feeble and weake. And that that is grauellous, and of colour and substance of ashes, betokeneth that he is a Lazar. And the blode blacke and ashy is ill, and betokeneth corruption of humours, and disposition to Feuers and Apostumes, & euill pustule and blaynes. And that which is thicke and the skinne ouer strong, so that scantly it will bzeake, signifieth disposition to opilations and the blode that hath the colour of greace and blode, signifieth coldenesse or ouer great heat & aduersion: Of the which thou shalt know the difference by the behauing of the body. And the

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blode that can not congeale, signifieth that he is war-
en colde and unnaturall. And that that congealeth in
competent tyme, as in halfe an houre, signifieth that he
is naturall. And of all these manners and significati-
ons it is very good for the Chyrurgion to call the Phi-
sitions, bicause of perfect knowledge.

Heere endeth the first particle
of this treatise.

¶ And heere beginneth the seconde particle wherein
is aunswere vnto certeine questions and difficul-
ties vppon the manner of ventosing or boxing.

Question.

What is ventosing?

Aunswere. It is the putting of bores vpon
any member for to expulse þe matter betwene
the skinne and the flesh.

Question. What are ventoses?

Aunswere. Ventose is an instrument made in man-
ner of a bore, with a streight necke and a wide belly.

Question. Whereoff ought Ventoses to be made?

Aunswere. After Albucasis they be made of thre
things. Some of hornes, some of glasse, and some of
brasse.

Question. How many formes is ther for to vse ven-
toles, and what is their effectes?

Aunswere. Some be with garling, and other with-
out scarification. Those that be done without scarifica-
tion draweth the matter out feeling, and the other con-
straitly.

Question. What difference is betwene euacuati-
ons done by blood letting, by ventosing, and by snalles
blode-suckers?

Aunswere.

Answer. The most difference, is of blood letting, for it draweth the blode deeper then the boring or the snailles, and the snailles deeper then the ventoses, which properly draweth but betwene the skinne & the flesh. And therefore Auicen sayth that they purge more thynne blode then the thicke, and more the uppermost then the nether.

Question. For how many & for what intentions are ventoses applicate with garling vpon a mans body?

Answer. For xii. intencions. Some generall, & some particular. The generall is made to cleanse sensibly, and haue the place of a blode letting, when blode letting dare not be done for diuers things that letteth blode letting, as in a child of xiiij. yeares olde, and in aged folke about lxx. yeares. And for this cause Auicen calleth ventoses, Curates of the veynes. The vii. intencions whereby the sayd ventoses is applyed, is taken of the places that they be set too. The first is to purge the matter of the heade and the parts thereof, & therefore they are applyed in the nape of the neck, and keepeth the place of the Cephalike bleeding. And therefore they be good for the diseases of the eyes, to the infections of the face, and stinking of the mouth. The second intention is for to cleanse the spiritual matters, and therefore they must be applyed betwene the shoulders, and keepeth the meane from blood letting of the Median, & therefore they be conferent to the diseases of Asma, Pallie and spitting of blode. The third intention is to emptie the matter that is contained in the nutritiue members, & therefore should they be applyed to the raynes and to the loines, and ther they take the place of Basilica, & therefore they auayle to the opilations, Apostumes, and dolour of the lyuer, of the reynes, and scabs of all the body. The fourth intention is that it is applyed in the middes of the arme, for the ache, and paynes of the parts thereof.

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The fifth intention is for that it is applied in the midst of the thighes and the legges nigh to the ankles, and applyed there is in the stæde of the blode letting of the Sophines, and therefore they prouoke the floures to women, and causeth them to pisse, & easeth the paines of the matrice and the bladder, and conferreth to the growthe of the sexe and euill sores.

Question, For how many and for what intentions be the ventoses applyed without scarification?

Answer, But for one generall intention, and for xi. particularers. The intention generall is for to draw and the particularers doe vary after the places that they be applyed to. The first place is vpon the Ipocondres, to reduce and diuert the blode of the nosethilles after Galen in the fifth of his Theraperticke, saying, that when the right nosethill doth blæde, for to staunch it the ventose must be applyed vpon the liuer, & when one blædeth at þe left nosethill it must be applyed on þe milke. The second place where they be applyed is vnder the breasts, for to staunch and diuert the floures of women, as Ipcras sayth in the fifth of his Affoz, and as Galen declareth in the beginning. The thirde place where they ought to be applyed is on the interiour part of the head, for to raise the Eucla & staunch the reume. For to draw the deepe matter outward as Galen declareth in the xiiij. booke of his Theraperticke, and for that cause they be often applyed vpon the Apostumes that be in þe clensing places, the which Auicenn biddeth to be drawen out as much as may be. Likewise they be applyed for the same cause vpon the thighes, for to prouoke floures in womē. And also nigh to the Apostumes of the ioynts, to withdraw and defend that the sayde Apostumes doe not breake, and to put farre off the humours from the sayd ioynts. The fourth place to apply them is vpon the breeding of sinewes in palse, for to heat them as Auicenn sayth in the thirde booke of his Canon

Canon in the Chapter of pallsie. And Galen in the third booke of the interiours, whereas he proueth against Archigenes, that the bzaine is principle and beginning of the vertue animal. The fifth place to apply ventoses is vpon the belly in cholike passion, for to resoluē and vnapen the ventositie, and cease the paine. The vi. place is vpon the matrice, & vpon the bowells for to reduce and withdraw them to their places, as Auicē sayth in his third Canon. The seauenth place is vpon the ribbes, and like bones for to reduce and retourne them into their places, when they are broken or dislocated. The eight place is vpon the wayes & poyzes, whereby the bzaine passeth from the reines to the bladder, as Auicē sayth in third booke of his Canon. The ninth place is vpon the eares and gappes of deepe woundes, for to drawe out the filth or other noyauce if ther were any. The tenth place is vpon the neck for to enlarge the wayes of the breath and of the meate. The xi. place to apply ventoses is vpon venimous bitings, and blaynes to drawe out the thicke venim.

Question. How ought they to be governed that must be ventosed, before and after it?

Answer. To the first answereth Galen in the third booke of the certike dayes, and the same proueth Albumazer in his great Introductorie that the chosen dayes for to apply ventoses is, when the Mone is full and not in the wane. For as the Mone encreaseth in light, likewise encreaseth the humors within the body, and as it waineth, so decreaseth the humors and withdraw them inward. And therewith it ought to be an austruall day, y is to say, hot & moist, and the ventoses ought to be plyed from two of the clock vnto thre. And after the intentions of Doctors, first the place ought to be bathed and someted (which should be ventosed) with warme water if the blond be thicke, but if it be thin it is not neede at all, for it should be daunger of too much

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resolution, and that the strength should weaken. And it is to note, that neuer scarifying ought to be made but first ye must put to the ventose dye, bicause the bloods must be drawen or it be boyded: As to the second question it is to be noted as is afoze spoken that there be two manners of ventoses. Some be of horne, and some glasse, they of horne are applyed in sucking. They of glasse with tow put into the ventose, and fire in the tow and layd on the flesh, then the fire quenche wher the ventose taketh. Or after Albucasis, take a little candle of ware & giue it a lyttle stay below that it may hold right vpon the flesh, and lyght it, then set on y ventose and the candle will quench and the ventose take hold. And the Chyrurgion ought with his handes to rubbe all about the place to moue the blode to it. As to the thirde question after that ye haue applyed and sette to the sayd ventose by two or thre times if it be nede when it is taken away, ye ought to make certeine scarifications very deepe with the rasour, and then wypp and dye the bloody place, and then once agayne sette to the ventose as ye did befoze, and keepe it on halfe an houre till it be halfe full of blode, and then take it away and wipe the place and set it on agayne, and hold it there moze or lesse till ye haue sufficiently halfe a pound of blode, or to a pound, after the tenour of the strength the quantitie of the repletion. And if after the first apposition after the scarification if it blode not well, rub the place with the mouth of the ventose, or giue it small fillips with your nayle, and garfe it a new that it may blode well, and when it hath bene ventosed wipe and dye the place, and then anoynt it with Oyle of Roses or other oymntment to mitigate y smart and gouerne the patient as is afozesayde of them to be letten blode.

Question. Shall they be set vpon breastes of women or other soft place?

Answer.

Aunswere. Nay, for daunger that it doe not enter to deepe in quantitie, and may not be had agayne.

Question. If the ventoses will not hold when they be set on, what ought the Chyrurgion do to make them fast?

Aunswere. He must bath and foment the place all about with warme water in such wise and so long that the ayre enter not.

Question. Is it nedefull for to contynue and kepe them longer?

Aunswere. No, specially aboute the pꝛyncipal mem-
bres that are the mynes of strength, for behynde the
necke they hurt the mynde, and behynde the shoul-
dres they annoy the herte, and in the ryght Ipocondre they
noge the lyuer.

Thus endeth the seconde particle
of this treatyse.

¶ Here begynneth the thyrde particle of this treatyse,
wher as is aunswere vnto certein diffyculties, and
questions vpon the manner to apply blood suckers
or horse leches.

Question.

Wherfore are horse-leaches applyed?

Aunswere. For to vnderstand the soluti-
on of this question is to be noted what horse-
leches be. They are well knowne to be certayne little
blacke wormes lyke to Dice, tayles and haue smal peo-
lous strikes on their backs somewhat brownish
vnder the belly, and to the question they are put and
applyed to draw or sucke as is afoze sayd.

Question. Which are the blode-suckers that ought
to be chosen, and which are wholesome and which are

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daungerous, and ought not to be applyed in any wise:

Aunswere. They that be good, be found in good are clere waters, and they that be of a loathsome colour with great heades, and that be rotten, and founde in naughtie waters, be daungerous, euill, & venimous.

Question. To what bodyes and to what members ought they to be applyed:

Aunswere. They ought onely to be applyed in bodyes boyde of repletion, for in Cacerhimike bodyes and replete they ought neuer to be applicate as touching the places and members that they ought to be put to, they are applyed vnto onely to such places as ventosities cannot be let, as to sinewes, in the lippes, gums, and in places dyre and scarre of flesh, as the fingers and ioyntes. And Thederic willeth that sometime they be set vpon Apostumes of the cleansing places, which are of difficile curation and maturation, and some will haue them set on Emertores for to open them.

Question. In how many maladies are bloud-suckers good?

Aunswere. Auicen sayth, that they be good to scabs, to Emoroides, & to Apostumes of the cleansing places, as it is sayd.

Question. How should bloud-suckers be applyed:

Aunswere. They ought not to be applyed when they are new taken, but kept in fresh clere water all a day, till they haue purged of all that was in their bellies. And then rub the place yee will put them to till it do waue rabbie, and wash it wth aloint wth a little blood, or gasse it with a rasour y some blood in w^{ch} then put them to with a corde of your hands, & put them in two of thre places as need shal be. And wh^{en} they haue wel sucked & drawen till they be full, they will fall off by themselves, or els put a little binger on their heads, or white salt, or aloes, or seuerate them with a boyl haire or a fine thred.

Question,

Question. How shall the place be ordered after that they are fallen off.

Aunswere. Rub and wash it with salt & vinegar.

Question. If after the extraction and fall of the woyme ther follow Emorergie or too great flux of blode what ought the Chyrurgion to doe?

Aunswere. To staunch it with a playster of Bolarminike Galles, Balastie and other that staunch blode.

Question. How ought he to be ruled that hath bene blode-sucked after that they are fallen off?

Aunswere. He ought to be ordered as they that be let blode, as it is written in the first particle of this treatise, and he ought to take triacle for doubt of venosities, that blode-suckers doe breede.

Thus endeth the thirde particle of this present treatise.

¶ Heere followeth the fourth particle, where as is answered vnto other difficulties touching the manner of cauterising or searing.

Question.

What is cauterification?

Aunswere. It is an operation made with fire artificially in the body of man for certeine vtilities.

Question. How many manners of Cauteres be there?

Aunswere. Two manners: Some are actuals, and they appeare sodeinely in effect, as they that are made with instruments of mettall, & burning, or with the roste of Aristologie, or of Affodilles that are soze het or with water, or with seething Oyle layd to the place cunningly and not at aduenture. Other are potenti, all whose operations are not so sensible nor so sodeine, but appeareth afterwarde as they that be made with burning or rupticke medicines. And there is two man-

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ners of them. Some are of strong oppression, and maketh scarres as lyme and sope and Anacardus. Some other thirleth moze lyghtly and make no scarres, but blysters as Cauterides, Flammule, and Pantalupina.

Question. Which Cauters are the surest, the actuals or the potentialls?

Answer. The actuals, because the action of fire is most simple. And also it hurteth lesse the next parts and principall members then the action of rupture, for it is greatly suspect to the principall members, & therefore it ought not to be applied, but if case be y the patient were faynt hearted and durst not abide the fire, and in case that ye woulde apply Cauters lastly and for to purge, for in such case the rupture for the payne, that it maketh and for the bigge scarre that it leaveth, and in weakning of the place is cause of bigger flure of blood.

Question. Which is most profitable to make actual Cauteres with golde or with yron?

Answer. In principall & tender members as the eyes, it is better to do it with gold then with yron. Howbeit in other members it is moze behouenable to do it with yron as saith Albu. For the fire may be better discerned in the yron then in the gold or in siluer, because of their colours: but if it were a goldsmith that is wont thereto.

Question. If actual Cauters be necessarye and to whome, and wherewith?

Answer. First they be necessary to cōserue health and to heale diseases, and keepeth the roome of profitable purgings, as blood lettings & cleansing by medicines laxatiues, in such that may not suffer them. And the rest that remaineth after the purgings it correcteth in great and strong diseases, whereas it is wont to be giuen. Secondly they be necessary and conuenable to be giuen in al dispositions of maladies and specially in material maladies, except in such as are hot & dry, wherein they

do many euills, and that it is true that they be profitable in the other first dispositions and cold dispositions and moyst inasmuch as it contrariety them wholly. Thirdly in hot and moyst dispositions, in which suppose that wholly they doe not contrary, neuerthelesse they contrary accidentally, inasmuch as it boydeth the cause of the malady. Whobeyt it is to be noted that suppose a Cauter be a profitable remedy and verye conuenable, yet it is not now a dayes so much in vse as it was wont to be, for the abusers of the art and that exercised it, the which indifferently and in all dispositions that is to say in repletion or otherwise apply them. And it is euill done, and many euills followeth thereby, and therefore good Chyrurgion beware right well, that in a person full of humours good or bad neuer to apply Cauter without precedent purgation,

Question. For how many and what vtilities are Cauters made and ordeyned?

Answer. For sixe vtilities. The first to comfort the members for they chase and drye the members that were dulled with colde and humiditie. And therefore Galen sayth of the authoritie of Ipocras, that the drye thing is nearest the whole thing, and the moyst thing fardest off.

The second vtilitie is to withstand and defend the member from corruption. And therefore Auicen in his fourth booke comaundeth them to be done round about the Estionoenes sores spredding or compassing & to corrupt bones.

The thirde vtilitie that Auicen putteth, is to resolve the coarted matters, in any member, and therefore biddeth Albucasis and Haly abbas that they be applyed to the paynes of the ioynts and great dolour of the head.

The fourth vtilitie is to staunch the blood, as Auicen putteth

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putteth. And Galen in the fifth of Theraperticke, bicause they make scarre. The fifth vtilytie is purging olde flures as the eyes and of all the body, and this vtilytie putteth Arnolde of Villenensis. And for that cause be the Cetons and Cautes done (behinde the the necke,) and in the fontenelles of the lacerts wher as one is deuided from the other) vnder the sayde lacerts a two or thre fingers from y ioynts. The vi. vtilytie that Galen putteth is to enterbzake, and intercede the matter. And for that cause are the veynes of the temples canterised, bicause that the matter runne not into the eyen and in ruptures that the bowelles shall not descende, and in the circuit and next places to wickhed sores. And of this vtilytie Arnolde of Ville, maketh an Aphorisme, where he sayth that the running can not be diuerted nor issue kindly, and that his abiding may be competently cleansed by Cautes. The vii. vtilytie is for to draw out the superfluities. This vtilytie the common vsage approueth by operation of Apostumes by Cautes, and by cutting of kirnelles and extirpation of flesh quicke or dead.

Question. Which are the places and particle of actuall Cautes?

Aunswere. After men of this time there be viij. The first is applyed to the toppe of the head, whereto the master finger may reach beginning a spanne from nigh to the roote of the nose stretching vpward, and the Doctors will that there ought to be applyed a rounde Caute with an Oliuare for to resolute the bryayn, and diuert the reuoluse matters in the subiect places below and some deepe them to the bone, and other raise & make bare the first table of the skull. Howbeit Alb. approueth it not, and the sayd Cautes applyed to the sayd places auayleth to idlenesse, falling euill, paynes of the head, and to running of the eyes, to pifficks, and to all reumes.

The

The second place to apply cauterres, ought to be in the flesh of the head behinde in the noddle. And they ought lyke wise to be applyed round with an olyuare, and a nayleth for to heate and comfozt the head in palsy, in trembling of lynibes, crampe, and to pale Lazery. The thyrde place to apply cauterres, is on the eye lyds to correct them and reple them, and is done with a cauter myflyn in stede of pytch, for to close the holes or places of the bratwen haire, to let them grow agayne, and ought to be actual, that is in manner of a needle. Lyke wise they be applyed to the lachrymalls to consume the superfluous flesh, and is done with a small actual cautelayze nigh to the nose, for the fistula, and with a quill. Lyke wise to the temples with a cautelayze to close the beynes, to staunch the reuine yf falleth ouer the eyes. And it is applyed to the nose with an actual through a quyl or reede for to consume the sinke. The fourth place is for to apply them within the vnulle for to cut it with a sharpe cauter through a quyl. The fyfth place is the hecke where as cetons are applyed with tonges cetoned, or with a nedle cetoned behind the neck in the pyt, and they are applyed to depart the humours that runne to the eyes, as Lanfranke sayth. And other saye that they haue sene by experience that the round cauters applyed to the sayd places and left long open, beale the madnesse, and the frensy, and surpous. And Galen in the. xiii. of his Theraperticke sayth, that a ventose made on the noddle is a good help for reuines that descende ouer the eyes, & for the most helpe so dyd Guydon. The sixt place is in the fore-part of the necke vnder the thynne (by the counsell of some masters) for to cleanse the mater of gout rose, and other infections of the face and mouth, and they will that there be applyed a cauter with cetons. The seauenth place is on the homiplate vnder the fontells of the armes thre fingers from the ioynts, where as manifestly is diuided

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the lacert from the lacert with a cauter & round clauall with head and plate perced. And in the sayd place is applyed inwardly the cauters for remedies of the face, & forepart of the necke. And applyed in the said place outwardly on the arme, is for diseases of the head, & hinder part of the necke. The viij. place to apply cauters is on the parties of the brest or thozar vnder the furcles with a round cauter or cetons for disease called Astma, or thortnesse of bzeath, & disease of the lungpype. And lykelwise they be applyed vnder the arme holes for the paynes of the shoulers and to clenfe & applye the Lepzy, and lykelwise for the disease of Epimace, or Apostumes of the rybbes is opening made with a knyfe anfal to draw out the rotnenness, howbeit it is daungerous of the ffysule or of deathe for the weakenesse of the heart, bicause of the ayze y thpyllet in at the opening as Albucrafis sayth. The xi. place is on the forepart of the belly on the stomacke with round cauters, or cauters with cetons, that kepeth it better open, for the diseases of the stomacke, or on the lyuer, or on the mylte, for the diseases of the sayde membzres. And vnder the nauill for the water of Pdropely. And Albucrafis and Haly doe them with claualls, double or treble. The x. place is in the flankes for the rupture, and in the coddres for swelling of the coddres, and flankes, with ceton, and on the share for the bladder. The xi. place is behynde on the reynes, and is made with a rounde or clauall cauter. The xii. place is on the fontynells vnder the kné thze fingers bredth, there as the lacert is diuided from the lacert, and is made with round claualls with place for the purgation of all the body, & the dys-eases of the legges.

Question. Which are the generall vtylities of cauters potencials?

Answer. Potencial cauters are profitable, & serue for such thinges as the actuals do, saue that they com-
fort

fozt not as the actuals, but they weaken the members, and therfoze be they moze appoyzed to empty & dzyne the humours, open Apostumes, & restraine flux of blood then the actuals.

Question. Which are the particuler and profitable places of potencial cauters?

Aunswere. First as touching their particuler vtilities, they are taken of the places whereas they are applyed, and the places wheras they are applyed be such, foz the burning potencies ought to be applyed in fleshy places, bicause of theyr deepe drawing, & deeper then the actual burnings. Whobeit they be moze grieuous in the noble members. And the blysters potencial cauters be applyed vpon places betwene flesh & fel, as vnder the chynne, behynde on the necke, in the face, on the ancles, and on the hands, foz it houlbeth but humours that are betwene the skinne & the flesh, as it appeareth by experience.

Question. Which and how many be there of actual cauters, wherto they be vsed, and what shapen haue they?

Aunswere. Diuers auctours haue vsed and described the forme or shapen of certeyne. William of Salicet describeth vi. or viii. Lanfranck & Henry of Maundeuil vii. Whobeit of all comon cauters Guydon describeth but vi. whose names followeth. The first is called Culcelere (of Constean) that is a knyfe, & it is of two manners, one is called Doyfall bicause it hath a backe and cutteth but on the one syde, and the other is Anfall bicause it is made in manner of a sword, cutting on both sydes.

And with this Culcelere is the superfluous flesh cut, & Apostumes are opened, and the sores vlcers rectified. Of the which culcelers the shapen or formes are to be sene most lyuely sette out in Ambrose Pare a French wyter.

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Question. How and in what manner ought the cauters be applyed?

Aunswere. They ought to be applyed in the forme as foloweth. That is, first the place must be sought where that they shall be applyed, and wype it wet and drye it, after take your platyne or quill and apply them all colde, but ye must not let them lye long, and then giue the cauters to the worke-man that shall applye them all hotte and very flaming, so that the patient see them not. And let them be applyed vpon the sayde places in reuoluing them continually from one place to another, that they cleue not to the flesh, till the rednesse begone. And they must be harder pressed vpon the bones then on the synewes, and more lightly, & let it be done as oft as neede shall be.

Question. In what tyme and in what houre ought the cauters to be applyed?

Aunswere. After Galen in the third and xiii. booke of his Theraperticke, at all tymes and at all houres as necessitie requireth, so that the body be cleane and not full of humours.

Question. How long ought they to be kept open after the cauterising?

Aunswere. After the doctrine of Rog. & of those masters by the space of xl. daies or more, or iij. monethes, for that is the last terme of apostumes as Ypocras saith in the vi. partick of his Aphorismes, & second of the pronostices. And the cause is, for the vertue confortative entred by the cauters by the foresayd tyme is euaporate & the place weakened, & also there abyedeth repletion of euil humours by the sayd opening.

Question. How ought the place to be kept open after the cauterising?

Aunswere. They must be kept open with tents or knots of ware, or with water in the which is steeped & dissolued the vertue of Euforbic, or Scamony, or Colloquintida,

quintida, or of Elebore, after the kynde of the humour that shal be purged, or wth a Peale, or a put made of the wood of My, or of Gentian, and ouer it lay a cole leafe, or an Iuie leafe, & ouer that a linnen cloth iij. double, and a platyne of Brasse or Laten, or of Silver bound thereon, and be remoued twyse or thryse a day.

Questio. How must they be ordered y^e shal be cauterised? Aunswere. Thus: First or they be cauterised they must be comforted, & to them declare the vtilities & goodnesse that cauters will doe to them, & if it be nede to make to holde him fast, and to bynd him well. And after that they be cauterised ye must apply on the sayde places Dyle of Roses (with the white of an egge wel beaten together & wel incozporate) by the space of iij. dayes. And then apply vpon it a maturatiue made with butter well washed & vsalted, & a little wheat floure, or with some other vnicuous thing & swete without salt, vnto the scar be taken, & then to be dressed & healed as vlcers be, except only that ye will keepe the open soz to purge the humours and the vapours fumes, or that the place had ben opened long aforehande. For which thing it shold not be sure to close it without that it were euacuate by another place, for it shold be daunger that the humours y^e were wont to runne in the sayd member shold remain within, & y^e peraduenture it would deriuat to other mēbers & do moze harm thē was before.

Question. Is it of necessitie y^e after it is closed to open it againe, if it be lawfull to open it in the same place?

Aunswere. Yes, or in another member nere to it, or to the next place, as Arnolde de villa noua saith in his parables. Question. If they y^e be cauterised with potēcial cauters may be ordered as they be cauterised with actuals?

Aunswere. Yes: saue that they shal not be bounde. And also those y^e blyster make no scarre, which muste be well applyed, correct, & reppimate of theyz malices.

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And after that the blysters be reysed perce them with
cypours oꝝ a needle, and lay a Colewort lease thereon,
and cover it with linnen, and order it as ye lyst. And
bicause that they be not blystred noꝝ make no scarre
thus they fall within vii. dayes.

Thus endeth this present Questionary made in the
honour of almighty God, and profit of young stu-
dents in Chirurgery, willing to apply theyr study
in the same art.

The manner to examine Lazars, and to ap-
proue Lepry, Meselry, after the mynds
of Doctours.



And Galen wytnesseth it is great iniury
be it done to man oꝝ woman to depart
and put away them that be not infect
with Lepry, noꝝ touched with Meselry,
and not being Lazars. And also it is
great daunger to support, haunt, oꝝ be
with such as are stryken oꝝ dysleasd therewith, for it
is a contagious and dangerous malady. And there-
foze they that ought to iudge and approue them should
ryght diligently behold them and confidre the bynuoke
signes and equyokes also. And not for one onely token
giue theyr sentences, but by many conuenaunces, and
specially bynuokes.

First then when that the approuers come oꝝ cal the
dysleasd to theyr presence for to examine them, they
ought to comfort them with wholesome wordes, and
tell them that the sayde diseale is to make them peni-
tēt for theyr synnes, & to desire of Christ his everlastyng
Kingdome, & in the meane tyme to suffer gods punish-
ment patiently and thankfully; and not to be dismayed
though the world refuse them. And then cause them to
swere

swere to say the truth, and enquire of them such things as foloweth.

Secondly the examiners ought to enquire of them by the p[ri]matine causes of Lep[ro]sy. And first enquire of them if there were any of his leg[n]age that he knew to be Lazars, and specially their fathers or mothers, for by any other of the[re] kyndred they ought not to be Lazars, but if it were by some constellation that influed equally vpon a kyndred, and specially on them y^e dwelt together, and haue one selfe manner of lyuing, as we see oftentimes by the tyme of pestilence, if any of a kyndred be stricken or infected, that also many other as brethren, and colins, or other parents some after are stricken, and yet or they haue be bozne. For as Auicenn sayth in his second treatise the first ten, of the fourth of his Canon in the first chapter of rottennes. The first cause of rottennes is meates, and the nourishing that is of euill qualitties. And for that cause if a chyld be nourished of a woman corrupt and infected in hir humours, ought also to be infected. And not all onely if the mother be a Lep[ro]esse, but let vs beholde also that for the sayde cause by experience that they being conceived in the tyme that the woman hath hir floures, and that she be not cleane, that scantly the chyld scapeth Lep[ro]sy, or to be scalled, or tached with such infect diseases, or that he beare some marke vpon him. Also if the father were infected in the matter whereoff he is composed. For as Galen sayth in the fyrtt partick of the Aphorismes of Ypocras vpon this Canon: Et quicrescunt.

The thinges that are dissolved of an other thing necessarily extendeth of the nature of the thing whereoff they are dissolved.

Then ought ye to enquire whether he hath hadde the company of any Lep[ro]esse woman. And also ye are to enquire if any Lazar hadde medled with hir afore him and lately, because of the euil infectious matter
and

and contagious fylth that she had receiued of him. It is to be noted, that a woman is not so dangerous to be a Lepresse to habyte with a Lazar, as it should be a man to habyte with a Lazarous woman, or with one that hath habited newly with a Lazar. For all infections remayne in the matryce of the woman, vnto the tyme that they be purged by their floures and clenfed, which a man can not doe, because he hath no receptacle where to holde the sayd immundities.

Then ye ought to enquire of him if he hath hadde the quartayne feuers, and how long since: For howbeit (sayth Auicen in his first fen of the first booke of his Canon) the feuer quartayne deliuereth a man of euill melancholyke diseases, and know if he hath not hadde the Emorroydes, and how long since: Lyke reason, the Emorroydes kepeth that he fall not into inconuenience.

Then enquire of him whether his dreames be feareful or not, and whether he seeth black things, & diuels, suche dreames besoken the melancholyke humour to haue dominion whereby he is so encligned. And know of him how he is wont to lyue, as if he hath vled meales with strong spyce and in great quantitie, & stronge wynes, or garlyke, leekes, onyons, and colewoztes, olde chese, Gotes fleshy, of Beares, of Foxes, of mesel swyne, or salt meates, and of vncleane fysh all at one table, and if he haue continued therewith. And also of all manner of herbes, and such meates as burne the bloud, and wholly consumeth it. Then aske if he hath hadde great sollicitudes, & chargeable thoughtes that hath dried him, made him melancholyke.

Then ye ought to behold & confidre in your selfe of what complexion he is, as well naturall as accidental, for suppose that leproy be a cold disease by incineration of humors, yet Auicen saith, the most auncient cause of leproy is the euill complexion of the liuer y is so hot

and

and dye that it burneth the blode and melancholy-
eth it.

After that the Patient hath bene examined vppon
the first causes that dispose a person to be a Lazar, he
ought to be examined & approued by the signes of leproy
aswell Equiuocalls as Vniuocalls, and are the signes
that conueneth onely in this disease, & the Equiuocall
signes conueneth them in diuers maladies.

Of the Vniuocall signes. First then in proceeding
as it is sayde to the knowledge of the vniuocal signes,
in following the doctrine of Ipocras in the first booke
of *Prognostikes* saying. *Primo enim egri faciem per-
notabis.* First thou shalt note the signes appearing in
the face for they are the truest, for all the signes vni-
uocalls are holden there bicause that in the face among
all other members of the person is no greater number
of spirites bicause of the v. Organes of knowledge that
is there. That are the hearing, speaking, seeing, smell-
ing and feeling, and also it is the barest of fleshy, and
therfore it is soonest altered of al the other members,
and at this cause Gordon preserued a man at Mount-
pelier, x. yeres to be cast out, agaynst the intencion
of all other Doctors there, bicause the tokens appea-
red not in the face, and yet it did ouer all the other
members.

First then beginne at the height of the heade, and
beholde his haire and his browes and plucke at them,
and looke if with the rote they draw any fleshy by the
rottenesse and corruption of their fleshy. Such by de-
fault of nourishing is soon sene. Item, feele with thy
finger if his browes be not grauclous & full of graines,
bicause that in al leproy the vertue assimilative decay-
leth. And for that cause when the nourishing commeth
to the members they may not assemble them to y mem-
bers at all, and therfore they remaine graynye, the
which thing mounteth alwayes next y members bare

of flesh as is the face. Then behold his eyes if they be rounde especially to the domesticke parte. Also lyke wise if his eares be round and thicke, and rugged. Also if his nozethills be wide outward, narrow with in and gnawen. Also if his lippes and gummes are soule stinking and corroded. Also if his voyce be hoarse, and as he speaketh in the nose. And also if his bzeath and sweat stinke, and all that commeth from him, and if there appeare any straitnesse of bzeath as he would ratle, and for that cause haue they most haunt. Also if his looke be stayed and horrible in manner of a monster. These signes be vniuocalls that alwaye betoken leproy, when they are all or the most part of them with the equiuocalls as it shall appeare, & such signes come in leproy by these causes as Auicen sayth. The first generation of leproy is in the entrayles, and for that cause the lunges and lyghtes be hurte, and the pipe of the voice assisteth it, and causeth them to speake as it were in the nose. And for the rotten and corrupt fumes that mount vppward by the conducts of the bzaine, and the haires lessen and fall for default of good feeding. And they appeare in the face and in the the bzeast.

Of the equiuocall tokens,

The Doctors put five tokens equiuocalls. The first is hardenisse and tuberositie of the ioynts outward as the armes, legges, handes, and fete, for the dyue matter that is stopped by melancholy. The second is a morfue colour and darke for the blacke melancholike humour that corrupteth the blood. The thirde is falling of haire spoken off in the vniuocals. The fourth is wasting of a bzaine and chiefly of a poulce, so that when it is pinched it abideth vpright by the consumption of the sayd muscle. The fifth is the insensibylitie of the rotten humors of the

outward parts extremities spredde within them.

The first is blacke copperous skal or scabbe in the face, and sores on the body by rotten humours and corrupt that strine with the euill fumosities. The seauenth is graynes vnder the tongue and behinde the eares, the causes are in the vniuocals. The eight is burning and feeling of prickings ouer all the body. The nyenth is ruggidnesse of the skinne in manner of a Goose, for the great vythe of the blood and humours. And therefore they ought to be vnclad and water cast on them, and looke if it take and linke in the skinne bicause of their vythe, where it seemeth that they are anoynted they seeme so much to be fat.

The tenth that they be of ill rule and are commonly beguilers. The eleauenth that they haue terrible dreames as I sayd before. The twelfth that they haue weake poulces. The thirtenth that they haue white vyne thynne and ashy, The fourtenth their blood is blacke and dusky, of leady colour and sandie, and to see this it must be washed and streyned.

The manner to let them bloode, and to wash and strayne it.

FYloyne sayth, that there must be a great opening in the veyne when they be letten bloode, bicause the thicke blood shoulde not remayne and the thynne onely come out. And when it is drawen, consider the standance and the colour if it be so ne: it is aboute fayne, and then wally it, and passe it through a fayne white cloath, and then looke on the fleshy that abideth in the cloute, and if it be grauellous and troublous it is a great token. Otherwise take salt and meddle it in the bloode and if it melt soone. Another way, take his Urine and vineger, and looke if they will mingle together.

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Yet doe thus, put some of the bloude into a baskin full of water, & if it goe downe to the bottome lyke meale it is a token that he is a Lazar.

Then good Chyrurgion doe not as a foolish Judge that forthwith giueth his sentence, but first or thou gine it prefer God before thine eyes & consider diligently the vniuocall signes and the equiuocalls, & see if they agree, but yet neyther iudge a man to be lazarous by the equiuocalls, nor for one or two of the vniuocalls, nor by the least of the principalls, but there as the vniuocalls in all or in the most parte, and of the principalls agree with the equiuocalls of the most parte, and of the principalls.

FINIS.

¶ Thus endeth the manner for to examine Lazares, and to approue their diseases after the intention of Doctors.

The Epitomie of the third booke of
Galen of the composition of
medicines.



Alen (the Father and light of Physick) seeing the great abuse which was in his time in the curing of wounds & hurtes of Nerves or sinewes: thought it necessary (in this his thirde booke of the composition of medicines) generally to intreate and write the Method or manner of curing wounds in the Nerves or sinewy parts, which cure before Galens time was much abused & many patientes suffered both terrible torments with losse of their limbs and also grauous conuulsions and paynfull crampes,
not

not without dangerous fevers and great putrifaction hastening untimely death.

So that there was none that had the perfect cure thereof, for at the beginning: they used conglutina-tive and knitting medicines, which they ought not to have done. And if ther chaunced any inflammation, then they fomented the afflicted place with hot water, and applied Cataplasmus of wheate meale, boyled with Hec-træum, that is to say, Oyle and water boyled together, in the which was a great error and contrary to a true Method, for in so doing: the diseased part quickly corrupted, and came to putrifaction, by reason of unnatural heat and too much moisture, which are the only and chiefest causes of putrifaction.

Nevertheless it doth not followe that at all times drying and coling things ought to be used, because that the colde is an enemy to the sinewes, as Hippocrates testifieth, wherefore there must be used drying things tempered with moderate heate, or at the least more declyning to heate then to colde, which ought to be of a subtile and pearcing substance, for heat alone doth not ingender putrifaction, except it be mixt with abundant moisture.

And after these things being well considered: ther must be diligent regard whether the sinew be uncovered or not, for if the sinew be uncovered: the medicine ought not to be so strong, for in such a case gentle and milde medicines are most meete where the sinew is bare, otherwise it wil bring most perillous accidents.

These medicines that are here rehearsed are of a thinne subtile substance or nature, as Succus Cere-næus, Succus medicus, Sagapenum of the East, Euphor-bium of the West, and the iuyce of Tithimales. Of mineralls or medicines which are found in the Earth, some be very subtile as Aphronitrum, id est Nitri spu-ma, the frothy part of Nitrum, which easely wil dissolve

The Epitomie of the

oz be melted in water. Likewise these are subtil, Nitrum beronicum and Asia petra, the floure of which among al earthly medicines is most subtil. Of mettals Lorpin & Sulphur be both subtil and hot. After these Misy, Verdigrece and Chalcitis: a mineralls of Lime, the which be very hot and somewhat astringaunt.

Wherefore in the compounding of such subtil medicaments: we commonly burne oz at the least wash, & such like to mitigate & fiercenes of their cozosine & fretting nature as Chalcitis. And next to this are placed Spodium, Pompholix, Psoicum, and Chirofocola, medicines of subtil substance without any smarting heat. And of the lyke qualtyes are Succus Laurinus, & Cedrinus, that is to say the iuyce of Bayes and Cedar. Puerthelesse the Bay is not so subtil as the Cedar. And of the lyke qualtyes and kindes is the lycour oz water of Lixiuij which the Greekes call Staeta, & yet Dyle of Cedron is of a greater and moze excellent vertue, although that the sayd Lixiuij be made of subtil things most finely and artificially burnt.

The composition of this sayd Lixiuij. Is of a wilde Figge tre, which the Greekes call Erincon, and of Tithimales burnt. The best of the said Tithimales is that, which the Greekes call Characias, which is the male and the greatest mouer. The Cozne which & Greekes call Sitera, that is to say wheate, and Eruus oz Orobus is the most subtilest, considering that they haue no great facultie to heat.

You shall vnderstand that the most part of simples which are subtil & fine are hot, and those which are of groser substance, cold, & reason is euident: for the heat is subtil and light, and the colde thicke and heauie, and doth both repress and binde together.

Yet for all that some colde Simples haue a sharpe qualtye with subtil substance, yet in operation it is colyng, as Vineger, for among all the Simples it

is most subtilest.

Wherefore it is necessarie to haue good knowledge in the nature and qualytie of Simples, whereoff medicins haue their beinge. For without the knowledge thereof it is not possible to doe any thing in this art, and especially in the cure of sinewes woorthy commendation.

It sufficeth not to haue great store of receipts, except ye know the particular nature of euery simple. And with hauing knowledge, he shalbe able to frame his composition himselfe, according as the nature of the grieve shall require.

The perfect knowledge of Simples, is in three thinges, that is to saye, of plants, of mettalls, and of lyuing thinges, and it is not sufficient to see them once or twice: but you must must marke and beholde them often as in their beginning, growing, state, and declination.

For by this beholding: you shal know in what time it is best to gather them, if they be not gathered in their due time: the heat of the Sunne will burne and take away their vertue. And also the place where they must be kept, ought to be temperate in heate and moysture, for feare of chaunging their nature or vertue, for without the knowledge thereof it is not possible for a Chirurgion to haue the true vnderstanding and method to compounde medicines nor to gouerne well the curation of diseases.

So then it is necessary to know the nature and facultie of simples which is amply shewed in many good booke, and especially by Galen in his booke of simples.

I finde a certeine hystorie in the foresayde Author the which I thinke maye well and fitlye bee rehearsed in this place, to make this moze playne to the Reader. Upon a certeyne tyme, there was broughte to Galen a chylde, hauinge a contusion

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oz bzoise vpon the first ioint of his middle finger in such
sozt y the whole ioynt began to putrisie & coꝛrupt, then
Galen applyed to the putrified parte, a Cataplasme oz
Pultise, made with Barly meale and ware, & fomen-
ted it with Lixiuij round about the afflicted place, but
where there was grieve and payne he made fomenta-
tion with hotte Oyle, and then after the moisture was
drawen out by the applying of drye woll, he vsed a me-
dicine made with Oyle, ware, and Euphorbium, by
the which meanes he preserved the ioynt. The lyke he
did to an other which came to him in winter which
had great colde with payne in his knoe continually, the
which he cured in lyke manner with Oyle and Eu-
phorbium, for the sinewes and tendones doe receiue al-
one curation, and the accidents that chaunceth to the
one chaunceth to the other. For the names of such pas-
sions oz grieues it is no matter, for bicause it is not the
names that doe eyther good oz harme. But it is the
facultie of the medicines which doth al. Let vs retourn
to the cure.

Afterwards the sayd Childes finger began to putri-
fie moze and moze, and he began to feele payne & grieue
vpward in the whole places. When Galen in the place
of Barly meale the tenth day, did vse the meale of O-
robis with the sayd Lixiuij, oz Stacta wherewith the
Patient began to amend, and within thre dayes was
eased of his payne, sauing .bat there remained in the
bzused place a certeine Neruous oz knottie substance
much like vnto a great tendone the which was redy to
fall, & after being halfe rotten fell altogether, which
did make many thinke saing this knottie substance:
that the sinew had bene altogether rotten, which was
for lacke of the knowledge of their Anatomie, and for
lacke of that knowledge they did not consider how the
Tendones oz Cordes are couered with the sayd Nerves
Membrana as defensatiues, not onely throughout the
inside

inside of the hande: but from thence go in order to all the fingers.

Then after that Galen had taken away that which was putrified from the sayd bꝛose, the coꝛde was very sound and cleane, and then he bled Trosis dissolued in Sapa, and applyed it in the foresayd Neruos parte, and made particuler unction againe, and in lyke manner bled the Pultis, and the anoynting with Euphorbium, as aforesayde. And when he had thus done, the fourth day dyd think with himselfe what medicine that were best then to applye, and considering that if there were no inflammation oꝝ dissemperaunce, it were best to applye skinning thinges, but if there were any inflammation, then he thought best to vse moderate drying thinges without Cicatrifying oꝝ skinning.

And when he dyd see there was inflammation, he bled the medicament that is called the greene Plaster of Epigoni, which the Grækes call Ihs. The which Emplaster you shall finde in his second booke of composition of medicines in generall, then afterwarde for to finish the cure, he bled an other medicine composed as foloweth.

Rec. of war, drachmas. 150. Terebenthinæ, drachm. 200. Seui vitulini, drachmas. 50. Galbani, drachmas. 24. Mannethuris, drachmas. 24. Salis amoniaci, drachmas. 12. Aeris vsti, drachmas. 12. Aloes, drach. 12. Squame aris, drach. 24. Alluminis rotundi, drachm. 24. Alum plu, drach. 8. Chalcitis, drach. 8. Miscoe, drach. 8. Opoponacis, drachmas. 8. Eruj, drachmas. 6. Ammoniaci, drachmas. 6. Mineij rubi, drachmas. 6. Aceti, drachmas. 3. Olei hemi. 2. consequently when Galen had thus bled it, then he came to cicatrifices, and for the outwarde part he applyed Euphorbium mingled with war and Rosin, in forme of an Emplaster.

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A Method for the curation of the wounds
of Nerues or Sinewes, and of what fa-
cultie the Medicines which
must be ap-
plyed
ought to be



ALEN in his Method of wounds of
Nerues, dyd vse liquid medicines, and
sometime Emplaisters. And without
the wound about the place, he applyed
very soft Woll with hot Dile. Some-
times also he vsed Dile with a lyttle

Winegre.

But in such sort that the colde vertue of the Wine-
gre was without offence, neuertheless the subtilnesse
oz persing vertue did remayne, and two oz thre times
a daye did vnbynde the wounde to see if the medicine
dyd make any fretting in the Ulcer oz soze. And if it
caused any graefe oz payne, then he somented it with
Dile as hot as the patient could endure.

For if it be but warme, it will doe moze hurt then
good, and much worse if it be colde, for the colde doth
stop and hinder out breathing of the member. But the
heate doth resoluue and make thinner. &c.

As for the vse of water, it must be in such sort vsed
that at no tyme in the curation it touch the Ulcer.
Wherefoze when it doth chaunce that there remaineth
any cluttered. oz congeled blod to be taken away out
of the wound, it must be done with Dile.

And for an example, Galen reciteth an histozp of
one which being hurt, was foure dayes without the see-
ling of any payne, and when he dyd see that there was
no inflammation, he went abrode about certeine earnest
businessse which he hadde to doe, the weather being be-

ALA

ry cold

ry colde and faryed somewhat long, then he returned to his house with great griefe and paine, even to the very nape of his necke.

Then Galen being called after that he did see the payne that the patient was in, made fomentation with hot Dyle all about the payned place, and applyed great quantitie of Wooll moystned in Dyle, and the liquid medicines made with Euphorbiu and Castor, and by this meanes the payne was eased, and after that he had slept, all the accidents dyd cease.

Wherefore it is very profitabie to apply the Wooll very warme, and to continue it whether it be applyed with Dyle, or Dyle and Vineger, which may well be done, if you apply also vpon it drye Wooll.

And if it be in the winter, the patient must keepe his house vntill the fifth or sixth day of his griefe. For if he be free from inflammation vntill the seventh daye, and that he feele no manner of payne or griefe, then he is without daanger.

Also you shall keepe in memozy that in this manner of cure, cold Dyle and astrigent is contrary. But ther must be vsed the subtillest Dyle that may be gotten, as very olde Dyle, for lacke of the medicine that is made of Euphorbium or Vineger, or other such proper medicine; Galen doth teach to take in theyr roome, Propolis being very newe, liquid and fat, and very olde Leuen, or else of the iuice of Tithimal, with new Leuen, or Propolis liquified in Dyle with Leuen, dissolved in verye sharpe Vinegre, and the Dyle must be very olde.

The floures that are to be vsed to make Pultafis, or Cataplasmus off, are Farina, Fabarum, Orobi, id est erui Lolij. Ciceris vel Lupinorum, Amarorū polenta, made of Barly with Oximel, these Cataplasmus be not onely good in boysterous people; but also to all others, whether there be any inflammation or no.

For lack of these aforesayde medicines you may vse

And if.

these

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these Cataplasmus following, that is to say, Propolis being new, Liquid & fat, & apply it vpon the wound, sometyme with Leuen alone & sometimes with both, & sometime with meale of Orobis & Leuen, but y^e Leuen must be very olde, & contrariwise the Propolis must be newe. If it be olde, you must soften it with Dile by the fire, or in the Sunne, or else you may vse the iuce of Tithimales mingled with Leuen or Oxelam, the Tinagre must be very sharppe werewith the Oxelam is made.

These be medicines which may sone be hadde in a readinesse for lacke of others, which at necessitie Galen dyd vse in woundes of Nerues.

By this you shall note then y^e the medicines which be applyed in woundes of Nerues, in what manner so euer it be, ought to be actually hot, and for the punctures or prickinges of Tendones, the medicine which is made of Euphorbium and olde Dyle, in the forme of a Liquid cerat, is very good and proper.

And with the sayde medicine Galen dyd heale one which was hurt in a tendone, within the space of foure dayes.

Then there was one that (seeing the good successe that he hadde with Euphorbium and Dile) thought to take an example by the sayde curation, and dyd vse new Euphorbium, wheroff dyd follow great heat and paine with corrosion in the Ulcer, insomuch that he was constrained to call Galen to remedy it, the which by fomentation of Dile & Tinagre dyd appease the paine and diminish the accidents, wherefore it doth appere (as befoze hath bene sayde) that you muste not neglect to haue the knowledge of the faculties and kindes of approued medicines, and of them which will sone lose theyr strength, from the others which doe keepe and maintaine long tyme.

For Euphorbium is one of these kindes that wyl lose

lose his heate very soone, which is easy (by the colour) to be knowen. For if it be newe, it is of an ashy colour. But if it be olde, it is of a pale or yelow colour, and for that cause it is very drye, and will hardly be dissolued in newe Dyle, for in the mingling it dothe drinke by the Dyle incontinent, wherefore to dissolue it wel, it must not be mingled together with Dyle all at one tyme, but labored in a mortar by litle and litle, for feare of running together.

Euphorbium is one of the simples which will soone lose his heat, and doth not keepe long, which is known easely onely by the colours without tasting of it.

Truely when it is newe, it is not of an Ashy colour as it is when it is olde, but it doth declyne toward a pale or yelowish colour, and if it be newe, in the tasting of it, it will be so hot that it will burne the tongue: but if it be olde, you shall feele no greate heate in it. Nevertheless, Euphorbium doth keepe his vertue longer then Tapsia, for Tapsia in one yeare loseth his strength very much, and in two yeares loseth his strength utterly, and is good for nothing.

But Euphorbium if he be good when he is newe, that is to say, if he be hot and burning as before sayde, he will last three yeares, sometymes foure yeares and to the fifth, but the first he doth lose all his force and strength. For which cause Galen dyd vse oftentimes old Dyle without war, for bicause y the Euphorbium was of five or vi. yeares of age. So y the vse of y Euphorbium cannot be comprehended by waight, for when it is new, ye must put twice so much Dyle, & three tymes so much ware, and if it be olde, the more Dyle shalbe put to it and the lesse ware.

Wherefore if you will make the foresayde medication in forme of a Liquid cerat, you shall put foure tymes so much Dyle as ware. But if you will make it in forme of a Plaster, you shall put thereto as much

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Dile

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Dile as **Wax**, & principally if the wax be olde & drye. For if the wax be newe, you shall not neede so much Dyle, and lesse in Summer then in Winter.

For to make Emplastrum Carotodes.

That is to say, a Cerat of **Citroene**, you shall take of the best wax, liquid it in Dile, then ad to the vi. part of **Euphorbium**, and temper it, as aforesayde, or else as foloweth.

Rec, **Euphorbium**, drachmas. i. **Wax**, drach. 6. Dile, drach. 5. or 6. And for bicause that the **Wax** is not so cleauing and viscus as **Rosin** or **Pitch** is, ye shall ad to either of the Cerats, **Pitch** or **Rosin**, or of both, and then ye shal not neede so much Dile as you should haue done, if it had bene made onely with **Wax**. And this is to be noted, that you ought to haue a diligent regard to the moisture or drynesse of the **Rosins**, for you haue some moze dryer then other some, and others againe be moze liquid. Of the dryest of these kindes is ϕ which some call **Fricia**, & others **Colophonia**. After the same kinde doth folow, ϕ which is brought in Earthen pots, which is vnclaryfied, & when it is claryfied it is like the fozenamed **Fricia**.

There is an other kinde which is called **Pityinon phisema**, that is to say, **German Pitch**, which is moze dryer then the other two aforesayd, the which **Galen** dyd iudge not to be used in this cure, bicause of his vncleanenesse, but did vse the (aforesayde) **Fricia**.

There be diuers kindes of these (as before hath ben sayd) of ϕ which some will remayne moze liquid then other some, for the **Turpentine** will remaine most liquid the other doth some dry, as **Strobolina** and **Abietina**, and of these two, the hottest is **Strobolina**, & next vnto them in heate, is **Turpentine**.

As for the **Rosin** of **Cipres** I do not reken, for **Galen** neuer durst nor would vse it in any Plaisters to be applyed to **Nerues**, bicause it is astringant. The best

and

and principal of all these kindes of Rosins, is Turpentine, not for his heate, for Strobolina and Abietina (as before hath bene sayd) are hotter.

The which Turpentine Galen dyd vse by experiments, the great vtilitie that was in it to mundifie, to resolue, and to drawe; and is very comfortable to the Nerves: witnesses also therevnto Dioscorides & Anazarzeus.

And when you will haue the Cerat very cleauing, you shall put to the more Rosin (as is aforesayd) and mix it according with the Oyle and wax.

The emplaister which Galen did vse.

You shall take of Turpentine, and put thereto .iij. times so much wax. Then ad to them the .xj. parte of Euphorbium, if you know not whether the Euphorbium be exactly hot or no, you must proue when the medicine is made by this meanes, that is, ye shall strike a little of it vpon a linnen cloth, and apply it vpon the thigh or arme, & there let it remaine for a certeine time, and if you perceiue that it doth somewhat warme, then is the medicine temperate, and if it doe cause no manner of sensible heate, or else that he giue more seruent heate then he ought, it is certaine that the medicine is either to weake or to strong.

The heate may be diminished by addinge the more of Oyle and waxe, and also it may be augmented by addinge too of the Euphorbium, for the confection of these kindes of medicines, the Propolis is the best and most conuenient among all other kindes of Rosins, but it ought to be new & fat, because it will the better drawe to the outward part, the thicke vapours, & superfluous humours, but Rosins are to be mingled with wax, onely to giue thickenesse and forme to playsters, & are not so conuenient in this curation as Propolis is.

Wherefore you shall note that in tender & soft complexions, the medicines ought not to be so strong, as

in strong and boisterous complexions. For the Cerat which is mingled with olde Oile is very conueniable in some, and likewise Fermentum, that is to say Leuen, is very good so if be olde, for the older it is the better, because it doth both resolue & attract more then newe, moreover Sulphur viuum is very good in these aforesayde compositions, and it may be vled with Terapharmacum. Also Aphronitum may be vled & Beronictum litrum, so y it be not granely, which may also be mingled with Tetrpharmacum.

Arsenicum which is called in the Attique tongue, Arenicum, being mingled with Tetrpharmacum is profitable, and for lacke of these you shall vse Sandarach, as of Lime quenched and vnquenched, washed and vnwashed. But there must be lesse of the vnwashed then of y which is washed: for because that it is more sharper then that which is vnwashed.

Now then to haue the perfect knowledge to heale woundes of Nerues, it is needefull to know the ende & intencion of the cure, likewise the facultie of simple medicines, the which in this cure ought to draw & resolue without excessive heate and without great sharpnesse or byting. And likewise it is needefull to know and vnderstande perfectly the Anathomie. And the nature and complexion of the members of the body, and perfectly to vnderstand y difference betwene the Tendones membranes and ligaments, for when occasion shall serue to stich any wound, you must not touch the tendones, for the Tendones and the muscles haue coniunction together, therefore when the muscles be seperated, there must be very good hærde taken in the stitching of them, least you cause payne, for if they doe indure any payne, it causeth conuulsion, & the afterward turneth to putrefaction, & so all the partes there-about doth suffer the lyke accidents, yet neuer thelesse y musculous flesh may well be stiched, as shalbe hereafter sayde.

Therefore

Wherefore to haue perfect knowledge of the Tendons, this is to bee vnderstanded, that there bee two kindes: that is to say, the one rounde lyke vnto a cozbe, for which cause the auncient wryters haue so called them: the others be flatte lyke vnto membranes, whereoff some passe along by the thigh neere vnto the knee. Also they are within the palmes of the handes and the soles of the foete.

Now we will returne to the matter, in woundes of Nerves you must not make fomentation with hotte water, as the Physicians before Galens time did: nor yet vse Cataplasmas made with wheat meale, and boyled with Hidrelæum. For Galen made onely fomentation with Oyle, & the medicines aforesayd, by which meanes he healed many. And being but of the age of xxviij. yeares, at which time he came from Alexandria into his owne countrey, did inuent and deuise the manner to cure the woundes of Nerves: and since that time hath done many goodly cures, by the Method and medicines aforesayd. And now for an example marke this hystoꝝy which is recited.

Upon a time (among others) there was a certeine Captaine of war, the which had a wound in his thigh, transuersales, the which wound was of a great depth, that the one side was drawen upward and the other downeward toward the knee, and for to heale the sayd wound, Galen did not doubt to stich it in the muscullous parts. Neuerthelesse he gaue good respect in touching of any Tendon, for he knew y^e the muscles might wel be stiched without daunger and not the tendons, albeit that some auncient Physicians doe stich but onely the vpper lippes of the skinne, though the wounde be neuer so deape, for they did feare to stich the muscles, & ther were others which would stich the fleshy partes of the muscles, but they were of the vpper part of the wound and not in the depth.

¶

Wherefore

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Wherefore when ther did chaunce any deepe wounde
beeing tranſuerſales: hee did boldly ſitch the muſcu-
lous parts. As for the other woundes made according
to the length of the member, it is not needful to ſitch
them, for with good and convenient roling the muſcu-
lous parts may well be agglutinated.

Wherefore they which be ignorant in the Anato-
mie, doe feare to ſitch the membranes with the mus-
cles, but Galen heeing learned in that matter, did ſitch
them ſafely and without danger, although that the
large Tendones are much lyke the membranes, yet for
all that, there is difference for the Tendones be more
hard & of a groſſer ſubſtance then the ſayd membranes
be. Except it be in the muscles of Abdomen, which
the Prince Auicenna calleth Mirac, for in that place
they be very tender and ſubtile, as the membranes be
in all poynts except it be in the ſtreight muscles.

By this it appeareth that the third part of Phiſick,
which the Greekes call Chirurgia, that is to ſay, which
is exerciſed by handy operation. Pharmaceutice, that
is to ſay, by medicines as to the Apothecary. Diaiteti-
ce, by regiment of the lyfe haue neede one of the other:
wherefore he which doth take vpon him this profeſſi-
on, ought exactly to be exerciſed in theſe three.

After that he firſt hath had the perfect knowledge
of the Theorick, that is to ſay ſpeculative, in the which
is taught the Method to cure by reaſons and demon-
ſtrations, and if he be ignorant in any of theſe hee is
not worthy to be called a good Chyrurgion, and ſhall
neuer be able to do any thing which ſhal be to the pro-
fite or eaſement of his Patients.

The composition of medicines

for woundes of the Nerves

made of mettalls.

Amongſt

Amongst the mettals you must auoyde them which are astringaunt, and principally in the prickings of the sinewes.

But the absterfines, as Aeris squama, and others are profitable. And this must be noted that all mettals are partly of a grosse and terrene substance, bicause that there doth containe in them much earthye nature, wherefoze they doe require to be prepared, to the ende y they may be moze subtile. One way to prepare them is this.

First the sayd mettalls ought to bee laboured in a mortar, onely with very strong Vineger, which hath a pearcing facultie, and ought to be so laboured very long.

There be some of the sayde mettalls that will not well be beaten, although they be very long laboured. Neuertheles they may easely be dissolued as Chalcitis, Arisy & such like, but others may be beaten & reduced in to poulder, as Aeris squama and such others. And this you shall note, that Chalcitis & Erugo if they be burnt, they haue lesse sharpenesse in them, wherefoze the greater quantitie may be occupied when any medicine is made.

The Pastills of Trocis of Andronis Poluidas and Pacion, be right excellent and conueniable in wounds of sinewes, so that they be dissolued in Sapa, as they ought.

Sapa is made of Must, that is to say sodden wine, but the sayd Must ought to be made of sweet Raisons and not of sower which are Absterfines and of the latter running of the Tub, the which wine must be boiled vnto the consumption of the halfe, and with the sayde Wine the Pastills may bee dissolued to be applied vnto the Nerues which lye bare.

But when you vse them, you shall take that kinde of Poluidas, for they bee most temperate.

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and principally in those bodies which are temperate and tender, in which bodies all the kindes of Pastills ought not to be vsed, but medicines according, which we haue already spoken off, and will speake hereafter, for all bodies be not of one temperature, for they differ in three things, that is to say, as for their temperature, secondly in the augmentation of their age, and last in their states and exercises, as they which worke much, or lyue idely. Wherefore it followeth that no medicine can be conuenient, in all bodies. And for this cause you must haue two sortes of medicines the one strong, and the other weake: and then when necessity doth require, the mixtures may be according to the temperature of the body.

Medicines for strong and boysterous people.

Rec. Aeris squama parte 3. Misys crudi partes, 2. Chalciteos cruda parte. 1. Ceræ parte. 12. At the beginning when Galen prepared this medicament: he did put to it Arsenicon, & after that when he saw that it was superfluous: he left it out.

Medicine for delycate and tender complexions.

Rec. Misys combusti, Chalcitidis vsti ana. parte. 1. Aeris squamæ partes, 4. Ceræ parte 18.

Medicine for meane complexions which Galen did often vse,

Rec. Misys vsti, Chalcities vstæ. Erugini vstæ ana, parte 1. Aeris squamæ part. 3. Ceræ part. 5.

For to make these medicines, the quantitie of the Oyle ought to excēde the quantitie of the Wax, as if there be viij. ounces of Wax, you shall put xij. ounces

reen of Dyle (which is a pounce after Galen) and the Dyle must be lyke the Dyle of Sauen, that is to say, of a subtil substance, and not astringaunt, and the olde Dyle is best. Wherefoze new Dyle which the Greekes call Homotribes, is neyther good nor conuenient.

After that the mettalls haue bene well beaten long time with vineger : you shall adde too of Thus, but it must be white and good, then agayne you shall beate it with the mettalls, befoze that you adde too the Cerot, but the quantitie of the Thus shall be the halfe of the medicines, for to make the medicine in a meane temperature. And if you wil make it moze weak, you shall adde too more then the halfe of Thus.

And if you wil haue the medicine moze sharper : you shall not put to the halfe of Thus in the foresaid medicine. It is expedient that ye mingle some Rosin with the Wax and Dyle, neuerthelesse you ought to consider, that if you doe put to it Strobolina, that the medicine will be moze stronger and sharper, and if you put to it of Terebenthine the medicine will be moze softer and meane in sharpenesse, and if you wil haue it betwene both : you shall put to it Abietine or Benjamin larix, which is one of the moystest Rosins, and is of substance lyke vnto liquid Pitch, which some Merchants and Factors sell for Terebenthine, to them that knowe it not, nor can discerne the one from the other.

Yet notwithstanding ther is great difference which may be easely knowne by the tast and by the sharpe smell which he hath moze then Terebenthine, neuerthelesse their strength doth not differ much.

Wherefoze if you wil make your medicine in forme of an Emplayster : you shall mingle with your Wax the vi. part of the sayd Rosin, which is for a pounce of Wax, two ounces of Rosin, and if it be liquid and fat, halfe an ounce shall suffice. And when you wil

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not

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not make the medicine in forme of an Emplayster, you may leaue out the sayd Rosin, but you may adde too of Galbanum sometimes as much as of Thus according as neede doth require. For when you put too as much Galbanum as Thus, the medicament is the gentler, & when you will haue it more stronger, you shall put to it but halfe so much Galbanum, and sometimes the lesser weight or quantitie, as if there be iij. dragmes of Thus, and iij. drams of Galbanum, & medicine shall be the more mitigatine and gentle. But if you put too but ij. drams of Galbanum, the medicine will be somewhat stronger. Wherefoze in sensible and tender boyes or Cacochime it is expedient to haue & medicine to be prepared with the more quantitie of Galbanum. When when you will make your medicine to be applyed to the Nerue being bare or discouered, you shall not put in so much Galbanum for feare of causing pain, for the Sinewes being bare may not abide any strong medictine.

Among the simples, Vineger is sharpe and very painefull, and for that cause Oyle is applyed with it, and also sometimes Galbanum and for lacke of Galbanum, you may take such greaces that are of subtile substance, as of wilde beasts, that is to say of Lions, wilde Bores, Leopards or Beates.

Likewise of flying foules, as of wilde Duckes and such other lyke, in their stede you may take of Cockes, Hens or Chickens, but this is to be noted & the greatest of wilde flyinge foules and which doe lyue abroad in the fields, are better then of them which be nourished about the houses, for those which be nourished within or about any houses, are more heauie, and their fat is of a more grosse substance and more moyst, for bicause that they are shut vp, and haue no scope to fly or runne as the others doe, for the exercise and stirring of their bodyes doth leghten & make fine their grosse.

grosse humours. When you will haue your medicine of the thickenes of a Cerot: then must be added to the third or fourth part of Wax, or if the greace be very moist: you may put to the one halfe of wax, & so after such sort as shall be thought good, but if the greace be meane betwene both, that is to say neither too dry nor too moist, you shall adde to $\frac{1}{2}$ third part of wax, the which Cerot, shalbe profitable for many purposes, and is called Dialteaton, that is to say, made with tallowe and greace.

The Medicine which is called
Euphorbium.

WE haue spoken heretofore of the qualitie, nature and facultie of the Euphorbium, and after what sort it will keepe, and how in time he loseth his strength, and how he must be knowen by his colour and substance. Now we will intreat of the medicines, which are compounded with the sayd Euphorbium, and is made as followeth.

Rec. Euphorbij, parte 1. Ceræ partes 3. Olei partes, 4.

To the composition of this medicine, the wax ought to be triple, that is to say, iij. times so much in respect as of the Euphorbium and the Oyle the iij. part, but the Euphorbium must be new and good. The vse of this medicine is profitable in the punctures of Nerues, and especially when it is feared that the wound will close vp, therefore it is necessarye to haue a respecte to the strength of $\frac{1}{2}$ medicine, for if it be to weake the quantitie of Euphorbium may be augmented, sometimes ther may be added to the half of Euphorbium, & sometimes as much as of wax or more. Namely if $\frac{1}{2}$ Euphorbium be olde, for it must be according to $\frac{1}{2}$ strength of $\frac{1}{2}$ patient.

But

The Epitomie of the

But if the medicine be too strong, you may weaken it by adding too of some Oyle, or els to make an other more weaker according to the forme & manner aforesayd. And if you will know when the medicine is too strong: you shall marke these signes that followe, that is to saye, if the Patient feeleth greates heate with Erosion, or if the partes about it be hotter then they were before, or if the pricking paine be more raised by then it ought to be, or if the side of the said pyck haue any inflammation.

Therefore for to chuse apt & conuenient medicines, it is needful to make the composition in the which there is put iij. times so much War as new Euphorbium, the which is more stronger then the other. If there be five times so much War, the composition shall be more weake and gentle. And if there be foure times so much Ware, the composition shall be meane between both. And if you wil haue your vnguents such as þ Whitstibns call Acopa, that is to say, taking away of wearinesse or payne: you shall put too foure times so much Oyle as ware. But if you will haue it in forme of a liquid Cerot, you shall put too double of Oyle to the war, and if the war be dry, you shall put too of Oyle two parts and a halfe, which is to say, for one pound of war, two pound and halfe of Oyle. And if you will make it playster-wise, there must be added as much war as Oyle, namely if the weather be temperate. And if the war be too olde & dry, and that the weather be colde, there must be somewhat more Oyle then war. But if the Ware be newe and moist, and the weather hotte: there must be somewhat more ware then Oyle, that is to say, for one pound of ware .xiii. ounces of Oyle, and in the composition of the medicine for the better mingling of the Oyle and war together you shall adde too some Rosin, and principally of Terebenthine or in steepe Colophonia, and if you doe adde as much

asmuch of it as of ware, the Pitch doth make the consistence of the Cerot, and note, that which is most liquidest, is the best, even in lyke sorte as of the Rosins. And if the Rosin be liquid, as is the new Terebēthine, it shall suffice to put in the third parte, in respect of the Ware.

When Galen dyd compound any medicine, where in is Rosin and Wax, it is to be understood that he ment not that which was dry and olde, but such kindes of Rosin and wax that were of a meane substance, for else being mingled with the others will some dry and lose theyr strength, and that for two causes. The first by the intemperature of heate of the weather, and secondly by the reason of being to long kept. As for Propolis, it is no other thing but white wax, and it is more conveniabile in plaisters & Cerots then Rosin or Pitch. And more Galen dothe account Terebenthine among the Rosins, and is most convenient of all the Rosins in the foresayde playsters and Cerots.

Medicines made of Simples which wil dissolue.

These Simples which folow are liquible, that is to say, which wil dissolue vpon the fire, and where off Cerots and Plaisters be made, and may be boyled with moist thinges, as with water, Wine and Vineagre.

The simples which are these that folow, Propolis, wax, Rosin, Ladanum and Scuum, that is to say, Tallow, and Galbanum, which must be prepared in a double vessell commonly called Balneum Mariæ, which is asmuch to say, in putting of the foresayde simples with in some vessell, and then to set it in a Cauldron of water vpon the fire. There are also simples that will aswell dissolue without fire as with fire, in moist thinges as Gutta Ammoniacy, the licour of Sagapeni, Panacy, S.i. Cerapion

The fourth booke of Galen.

Cerapion and Oppoponax.

Rec. Oppoponacis, Galbani, Terebenthine, Propolis, ana parte, i.

You ought to take good hede that your Propolis be neyther drye nor olde, but for lacke of the other, you may put in such as may be gotten, but it must be double in waight and the other Simples must be new & liquid.

A nother of the same effect.

Rec. Aseti sexta. i. Picis. i. pound. Oppoponacis. 4. unces, the Pitch must be boyled with Vinagre. Et fiat.

These medicines afoze named are good in punctures of Nerues and for byting of mad Dogs, & principally for a wound made by any venemous beaſt, by the reason that they are percing, & do keepe the sides of the wound from shutting together by the which meanes þ venim which lyeth within, ſhal þ moze easely be drawen out. But for bicause that the said medicines are strong, you must vse them in strong & boisterous bodyes.

And if the sayd diseases, doe chaunce in tender and delicate people, as women and little childezen, then they must be liquified with some kinde of Oyle, or resolutiue Unguent, namely Amaricum and Oppobalsamum.

Then afterwards with Irinum and Comagenum, and in ſtede of these Sasinum and Ciprinum, or if these be not to be hadde, you shall take Oyle. Or if it be in Alexandria, you shall take Oleum recinum and Rha-phaninum, for surely there is aboundance of this afoze- sayde in Alexandria, & also through all Egypt. But ther is not to be founde Oleum sinapinum but with great difficultie, the which Oyle if it be put in the afoze-sayde medicament, there is no dout but that it will be much moze stronger and better to keepe open the punctures of the Nerues, and if you haue no Oppoponax to make the said medicine withal, you may take Sagapenum dissolved in Vinagre, Rosin or Propolis, or some greaces, being

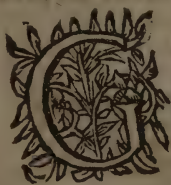
being very olde so that they be sharp, & of a subtile substance, as of a Lygn, Leopard, Beare or Fox, or else of wyld Duckes.

Or else these greaces following being very olde, of a Bul or of a Cote. And this is to be noted, that the older the greaces be, the more sharper, and namely the greace of a Hog the which is more soft and moyst then all the aforesayd. And of the lyke nature is Wine and Vineagre and Marow, but of all Marowes, the best is the marow of a Hart, or of a Calfe. Of these aforesayd medicines Galen doth counsaile to haue in a redinesse, the which he dyd alwayes vse in punctures of Nerues, wherewith he had good successe.

The vse of Pigeons dung.

FOR bicause that Pigeons dung is sharp, it must be vsed in y^e stead of Euphorbium, neuerthelessse it is of a more subtile substance then Euphorbium, wherfore it is more conuenient in strong and boysterous people, as rusticall bodyes dyed with labours, Galen sometymes dyd mingle metalls togethers beaten in Wine in the forme (as befoze hath been said) & by y^e meanes the medicine was made more sharp, euen as though he had put in Verdegrece.

Of medicines called Diabotanium, that is to say, made of herbes.



GALEN the interpreter of Physicke, and learned in all thinges, would omit nothing which dyd appertain to the curation of woundes of Nerues, for which cause he hath taught diuers manners of curations, to the ende that if the one should faile, they should haue others at all times when ned required, & also when vpon y^e suddaine a Chirurgiō

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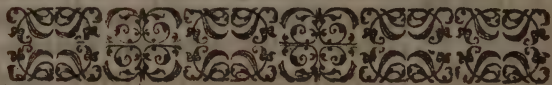
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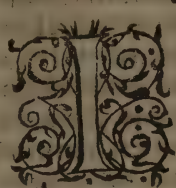
is called to visit any Patients, whereas the Simple requisit cannot be gotten, therefore Galen right wisely hath taught the way to compound medicines for wounds of Nerves with herbes in steade of the mettalls afoze sayde.

First the sayde Galen dyd compound medicines for wounded Nerves, of those hearbes which were of a subtile substance, that is to wit, of Dictamus, Amaracus, and Malus terræ which is Aristolochiæ, moreover he dyd make some in the which he dyd put in Maron amaricum, which is Margerô, Polium argemonæ, which is called Aigrimony, Chamapitis id est vina artetica centaurium Radicis omnium, Aristolochiarum, Dracunculi, Ficus agrestis, Brionia, Althea, Iridis, Acori mei A sari phouidest Valeriana, Gentiana and Panacis. All the which herbes and rootes afoze named Galen hath wyrtten and declared in his booke of Simple. And this you shal note, that because they have a bitterish tast without absterision or immoderate sharpnesse, they are convenient in woundes of Nerves, and how they ought to be used, marke this that followeth.

First they must be dyed, then stamped and beaten very fine, then searced thzough a fine searce. For if it be of a groce substance, it is not convenient in woundes of Nerves, which doth require the most subtile & finest that may be, (as befoze hath bene sayd) then after that these herbes and rootes be finely poudzed, they must be mingled with Wax and Oyle, in such sort as we haue sayde of Euphorbium.



Compositions for woundes of the Nerves,
which the Greekes call Politeleis,
that is to say, sumptuous.



It is not onely profitable to haue the
knowledge to compound medicines of
the simples aforesaid, but others sump-
tuous and of great price, for although
that they be but seldome vsed, yet ne-
uertheles it fortuneth sometimes, that
if you haue a great number of medicines, you shal scāt
please the Patient, for he will haue them made of such
Simples as are very sumptuous. As for an example
Galen maketh mention of a very riche man which he
doth not name, in his first booke of the knowledge of
the iudgement of the pulse, and this third booke. The
which rich man dyd by all the meanes possible he could
approue to heale a malignant Ulcer vpon one of his ser-
uants, then when he dyd see that he could not heale it,
he did commit it into Galens hands, & after that he per-
ceiued y Galen had healed it: he dyd desire him to giue
him the receipt of the medicine wherwith he dyd heale
his foresayd seruant. The sayd rich man did not con-
sider that ther are many kindes of malignant Ulcers, but
thought w one medicine to heale al manner of Ulcers,
yet neuerthelesse Galen did giue to him the foresaid re-
ceipt. But when he had the composition, he sayd go thy
wayes and giue thy recept to beggers, and let me haue
an other moze costlier and of richer Simples.

And also at a nother tyme when he could not heale
a Childe that had a certaine infirmitie about his eare
(w his owne medicine which he vsed without method
the childes parents did send for Galen, and after wards
he met with one by chaunce, of whome he dyd vnder-
stand that the sayd Childe was healed, he was very de-
sirous to know what manner of medicine Galen vsed.

Then considering that he had scene many that haue

The fourth booke of Galen.

bene wounded, both in Nerues and other places, & ha-
uing theyr fingers cut with putrifaction, and some of
them haue dyed, and others lamed. And contrarywise
he dyd vnderstand that none of them which Galen dyd
dresse dyed, nor were in daunger of death, but that spe-
dely dyd helpe them: he demaunded the receipt of the
same manner of sumptuous or odoziferous Unguent
for wounds of Nerues, then Galen dyd giue to him ma-
ny receipts faithfully dyspersed, with the which he hea-
led many that had wounds in the Nerues, for which
he gaue Galen great prayse, and gaue him most hartly
thanks for giuing of them so liberally, for which cause
he dyd present Galen with a present, the receipts which
he gaue him were these that folow.

Rec. Cinamomi, Dictamni, Maryana. drach. 40.

Certainly these Simples are odoziferous and sub-
tile, he would not put in Amaracum, because it had not
a good smell, also at Rome it was very hard to be found,
as of Marum.

You must beate these Simples very fine and serce
them as befoze hath bene sayde, and then temper them
with the Cerot made of very good Oppobalsame, and
Tyrrhenique Wax, which Cerot is made of viii. parts
of Wax, and ten parts of Oppobalsame.

The composition of the receipt is thus.

Rec. Ceræ, parte. 8. Oppobalsame, partes. 10. adde for
of the best Turpentine parte. 1. the Terebēchine, is ad-
ded to in the ende, and if you will haue the medicine
cleauing, and of a reasonable forme, you may ad to al-
so of precious Mirrh.

Where the Nerues were bare Galen did vse the
Cerot which the Grækes call Mirepsice, and the Un-
guents which the Romains call Vuguentū spicatum,
Phuliatum,

Phuliatum, in adding to the xij. part of Pompholigoes washed, which must be prepared with Terrhenique, Wax, and burnt Nardus in a double vessell, which is vulgarly called Balneum marie, & all vnguents ought to be prepared after the lyke sort.

In pindures of Nerves the most sharpest medicines are most convenient, because they keepe the wounde open, but in wounds of Nerves discovered, it is convenient to use medicines which haue a meane astringent with resolute vertue and without biting, as Amomum, Spicanardi, and Folium Malabathri.

The composition of medicines by other Physitions which Galen maketh mention of.

There was none before Galens time which did write the reason and manner to cure the wounds of Nerves, neuertheless some haue since his time but without distinction and good order. Among other a Physition of his time did prepare one as followeth.

Rec. Ceræ 6. ounces. Olei ounces 9. Myseos ounces 6. Chalcitidis drach. I. Aeris squama ounces 2. and a halfe. Thuris halfe an ounce. Galbani. I. ounce.

The simples which may be liquified, that is to say, the Wax and the Galbanum attter that they be resolved: you shall mixe them with the mettalls, first being beaten very fine with strong Vineger. Galen neuer knew the Authour of this composition, and sayth that he neuer found it neither in Asclepiades Apothecary, nor in Petron, nor in Andromacus. Albeit that the ancient Physitions did compounde good medicines.

Another

The Epitome of the

Another of Adromachus.

The which is good as Asclepiades doth write for wounds in Nerves and Muscles contusions and gallyngs, and for any member being broken, there may be made with it also Collires, for diseases of the eyes, and is a good remedy for payne of the head and for all griefes.

Rec. Argenti spuma, Ceræ ana drach. 144. Ammoniaci, drach. 72. Terebenthine drach. 36. Lancesuccidæ combustæ drach. 12. Aeris squamæ, Thuris Aristolochiæ ana drach. 8. Olei recini hemi. 3.

The manner to prepare it is thus. First you shall boyle the Oyle and Litarge together, after that adde to the Ware and the Turpentine, & when it hath boyled till it come to a reasonable consistaunce: you shall adde too Ammoniacum. Note that this medicine is not conueniable in punctures of Nerves, for bicause it is astringaunt. Neuerthelesse it may be used where the Nerves and tendones be discovered. And if there be any inflammation: it must be lyquified with Oyle of Roses, and there be none, it may be lyquified with olde Oyle, Recinum Chamamelum and others which are for soft and tender bodyes, and for the strong and boisterous: you shall vse strong Oyle, as Oleum Radicis, Ficus, Aggrestis, Brionix, Asari, Dracunculi, Aristolochia and Panacis, but the Aristolochia and Panacis are moze strong then the others.

¶ Another composed by Claudius Philoxenus
Chirurgion for the foresayd griefes.

Rec. Argenti spuma, Ceræ ana drach. 160. Ammoniaci, drach. 80. Propoleos. drach. 40. Terebenthine, Resine, Sicca, Thuris, Squamæ æris, ana drach. 16. Lanæ succide combustæ. Squamæ Stomomatis ana drach.

drach. 8. Oppoponacis drach. 4. Olei ricini hemi. 3.

A reddish medicine of Halieus

Rec. Argenti spumæ, Cera ana, drach. 100, Terebenthinæ, Mannæ, Thuris, Galbani, Miniij, Cinoptici, ana drach. 8, Olei sexta 1.

This Emplaster is good in greene wounds, and for wounds of the Nerves, and for Ulceres of the eyes, which be hard to cicatrice & to resolu all hardnes, and principally of the Paps or Breasts. It is likewise good for biting of madde dogs, & for the stinging of dragons and the venomous fish called in Greeke Trigon Thalassia, and in Latine Pastinaca Marina. Asclepiades doth write that it is onely for woundes and maketh no mention for punctures of Nerves although it will serue in both.

Another Catagmatique medicine composed by Moscheon.

Rec. Argenti spumæ, minam 1. which is 160. drac. Picis aride, drach. 160. Seue vitulinæ drach. 160. Resine Terebenthine, drach 80. Manne thuris drach. 80. Cera, drach. 40. Eruginis Oppoponacis, Galbani ana drach. 8. Olei ricini hemi. 1. Aceti hemi. 1. Licorice cicamini hemi. 1. Picis liquid ciath. 3.

The manner to boyle this Unguent is thus. First you shall boyle the Litarge and the Oyle together, then adde to the Calnes greace, and after that the Manna and the Thuris, let them be stirred continually till they be incorporated. Then you shall put to it the Pitch, the wax and the Turpentine, and consequently the others, which must be boyled in forme of an Emplaster, after that you shall adde to the Galbanum, Eruge, and Oppoponax, dissolved in Vineger, then ye shall take

L.

the

The fourth booke of Galen.

the lycour of Cicamini, and the liquid Pitch, and boile them in another vessell, and when they be melted together, and somewhat thicke: you shall mingle them with the others, and set them on the fire agayne, till they come to a perfect consistaunce.

Then you shall let it steepe in white wine the space of iij. dayes, alfter you may strike it vppon a linnen cloth to vse as an Emplaster.

This Emplaster is very good in graine woundes and for cutting and contusion of Nerves, for a fracture with a wound and with conuenient ligature both cause calles to ingender in bones, it is lyke wise good in the beginning of an hidzopsie, for contu-

son of the Testicles, for Rhagadies,

for Tumours of the throte cal-

led of Greekes Broncho-

cilas, to be bzieste

this is a right

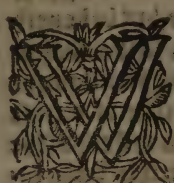
excellent me-

dicine.

FINIS.



Here beginneth the fourth booke of the The-
raperticke of Claude Galen Prince of
Physicke.



We haue sayd that there is a kinde of dis-
ease, that is called solution of continu-
itie which commeth into all parts of the
body of mankinde. Whobeyt it hath not
one name in the al. For solution of con-
tinuite in the fleshy part is called vlcer,
in the bone a fracture. The Greekes call it Catagma. In
the sinew, conuulsion, the Greekes call it Spasma.
There be other kindes of solutions of continuitie, that
the Greekes call Apospasma, Rhegma, and Thlasma.
That is to say, Thlasma in the lygament, Apospasma
and Rhegma in the vessels and muscles, because of any
violent stroke or grievous fall, or any other great
motion.

The solution of continuitie called Ecchymosis in
Greeke commeth most often with concussion & ruption.
Sometime solution of continuitie commeth by ope-
ning of the Orifices of the veynes in Greeke named A-
nastomasis. Also it commeth because that the Greekes
call it Diapedisis. Other solutions of continuitie hap-
peneth of Eroysion in Greeke called Anabrosis. But it
is a dispositio already medled & composed with an other
kinde of disease that consisteth in the quantitie of the
parts, as before hath bene shewed, when we haue spo-
ken of hollowe vlceres which procede of two causes,
that is to say of Excision and of Eroysion.

It is notozious in what manner Excision commeth.
It Eroysion abound inwardly it is caused of Cacochi-
mia. If outwardly it is done eyther by strong medi-
cine or by fire. It behoueth then as before is sayd to
take heede diligently and discerne the simple diseases
from the compound.

The fourth booke of Galen.

For to a simple disease a simple healyng is due, and to a composed disease a healyng vnsimple. Also we haue sayd befoze what Method must be kept for to heale the composed diseases. Howbeit it is not inough to know the generalitie of the said Method, but behoneth to be exercised in all the parts thereof, seeing that in the same is neede (by manner of speaking) of sundrye perticular Methods, because that euery kinde of disease hath his owne Method. Then that which resteth of the curation of vlcres must be perfozmed in this booke taking the beginning here.

Euery vlcere is either simple and alone without other disposition or affection beginning with it, either precedent, or subseguement, or it is with some other disposition or diuers, whereoff some haue not all onely exited the sayd vlcere but haue augmented it. The other are without the which the sayd vlcere may not be cured and of them haue we treated here befoze.

We shall treat in this present booke the dispositions which augmenteth the vlcere, in the which lieth double counsell of curation, that is to say, eyther to take the sayd dispositions all wholly out of the body, or to surmount the incommodie that aboundeth in it. The which thing may be easely done, if the disposition bee lytle. But if it be great the vlcere maye not come to cicatrice vntill that remedy be put to the sayd disposition whereby we must diligently consider what the said affections and dispositions be, and how many in number, in taking our beginning as is aforesayd.

Euery vlcere is be it alone or with hollownesse requireth & demaundeth that the flesh subiect be natural and that there be nothing betwene the lippes and extremities that ought to be conglutinate, which often times happeneth, so that haire, a Spider thrid, matter, Oyle, or such lyke thing letteth the knitting.

And those things are as Symptomes and accidents
of

of the sayd vlcres which if they be present may hinder and let the curation, if they be not, they lette not: but the disposition of the flesh subiecte, is cause of that which followeth. For with the same flesh and by the same the lypes that were a sunder are closed, and the hollownesse filled. It behoueth then that the sayd flesh be kindly, bicause that these two things may wel and commodiously be made perfecte, then shall it be kindly if it keepe it selfe temperately, the which thing is common to all other parts.

Whereby it behoueth that the flesh subiect be wholly temperate, as wel to close the vlcres as to fill them with flesh, but is it inough of that? Must not blood that gathereth to it be good also, & moderate in quantitie?

We thinketh this to be true, for it lacketh asmuch that the corrupt blode be as wholesome for the closing, and as to fulfill the flesh, as sometime it maketh Erosion and exulcere the body. And if it be ouer abundant in quantitie it engendereth excrements in the sores, and as is aforesayde hindereth, and letteth the curation.

And also there be thre manners of vlcres difficile for to be healed. The first manner aboundeth by the vntemperance of the flesh subiect. The second, by the vice and ill qualitie of the blode gathering to it. The third for the ouer great measure and quantitie of the sayd blood. Dught not the diuision to be made thus, or otherwise, that is to say, the cause wherfore some vlcres are stubborne & difficile to be healed is for the mistemperance of the flesh vlcerate, or for the gathering of humours.

Yet agayne, the mistempered flesh ought to be deuised in two differences. The first is when the subiect flesh is out of nature in an onely qualitie. The second is when with the euill qualitie it hath tumour against nature.

The first.

The

The fourth booke of Galen.

The flowing of humours is deuised in two differences, that is to say, in the qualitie of gathering the humours & in the quantitie. Sometime diuers of the said dispositions are medled together; and sometime all.

But the Method for to cure them altogether ought not to be giuen but each one by it selfe.

The second Chapter.

And if the distemperaunce of the flesh be dry & filthy, moderate it with bathing and wetting in temperate water. But at al & as many times y this remedy shalbe vled, the ende of the bathing and wetting shalbe forthwith that the particle becommeth ruddie and rise in a lump. When cease the bathing and moysting. For if ye bath any more you shall close the humor againe that waslosed out. And so ye shal profit nothing. Likewise the moysting facultie of medicines ought to be greater then is accustomed in a whole parte. If the flesh be more moyst, then naturall habitude. Ye must haue regard to the contrary for y facultie of medicines ought to be desiccative, and in no wise to vse any water. But if you must wash the soze take Wine or Posca; that is to say Oxycratum, or the decoctio of some sharp hearbe. Likewise ye shal coole the pyrie of the flesh that is too hotte, and heat that which is too colde.

Ye shall knowe such intemperatures partly by the colour, and partly by touching, and partly by feeling the diseased. For sometime they feele great heat in the partie, sometime manifest coldenesse, and deliyght them in hot or colde medicines. And sometime appeareth rednesse and sometime whitenes. But it is an impertinent thing to this worke to distinguish these things. In the which worke we shew not Method to know the affections, but for to heale them. In such wise that by one consequence of wordes we be come vnto the sayd Method to know y affections. Return we then to our purpose.

If any partes are vlcerrated with swelling against
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kinde, first the swelling must be cured, what oughte to be the curation of all swelling we shall say hereafter. Presently we shall treat of which is conuict and common to the curations of unkinde humours or swellings with the vlcres. If the lippes of the vlcres are discoloured onely, or somewhat hardened they must be cut vnto whole flesh. But when such disposition or affection hath to proceed further ther must be had deliberation, to know if all y part discoloured & hardened unkindely ought to be cut, or if it ought to be cured by long space of time. And without any doubt in such case it is necessary to know the patients wil. For some had rather to be long in healing then to suffer incision. And other are redy to endure all things, so y they may be sone healed. Likewise here shall be spoken of the curation of euil humours y gathereth in the parts of the soze places, inasmuch & because y it is an humour gnawing about succorose. But inasmuch as it is a wicked humour or ouer increasing in quantitie, y curing thereof shall be spoken off in his owne place. Then when y humours that gathereth in y vlcerate parts is not very far off, neither in quantitie nor in qualitie, it behoueth to diuert & driue away, y is in restraining & to cole y heat of the parts y are before y soze place. Like maner ye must begin y ligature at y vlcerate part, in leading it toward the whole part as Hipocrates willeth in y fracture of bones. Also y the salues y are laid to y said vlcres must be moze vndrying the they that are laid to a single soze. And if y flux or running wil not stop w salues seeke the cause of the said flux, & take it away. If the flux come by weaknes of y member y receiueth it, y said weaknesse must be cured. And such curations shalbe proper for the vlcerate part. But if the cause of the flux be the row y aboundance of the blood, or of the ill disposition of all the body, or of any of the superiour partes, you must first take away the said causes.

The

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The weakenes of y part fourth of which abundance of iuice doth flow, commeth whole of the intemperancy and not altogether. Whereoff it followeth that the Ulcerate fleshe, is onely intemperate and not weake & feeble, and sometime it chaunceth both the one and the other. For the great intemperancy is the cause of the imbecilitie of the affected part, the which intemperancy is cured as is also sayd, in refrigerating the heate, humecting the dry, warming the cold, and desiccating the moist. And if the place be to colde and moyst together, the medicines must be in warming and drying together, & so of the other intemperances, in putting away every qualitie that surmounteth by his contrary. The reason is: Every thing that behaueth it selfe well, is according to nature, not onely in liuing things, but in plants and also in all other thinges, there is an equalitie, which the Grækes call Simmetron, and without excesse of all vicious humours. For the thing where nothing can be taken fro or put to, neyther any part, or any quality, it is all perfect in one equalitie: contrariwise the thinge that must haue taken fro it, or else somewhat added to it, is not in a naturall and perfect estate. Wherefore it is not possible to cure rightly but in taking away that which is excesse, and putting to it that which lacketh.

In another place we must speake of the ouermuch or lack of things, but when any qualitie is ouermuch, it is necessary that the other quality contrary to him, ouercome him againe, and the corruption of humours or intemperancy, be remoued in restoring the sayd quality that wanted, for in coling that which was to hot, thou shalt restore that which lacketh, & diminish that which was to much abundant. Thus it is necessary that the curation of the thinges that are put far from theyr naturall habitation, by some intemperancy, bee made perfect againe by things of contrary vertue.

And

And thus the flesh or any part thereof wherein is flux of humors, because of weakenesse, ought to be made in this manner, (as is sayde before,) and when the intemperancy is cured, then procede to the cure of the vlcer, first curing the intemperancy, as if it hadde come without the vlcer: By the which thing it is manifest that all such curation is not proper to the vlcer, but to the intemperancy.

Likewise if any flux of humours happen to the blacerate partes, as well by the occasion of any particuler member, as of all the body, wherevnto the blood or any ill humours doe resort, fyrst remedy must be had either to the particle that is cause of the fluxe, or else to the whole body.

Thus then we shall cure first, the varices that are often resorting vnto the vlcered place, before you cure the vlcer, & then afterward you may the easyer cure the vlcer. Likewise in them that haue a disease in the spleene or in any other notable part, fyrst it behoueth to cure the sayd part, and then after to procede to the curation of the vlcer, howbeit none of þ curations here, off is proper to the vlcer but some other affects or dyspositions, that eyther engendzeth the vlcer, or þ nourisheth or conserueth it.

The third Chapter.

Now I thinke it tyme to define that ther is no indication of outwarde or (as they terme it,) of primitive causes of curation, but the indication of curation to haue his beginning of þ affects selfe. But those things that ought to be done particularly are founde out eyther of that which the indication sheweth, eyther of the nature of the affected part, or of þ tēperature of þ ayze, or other lyke things, but to speake briefely, no Indication may be taken of

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things that be not yet come. But soz as much as we ought to knowe the affect, that is not manifest unto vs by reason oz wit, we are often constrained to enquire of the externe and primitiue cause. For this occasion the vulgare people supposeth, that the sayd primitiue cause is Indication of curation, which is altogether otherwise. As it appeareth likewise, in those, where the affect may be exactly known.

For if Ecchymosis, oz an Ulcer, oz Erisipilas, oz putrifaction, oz Phlegmon, be in any part, it is a superfluous thing to inquire the effycient cause of these dyseases, except they be remayning. For in so doing we shall cure that thing which is already finished: and shall prohibit the efficient cause to procede any further. But if the sayde efficient cause which produced the effect, hath no longer byding there, then we shall remoue away the affecte. For to put away the cause that is not there, it were impossible. For curation apperteyneth to the thing present, as prouidence to the thing to come. For that thing which doth not now hurt, nexther is to be feared that it wyll hurt hereafter, is out from both the offices of the art, that is to say, from curation, and prouidence. Wherefore in such things there ought to be no searching of any indication, neither yet to cure, nor to prouide, (as is sayde befoze:) notwithstanding the knowledge of the primitiue cause, is profitable to vs in things vnknown.

Neuerthelesse the Emperickes take sometyne the primitiue cause as part of the course of the disease, that the Grækes call Syndrome, wherein they haue obserued and experimented the curation, as in that that hath bene hurt with a mad dogge oz venemous beastes. Thus doth also some Dogmatistes, which doth affirm to cure such dyseases by experience onely without rational Indication, for they take the cause primitiue, as part of all the Syndrome and vniuersall course: but

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the primitive cause serueth nothing to the Indication of curing, although it be profitable to know of the nature of the disease, to them that haue not knowne the nature of venemous beastes, by vse and experience, and thereof taketh Indication curatiue, truely the outward cause of curation being knowen, dothe nothing profit to the Indication, but to the knowledge of the present affect. For put we the case that we know that the venome of a Scorpion is of a colde nature, and for that cause, as of a colde thing I take Indication for the remedy: how be it the case is such, that I haue no signe, whereby I doe vnderstand that the body is hurt of a Scorpion: it is manifest that if I doe knowe that the body is hurt of a Scorpion, that then I would inforce me to warme al the whole body and also the part affected, without abyding for any experience, in taking mine Indication of the nature of the thing.

We haue declared in the booke of Medicamentes, wherein it behoueth them to be exercised, that wil take any profit of these present commentaries, no such faculty can be found without experience. Truely it should be a gift of felicitie, if any hauing the sight of Litargium, Castorium, or Cantarides, forthwith to vnderstande theyr vertues. For lyke as in all thinges is committed error, aswell by those that excede, as by those that lacke, so here (as the prouerbe is among the Greeces,) this Thiapauson, that is to say, they differ among themselues.

Also they asseyme that the vertue of medicines is not yet knowen, and that after so great experience, and the other that suppose and saye, that the sayde vertues be knowne onely by experience. The first speaketh vndiscretely, if that be a thing Imprudent to asseyme a thing impossible, and the other be altogether stupidious, sturdy, & foolish. But for this present time we wil say no more, because I haue spoken more plainly in the

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third booke of Temperaments, and also in the booke of Medicaments. Nevertheless for the knowledge of diseases, some primitive causes are profitable, but after that the present disease is altogether known, then the cause primitive is totally unprofitable.

Now we have declared that it doth not become us to meddle and confounde both the doctrines together, but the Emperikes ought to be spoken by themselves, and the rationalls by themselves. We must now call to mynd because we have purposed in this present commentary, to entreate of the doctrine Racional, although for some things that we doe say, we doe not adde absolutely that all be not true, but onely after the sentence of the Methodicall sort: but that every man ought to adde and reason that thing by himselfe.

And at this time we have said that ther is no cause primitive, which is profitable to the Indication curative, although it serveth well to the knowledge of the disease. And we confesse that the cause primitive, is part of the Syndrome, and of all the Emperickes course, that they cure all diseases, by reason and by experience. But in all that we shall say hereafter, it is not necessary, to adde such wordes.

Then let us retourne to our first purpose, in taking the principal indication certaine and undoutful, whereoff we have also vled here before, as we have said, that the disease that requireth to be cured, iudgeth the end whereto the Surgion ought to intende, and of the same all other Indications are taken: Wherefore we have begon to speake, that the sayd Indication, hath no manner of affinitie, with the cause primitive: for put we the case, that any Ulcer be come of a fluxe in any part, then it is manifest that the sayd Ulcer, procedeth of corrupt humors; for nature is accustomed so for to doe in diseases, when she purgeth the body and sendeth all the corruption to the skinne, in such sorte, that the skinne

skynne is vlcerate, and all the body purged.

What is then the curation of such vlcers: certainly as of other vlcers, wherein no corrupt affect, or disposition is, which the Grækes call Cacoethæ. But if it be so, it is euident that no Indication is to be taken of the cause, which hath excised the vlcer, but if the vitious humour remayne, some Indication might then be taken of the sayd cause, for otherwyse it should be an absurd thing y^e that which is no moze remayning should require curation, or if he should shew curation where there is no neede. Wherfore it is a straunge thing, and wholly against reason, to say that the Indication curatiue, ought to be taken of the cause primitiue. And for bicause that the said indication is not taken of the same cause, it is euident, that it must be taken of the cause present.

But what is such an Indication: forsooth if a man wyl properly define it, it is a thing which apperteyneth to prouidence, (which the Grækes call) Prophylactica, but if any will abuse the word, it is called Therapeutica. But forasmuch as of the vlcers themselves, certayne be simple, and certayne be hollow, (if a man wyl diligently marke and consider) the curation of them is brought to passe, in eschewing, and forselæing those thinges which be hurtfull vnto nature. And when we would bring any thing to good successe we had neede of natures help, as in closing of an vlcer, & regeneration of flesh, in the which thinges the chiefest care & regard apperteyneth vnto that part of the art, which is called prouidence, but it is called vulgarly healing.

And therefore this parte of the art that is named prouidence, is deuided into two kindes. The one is that which doeth remoue awaye the dyscase present, the other which withstandeth the dyscase that it may not come to his fulnesse. Therefore the younger Physicians here do not vnderstand, that theyr disputation and

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contention consisteth onely in names, wherefoze if they were studious in thinges, they should finde out that there be two differences of the functions and actions of medicine, that is to say, the disease already come, or to withstande those that are not yet present. When there is no man, but he will confesse that to cure, or to heale, is no other thing, but to take away the disease that is present, whether it be done away by the worke of nature, or by medicines, but prouidence is a thing that letteth the dyscase, that he may not come: and truely they which doe cure the ill humors, which come to the Ulcer, doe minister the art of medicine, by reason, and Methode, in purging and taking away those things, which doe hinder the course of nature. And these two manners of curing are properly called in Græke Prophylactica, (for they let as it was sayd befoze) that the filthy matter engendzeth not in the vicer, neither yet ouer much moistnesse which may hinder the curation.

The fourth Chapter.

It is but in vaine truely thus carefully to strue about the name, but it is moze conuenient (in my iudgement) to giue some good Methode to cure the Ulcers, such as I haue spoken off, as well in the booke going befoze, as in this. But I doe much maruell at the dulnesse of Thessalus, wytyng thus of the curation of Ulcers, the which are called Cachoethæ.

The communities of Ulcers, that continue long tyme, and that are incurable, or else resourne agayne after the matter induced, be very necessary, in lyke wise as in Ulcers that may not grow together and be closed, it must be considered what is the cause that letteth and procureth the sayde growing together, the which cause ought to be taken away. But in them that renewe & cicatrice again, it behoueth to keepe & same cicatrice, that

is to say, in strength (soz so we haue translated To metascuicrinen) and in comforting the suffering member or all the body in common, and in ordering it, & it endure not leghtly, by the remedies appropriate there to. And when Theſſalus had propounded such woordes in the beginning of his booke of Surgery, he wyrteth afterward moze plainely, of this matter: The Ulcers & endure long, and may not be healed, or that renew, and come after & cicatrice, giue such Indications, that is to saye, if they come not to cicatrice, it behoueth you to let the vnion and comming together, and to renewe the vicerate place againe. And after that you haue made it like vnto a fresh wound, it must be healed as a blēding wound. But if the sayde cure profit nothing, you ought to mitigate the inflammation, and make as much diligence as you can. But the Ulcers that come to a cicatrice, and open againe in theyr accessions, and exulcerations, you ought to cure them lyke vnto them, where there is fresh inflammation, and afterward you ought to apply vpon the sayd Ulcers a plaister made of mitigatiue thinges, vntyl the ire and fearenesse be abated: after this is done, you ought to dresse the cicatrice, and then make the partes about it waxe redde, in wrapping it about with a Malagma, made of Mustardseed, or with some other medicament, that may chaunge the sayd parts, and make them lesse subiect to diseases. And if they cease not with these thinges, you ought to haue cure of all the body, in strengthening it with diuers exercitations, gestings, and vociferations, in commaunding them that keepe him, to such thinges as these be: What is to saye, in manner of liuyng, by deminishing, or augmenting, by degrees, in beginning, and vomiting made by Raphanus. You shall also vse white Eliber, and all other thinges which we vse in diseases that be difficult to take away, which are subiect to reason and manner of liuyng. This is the saying of Theſſalus.

Now

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Now it is time to consider the stupidity of the man, (I say the stupidity) if he thinke he hath sayde well, and the boldnesse of him culpable to say nothing, and by this meanes supposeth to deceiue the readers. But tell me Theſſalus what is the Indication curatiue that is taken of an olde vicer? Truly I neuer found out curation of the olde Vicers, nor of the new, not by time, in what disease so euer it be, but of the affect that I haue purposed to cure. But if we altogether regard tyme, as if the Indication curatiue were taken of it, the second day we should giue an other Indication then y third, & likewise to giue the fourth day another then the fifth, and so of the first, and all other dayes following.

For by this meanes we shall no moze consider the affect of the disease, that we go about to cure, and the Indication no moze to be taken of them, whereby we could neuer thinke of a straunger reason: how then are the communities of vicers necessary, that contynue a great while, seeing that the tyme it selfe can Indicate nothing at all. For when a Vicer is with erosion that rommeth of ill humours, we shall not take an Indication of it after foure monthes, but that which we haue taken at the very beginning.

And for a trouth that I may not permit such an vicer to abyde so long tyme, but at the first I will take away the cause thereof. But I cannot coniecture, what may shewe the tyme moze than the number of dayes. Except Theſſalus wyll say, that to haue knowledge of such an vicer, we must tary the tyme, but in such a case he sheweth himselfe altogether foolish. That is to saye, if he confesse openly that he knoweth not the first effect, which hath inueterated the Vicer. Furthermoze he must playnely also confesse the Indication curatiue to be taken of the disease, and the knowledge of the disease to be taken of other thinges.

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But bee it so, that time serueth somewhat to the disease, neuerthelesse the Indication curatiue is not taken of time. But to what purpose serueth it, if any Ulcere bee inueterate to doe alwaye that which letteth the coition, and to reneue the place which is pained.

For thou foolish fellowe, if for the maligne Flure which the Greekes call Cachoethæ, the lippes be affected in such sort, what shalt thou profit if thou doe cut them, before thou hast prouided to stop the flux? Truly thou shalt but make the Ulcer wider then it is, as some doe that cure vlcers after the same manner that thou dost. For the cause remaining, which before made the vlcer hard and stantie, thou shalt doe no other thing, in cutting away the lippes but enlarge the vlcer. For those which thou cuttest shall be made hard, and come agayne as they were before. Although that prudent Theſſalus hath not added this thing, y the parts of the vlcer, which are hard stony and discoloured, ought to be cut away; but commaundeth by an absolute sentence that those things which hinder the closing of the vlcer, ought to be cut away and to be renewed. Wot if truly he had counsayled to take away the causes that hinder the adglutination of the vlcer, and that this reason were auncient & olde, I would not accuse him, for it is commaunded almost of all the auncient Philosophers, which doe write of the curation of vlcers, by a certaine reason and Method, that those causes which do excite the vlcers, ought to be cut away, euen truly as of all other diseases. For truly I doe thinke it expedient that the efficient cause remaining, which exciteth the vlcers, ought first to be taken away. In other diseases it is not expedient, but chiefly there the curation must be taken in hande where the efficient cause remaineth. And if the sayd Theſſalus hath not spoken of the causes that let the conglutination, & hath onely spoken of

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the lyppes (as he hath sayd afterwarde) it appeareth that he is ignozaunt of moze then he knoweth, of those things which apperteineth to the curation of vlcers. But it is possible that this alone is þ cause which hindereth the cure of the vlcer. And it may (as it is afoze sayd) be the cause þ intemperancie, which is without a tumoz against nature, be in the vlcerate parts, and also that it be ioyned with a tumour the which doeth not require that the lips should be altogether cut away. It may also be the cause that Varix which is aboue it or that the milt which augmenteth it, or some disease in the lyuer, and beside this, the weakenesse of the affected part, be nothing els but a manifest intemperancy. And besides this a vicious humour in the body which the Grækes call Cachocimia, and the chiefest of all the causes which may be to the vlcers an incommoditie. Truly great aboundance of humozs which þ Grækes call Plethora resoꝝting vnto the vlcer, doth hinder the curation. But if Theſſalus be of that opinion, that the lyppes onely must be taken away: I say that of many things he knoweth but one alone, which is so euident that the shepheards are not ignozaunt thereof, for if a shepheard saw þ lips of an vlcer, hard, flintie, swan, black or a leady colour, he would not doubt but cut it away.

Then for to cut away is an easie thing, but for to cure by medicines, it is a greater matter and that requireth a true Method. Neuerthelesse Theſſalus neuer knew how the lyppes might be cured by medicines, for al men confesse that he hath swarued from this part of the Arte and as hee himselſe hath shewod, it seemeth that hee had neither experience, nor rationall knowledge of medicines, which is a manifest thing by the booke that he hath made of medicines befoze rehearsed. But of this one worke consequent, we shall intreat of those things which he hath not wꝝtten well.

And now we do intend with delýberation to speake
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*Expositio
h. 4. p. Galen*

of the curation of inueterate vlcres, of the which he hath befoze entreated. Certainely it had bene better to haue called them Cachoethæ, and not inueterate, & then to declare their nature, disposition, and cause of their generation, and the curation of either of them.

And first to knowe the common curation of all vlcres, sozasmuch as they be vlcres, of the which I haue witten in the third booke, next after the perticular and proper cure of either of them, afterward the kinde of the efficient cause, as I haue spoken off in this present booke.

And although Theſſalus hath done nothing of all these things, yet he doth thinke that the vlcerate place must be renewed, when it is made lyke vnto a newe wound, to cure it as bloody vlcres, what is he that is exercised in the woꝝkes of the Arte, that vnderstandeth not euidently, that such a doctrine hath bene witten by him, that neuer cured vlcres? Is it possible that a man may cure an Inueterate vlcres, as you may cure a bloody wound, & after he hath made it like vnto a fresh wound, shal it be in drawing of y^e vlcres together by rowlers: or joining them by stiches: or neither by the one or by the other, but by conuenient medicines?

What is he y^e knoweth not y^e an vlcres called Cachoethæ is caued or hollow? seeing y^e it is made by corrosio, is it possible (O foole & impudent Theſſalus) y^e a caued vlcres may grow together & be adglutinated, befoze the cauitie be filled with flesh? Is not that to cure an vlcres as a greene wound: then hast thou thy selfe witten in wayne, that hath taken Indication to cure caued vlcres not with closing, but with the filling of the cauitie.

But if every vlcres called Cachoethæ wer not hollow of it self, yet when it is made bloody in cutting y^e lips away (as thou commaundest) then of necessity it is made hollow and requireth great space betwixte the lippes:

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even in such manner y^e I cannot see how thou maist make them conglutinate together as a bloodie wound: For if thou assay by force and violence the lippes that are so farre asunder, of necessitie ther commeth Phlegmon, which letteth the sayd lippes to close together. The which thing I suppose that Thessalus understan- deth not. For he saith after these words. If the vlcere be not bound, thou must mitigate the inflammation, for it is necessary that they be not bound, but bicause that the same is given of Thessalus, and that we passe ouer so soone without any curious examination, it is euident to euery one y^e he followeth not the communi- tie which he himselfe hath given. For if we take that which letteth, we shall take nothing of the communi- tie of inueterate vlcers, soasmuch as they be such.

But put we the case that it be so, and let vs try what followeth, Thessalus writeth in this manner. The vlcere that commeth to a cicatrice shalbe cured, in the ex- celsse an vlcere in such a manner shalbe cured as they that haue bene lately griened with inflammation.

Then after he saith, you must cause the rednesse to come to the parts that are about it, by a plaister that he called reuolatiue, which is made of mustardsæde.

What sayst thou madde soke? if thy flux be bitter and hot, must the place be made red with mustardsæde, even in such sort that all the part shall receiue flux by the same medicine, that is to saye, that it bee all vlcerate and redde? For the olde writers made the parts that were weakened with abundance of colde humors, hot agayne with warming of them, and ma- king of them red, but thou vnest Roubication in all vlcers, yea, and that without making of any diffe- rence. And thus if the vlcere be not cured either by the weakenes of the part or by the making of y^e flux grea- ter, then thou tournest to an other manner of curing.

For after that thou hast inflamed the parte with mustard,

mustardseede and hath profited nothing, then thou turnest againe to the curation of all the bodye. Yet as I suppose in my iudgement, all the countries be ordered and establiſhed in such things, as well by reason as by experience, that they know, that all the body should be first purged of those superfluities, beſore they doe minister any hot or sharpe medicines vnto the grieued part. For all those medicines that be hot drawe vnto them, from all parts of the body, lyke vnto Ventosis, or bores, and if you doe not first purge the bodye, thou shalt leaue matter to flow vnto the weake place, that may be drawen by the sharpe medicine, which thing both the Emperickes & also the Dogmatists confesse, and also the auncient writers haue esteemed it so. For inasmuch as Theſſalus hath made mention of them, it shall be no strange thing to alledge to them as witnesses, that it is not lawfull to cure the eye well, beſore all the rest of the head, neither the head beſore the rest of the body. Such was the sentence of Aristotle and Plato, in the cure of diseases, lykelwise of Hipocrates, Diocles, Praxagoras, and Plistonichus, but Theſſalus opinion is not so, but commeth first to the composition of mustardseede, and then he hath sollicitated and troubled all the bodye, without shewing of any thing wisely.

For when as it is lawfull first to purge all the bodye, & then forthwith to feede it with wholesome meates, then Theſſalus commeth, and vseth for these things boyliterations, exercitations, gestings and chaunge of lying by certayne Circuites and ades, then he commeth to the vomite made with Raphanus, and for the whole conclusion he doth minister Liber.

Truely he himſelfe doth promise to heale all diseases euen after this sort very easely, but I cannot understand how that any hath bene cured, after this manner either in ſog ſpace of time or by impossible labors.

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Now then lyke as we haue sene by vse & experience, put we the case that there be one to be cured of a maligne vlcer called Cachoethæ, put we the case also, that there is an other that is in good health, except a scratch of his arme, or of any other place, by meanes wheroff ther is an vlcer or a pustulle, then within a little while after there commeth an itch to the partie, and after the pustulle is broken, there commeth a disclosed vlcere, with vnequall fretting, and that such things bee come in foure dayes. To this purpose let anye of Thessalus set aunswere me in what manner we should cure such an vlcer, I call it altogether Cachoethæ, and therefore, I will consider what is the disposition, and affect of al the whole body.

For I will first finde out of what kinde of humoz this doth come, aswel by the Symptomata of the vlcer, as by the signes of the body, then forthwith I will purge the said superfluous humour without taryng any longer, least the patient get any disease stubborn or disobedient to be cured. But the sect of Thessalus that obserue his precepts, will tary vntill the vlcer be olde, because it maye retourne to the wonderous and meruaylous communitie of inueterate vlcers, as if it wer not much better to giue the communitie of froward vlcers, I do not meane those that be veterate, shall make manifest the curation. Afterward the said Thessalians would do one of both these, eyther they would cutte the vlcer and make it as it were fresh, and so bring the parts to adglutination, or els they would first vse Malagma, that is made of mustardsæde, and if neither of these profit, they will haue their refuge to vociferations, gestations, and other exercitations, and also to the manner of lyuing that chaungeth by circuites, and after they will moue vomit by Raphanus, and if the vlcer be not cured by such things, the they minister Eliber, and if the Eliber doe nothing profit they send the patient into Libia

bia for change of ayre. Thessalus ought to haue added this word, after this excellent & singular curation of rebellious vlcers. For of a truth & Thessalians stand in vociferations, gestations and other like things, as if they should cure the euill habitude of the body, (which the Grækes call Cacexia) and not the vice of the humour, (that the Grækes call Cachochimia.) Is it not mervaille if they confesse that they know not the vlcer Cachoethæ as soone as it is made, & that they will tary till it be olde & that often they vse cicatrice & open again many times ere they vnderstand what they doe, & how they counsaile those that haue & feuers to passe the fit, which shall come the third day or not: they truly haue very well knowen the contemplation of the crise, and can foresee by it the chiefe increasung of the disease.

But what chaunceth thereof most often: truly it followeth that the patients abide in their beds & consume through their default, which might haue ben cured the second day, of a truth we haue not only sene this chaunce once, twice, or thrice, but vi. C. times, & when the first fit was past, we washed the sicke persons that had the feuer, which thing we haue sene done of our predecessors and masters. And consequently we haue suffered them to lue without feare in their manner accustomed, as they that should no more haue & feuer, whom wise Thessalus which inuented the first dyet, that is to say, not to eate in three dayes, hath dyed and consumed onely through hunger. When as I coniecture, he would feede them a little on the iij. day, and so nourish them by litle and litle, in such wise, that they that had but once the feuer, shoulde skant goe about their customable businesse. Truly he consumed his Patients alwaye in their diseases, the which truly verrey easily might haue bene cured. For when an vlcer did swell at the beginning, Thessalus did suffer it to runne a yeare and more, and taried often so long till the sayd vlcer

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Ulcer oftentimes produced Cicatrice, when as befoze it might in fewe dayes haue bene cured, and also hee would often open it to see if it were maligne and stubbozne to cure. When after that he began the curation, he purged not forthwith the body, but first of all vsed his Malagma of mustardseede, and then his gesses, vnciferations, and certeine manners of lyeing, and then his vomit of Raphanus, and last of all Eliber.

What is this I pray you then for to linger a whole yeare: (Now by the liuing God) it were a great madnesse if we should prolong a month to know if the ulcer be maligne, and then take in hande the curation, when as the patient in vi. or vii. daies at the vttermoost may be cured. But what necessitie, was it to speake of the communitie of vlcers inueterate, seeing that nothing may profite the curation thereof: Truly it were good leauing the communitie Indicatrice, to write of the curation of Vlcers, I do not meane inueterate, but such as be. Stubbozne and rebellious in cure. For sometime it happeneth that vlcers and diseases be contumacious and stubbozne to cure.

Howbeit Indication curatiue is not taken of this contumacie and rebellion, but it is the disease that giueth the first indication of curing. And of the first Indication the remedies, as I haue declared, are founde out. For the way to cure by Method, is that which we vse, in following y^e auncient writers, if so be that method is a vniuersall way, which is comen to all particular things.

Wherein Theſalus truly is beguiled, for he thinketh that all the knowledge of them, which doe any thing by Method, is very Methode, which is not so. For it behoueth that hee which doeth any thing by Methode, haue notice and knowledge in the lyke and vnlke. Neuerthelesse the knowledge of lyke and vnlke is not Method: for neither Aristotle, nor yet Plato affirmeth that

that which Theſſalus dare faſſely alleadge. But now it is not conuenient to reprove and confute ſuch matters: wherefore I wil retourne againe to the Methode curatiue, and truly I will ſhew vnto you the principle of Methode in all curationes, and alſo I wil declare vnto you how the way in all particular thinges is like, which leadeth from that principle to the ende. Wherefore, although in all diſeaſes there ſeemeth a proper Methode of curing, neuertheleſſe there is in all thinges one common gender, for it behoueth to begin alwayes at the indication of the diſeaſe, which we take in hand to cure, and then we muſt waite & conſider if the cauſe which excited the diſeaſe, be already ceaſed, or augmented the ſame diſeaſe. If the ſayd cauſe be ceaſed, then we muſt come to the Methode, whereoff we haue here declared: by the which Methode thou ſhalt learne the remedies of an inflammation, and of a ſeuer, & alſo how I will ſhortly intreate of the curation of all diſeaſes. For if nothing be done, thou ſhalt not take payne to enquire the precedent cauſes, but ſhalt begin onely at the diſeaſe. But if any thing be done preſently, thou ſhalt take two indications of curation.

Now I cannot but marvel at the ſect of Theſſalus, not becauſe they miſſe in ſuch thinges: but becauſe they uſe theſe names, Diſpathies, Metamorphoſes, Imbecillities, Firmitudes, and other ſuch names. And if you aſke them what ſuch names meane, they ſay not what to anſwere. Alſo if you aſke what that ſignifieth, which they call in all Inueterate Ulcers, in Greeke Metamorphoſis, in ten texis, they anſwere neither prudently, nor yet with conſideration. If ſo be that it were an ancient name ſurped by any of the Greekes, peradventure by theſe thinges we may vnderſtande what thinges they haue wyrtten, and for what intent they haue ſpoken the ſame. But becauſe it is a point of theſe ſolitiſneſſe, and impudency, to ſay that is come of the Hypotheſe

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of Asclepiades, lyke as their other decrees, therefore it were a thing most cōueniēt y they interprete their own decrees, fro whence ther is a notable saying among y Grækes Sincrinestai, Tasomata cai thiacrinestai, which meaneth thus, mingle and deuide bodies, as though it were lawfull to vsurpe such little bodies, which they call Atomes and pores, passages indiuidable and vacuate, o2 finally the insensible and inalterable thinges to be the first elements, euen as they truly doe dayly vsurpe.

Furthermore Thessalus in his Canon, when he confirmeth the principles, addeth something beside that, which was wyrtten by Themison and Asclepiades, and as far as he vnderstandeth, he wyrteth not obscurely, but he hath not imitated Asclepiades altogether in Simitry: that is to say that helth consisteth in competent and comoderation of small cundits o2 passages, and that curation is no other thing, but a returne to the first simitry, o2 comoderation of the sayd cundits. But Thessalus supposeth that all the state and condition of the sayd cundits must be chaunged, and by this opinion doth procede the name of Metasincrisis which may signifie in effect Metaporopoiescos, in Græke: that is mutation of the state of small cundits and pores but it did not become him to vse the names of dogmatists in place where he commaundeth to eschew the vncertaine & darke names.

When his disciples answereth, that he must not be hard as a Dogmatist, when he vseth this name Aphelios in Græke, that is to say simply. For of a truth some of his disciples are accustomed to defende him in this manner, in reuocing vs to another name y is Aphelian, which we translate simplenesse, y which name truly I cannot tell what it signifieth. For if he send vs againe to another name more foolish, which the Grækes call Vioticos, the which as they expound, doth signifie likewise

liketosse so vnto the common people: Truly it were as good to say, Aphelos not exactly or well, but without art or knowledge, for they which be of speech most lightest, vse names of artes, vnder some sense, that hath no foundation, and when they are demaunded what they meane, they know not. The which thing those Thessalians confesse to be their manner and custome, when we doe object any thing against them. And for a truth, they will also confesse y they vnderstand not perfectly what Metasincrisis is, if it be spoken of the mutation of the small cundits, which the Grækes cal Poropoiā, in dede it should haue some vnderstanding, but yet many waies frinolus & solish. For our bodies do not consist of little bodies called Atomes, & of little passages, or pores: but if this were true, it should not be possible to shewe in what manner, mustard might chaunge or alter y state of the same pores, and if any of them should shew the truth, yet we would not agræ vnto their sect, bicause they promise that they will be content with their apparent communities: therefore let them not vse these names, neither let them hinder vs no more in our matters.

For it is lawfull without the name Metasincrisis, to say in other wordes the curation of inueterate vlcers, as the Emperikes doe. Also we haue declared in the second booke, how they talke of this word Atonias, that is to say, imbecillitie, & yet know not what it meaneth. For if they vse this name as the Emperickes doe, then it should signifie nothing else, but that the actions are not kept: for if they say that certaine faculties, doe gouerne lining creatures, which we and all the auncient wryters doe affirme, but yet notwithstanding they repugne against the preceptes, of Asclepiades, and also they propound vncertaine things, to the which the authors doe not agræ: they touch the truth a little, yet they commaunde to eschew it.

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But

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But tell me true Theſſalus, what meaneth this word Metaſincrisis, if thou ſay that it betokeneth to chaunge the pores, thou art deceiued, and ſuppoſeſt vncertaine thinges. But if thou ſayeſt that it is as great a matter to cure the particle grieued, of the body, as the man, thou ſayeſt no more then than the Empericks, except the name. For they doe know that men are made whole by medicines, but they know not the cauſe, or reaſon, by what meanes the remedies reſtozeth health. For none of the Empericks can tell, if the faculty of the Medicaments chaungeth the pores, or if it maketh a Similitude, or if it altereth the quality of the patients particle, that is grieued. How be it the Empericks are diſcrete men, if they ſay that they know onely one thing, that is to ſaye, if they haue noted and obſerued the tymes how vtilitie hath followed, when the Medicament of Muſterd hath bene miniſtered to ſuch Ulcers, & in what tyme.

Neuertheleſſe they ſpeake not of Methode, neyther yet repugne againſt it, neyther be diſpleaſed with the notice thereof, nor diſpraiſe the auncient wyſters, neither Hippocrates, but rather prayſe him, and affyrme that he hath ſayde all things well. But Theſſalus doth not onely diſpiſe Hippocrates, but all ſ other auncient Phiſitians, neyther doth he vnderſtande that he hath wyſſen all the precepts of rebellious bleers, without reaſon Emperickly. For if he had wyſſen them well, then it ſhould haue bene counted a worke moſt profitable. But it appeareth not, that he hath done ſo, ſeing that he peruerteth the right order of remedies, and beſeteth his remedies to ſ grieued part, beſore he hath prepared the body.

For this is an argument of great ignorance, ſeing that almoſt it is a principle in chirurgie, that all the body muſt be purged of the euill excrements, beſore any ſtrong medicine be applyed vnto the affected part. For
who

who is he that will iudge, either by reason, or expery-
 ence, for there is no other third thing to iudge by, in
 what art so euer it be, nor in any part of lyfe, he shall
 finde, that it is agreable to reason, for a man to mini-
 ster strong and hot medicines, to any part of the bo-
 dy, before he hath purged the body of all anoyauce, &
 prepared the same to health: for the sayde medicine,
 draweth the excrements and superfluities from all the
 body, lyke as boring, or Ventosis dothe, and it doth so
 fasten to the affected part, that it may be scarcely re-
 moued. Therefore it must be asked of these Thessali-
 ans, from whence this opinion commeth to Thessalus,
 so wyrtie fables, as concerning the curation of rebel-
 lious Ulcers, seeing that none of the Emperickes, nor
 yet Racionalles haue wyrtten so before this tyme. For
 neyther Thessalus himselfe, neyther any other of his
 sect, dare asseyme that the order of such remedies, ey-
 ther doth agree with experience or reason. For neither
 can they giue Indication of tyme, neyther yet of the
 affect of the disease. Yet for all that Thessalus is not al-
 together ignoraunt, because he iudgeth, that the cause
 that hindzeth the cicatrice must be considered and ta-
 ken away, & because also that he iudgeth that this must
 be done not onely in Ulcers, but also in all other dys-
 eases (as the aunient wyrters do admonish.) But they
 aunswere nothing to the purpose, for they say alwaies,
 that we doe not well vnderstand them, as if they knew
 perfectly the thought of Hippocrates, & of all the aun-
 cients. And they asseyme that Thessalus hath a good
 opinion, when he sayth that there is a communitie of
 inueterate Ulcers, and that Hippocrates vnderstode
 it so, in his booke of Ulcers, which wyrteth in this
 manner.

It is profitable that the blood doe flow continually
 from an inueterate Ulcer, when so euer it sameth nede-
 full. It were not far from my purpose, if I should speke
 of

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of the iudgement and opinion of Hippocrates, though I haue not promised that I would so doe in this place. But that which I will say, shall be of the interpretation of the wit and knowledge of the auncient Physicians, the which truely as yet, haue giuen no sect, but studying with simple and pure mynde, to inuent something profitable to mans health. It is well perceiued therefore, that they haue found something by reason, & some thing by vse and experience.

Then did they wryte their inuentions, many times without giuing reason therefo, and sometime they did: and if they did giue any reason, it was to profit the readers. For if they intended to be profitable to their successors, and when as they knew reason of inuenting things, then diligently they set it forth, and where they thought it obscure, they thought it superfluous to rehearse, and therefore let it passe. Now it is well known vnto all men, though I holde my peace, that the auncients haue loued no verbosity. For that cause afoze recited, not onely Hippocrates, but also all the other auncient Physicians, sometime not making mention, of the middlemost, speaketh of the third thing. For if the first be a signe of the second, the third of necessitie must follow after the second.

And thus oftentimes omitting the first and second, they speake of the third. I haue oftentimes declared how the auncients, and chiefly Hippocrates, haue wrytten after this manner. But he that will know and perfectly vnderstand the manner of curing, ought to be exercised in their stile & manner of interpreting. For this I will intreate, of that which I haue purposed.

The fift Chapter.

FOR those Ulcers, which (after medicines to them ministered) be not cured, those the Physicians call
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in Greeke Cachoetha, but we call them maligne, and rebellious to cure. But we haue spoken in the booke aforesayd, what the curation of Ulcers is. Therefore in these kindes of Ulcers y^e be maligne, we may vse these names indifferently, that is to saye, we may call them Cachoetha, inueterate o^r Diuturnus. In like manner the affect of the disease called Cachoetha, that is to say, stubburne & rebellious to be cured: that maketh something for our purpose to know, neuertheless the sayde diuturnity of the sayd vlcers bicause they come againe, o^r be of long continuance and war olde, haue no convenient indication of curing, but that must be considered, bicause the vlcerate part is ill affected, that ill affect being once knowen, the cure is manifest.

But thou wilt aske how can this be done: truly if thou wilt heale the vlcerate parte affected, thou must first take away the aboundance and corrupt vicious humors from all the body: for in cleansing away the same, the diuturnity is taken away, but the finding out, which is profitable to vs, commeth not first of y^e Diuturnitie, but of the ill disposition and malignitie of the humor, by meanes whereoff these thre thinges following, must chiefly be considered: that is, the signe, the affect, and curation.

The signe is the Diuturnitie o^r continuance of the vlcer, the affect is the vicious humors repairing to the vlcer, and the curation is the taking away of the sayd humors. By this meanes you shall finde that the ancient Physicians many times after the first, made mention of the third, leauing the middlemost, as Hippocrates did, when he sayde it is vtill to cause the blood to flow out often, of inueterate vlcers. But it is in vtil y^e the indication curatiue should be taken of the Diuturnity of y^e vlcer, but of y^e ill disposition of y^e blood. For a little after, he saith thus, the vice and euill blood, bindeth greatly the cure of y^e said vlcers, also putrifaction
of

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of the blood, and all thinges that cometh by Transmutation of the blood, letteth also the curation of the sayd Ulcers. And after ward he speaketh of Ulcers that come not to a Cicatrice.

The Ulcers (truely sayth he) may not be closed together, if the lippes and parts that are round about, be Swart or black, with rotten blood or Varises that causeth the Flux, if you cure not the sayd parts that be about it, they will not come together. And afterward he wyrteth of the cure of Varises, and then maketh mention of the purging of all the body, as well in wounds, as in Ulcers, where feare or daunger of Putrifaction, in Græke called Sphacelos, doth remayne and besides in vlcers, called Herpes, and Esthioninus: that is to say, which doe erode and eat the skinnie. And thus Hippocrates is wont to call those Ulcers, after this sorte, where in any ill humour doth cause erodin, and thus when he speaketh of them that ensueth, he sayth in such wordes. In euery Ulcer where as chaunceth Erisipilas, all the body must be purged.

And finally if you reade diligently the booke of Ulcers, you shall finde that he taketh Indication alwaies of the affect of the disease, and if he haue any consideration of tyme, it is onely to know the affect. And that it is so, you may know it in the beginning of the sayde booke, which concludeth thus. You may not minister any moist thing to Ulcers, what Ulcers so euer they be, but wyne. Then sheweth he the cause, (and sayth) Dye Ulcers are nearest to health, and moyst the contrary, then after he sayth it is an Ulcer, for that it is moyst, but if it be dye, it is whole. Therefore in all his cure in as much as he hath constituted y end of all the cure of Ulcers to be drynesse, it ought to be considered. Then he sheweth out the particular thinges, admonyshinge vs many tymes of the same ende, writing in this manner: Euery wound y is deuised with a cutting instrument, receiveth

receiveth medicines in the beginning, that ought to be applied to raw and bloody wounds, the which medicaments in Græke is called Enaimon, which is drying, & letteth the wounde to come to Suppuration, for it is moze dryer by the reason of the blode which floweth out of it. And againe Hippocrates sayth, all vlcers that are well purged, they come sower to dzyneffe, and cicatrife, but if any superfluous flesh do grow, it is by the reason of some Contusion. And agayne he sayth, if that any of the wound, cannot Consode together, the moistnesse is the cause thereof. In all these sayings Hippocrates admonisheth vs of the first Indication curative of all vlcers: for of a truth the curation of an vlcere, soasmuch as it is an vlcere, is moderate dzyneffe, whereoff the demonstration hath bene giuen, in y^e booke going before.

For the curation of an vlcere, that is coniunct with an other affect, wheroff the cure ought to proceed, is not lyke to a simple vlcere, for y^e first curation of such a one as is coniunct with any other affect, shal begin first of the same affect and then at the vlcere. 3. or if there be either Phlegmon, or swart colour, or Ecchymosis, or Erysipilas, or oedema, in y^e vlcerate part, first you must begin the curation at one of the said affects.

Nevertheless all men know well, that sometimes these vlcers are not well cured, but are made greater, for that the parts round about the vlcere is affected either with Phlegmon, either with brysing, either with some other tumor, which should haue bene first taken away, before you had proceeded to the cure of the vlcere. And for a certaintie it is not possible to heale y^e vlcere, if the place wher these be, be not first cured. And therefore Hippocrates putteth vs in memory of those things which he hath spoken of in the beginning of his booke, and also of those things before specified, and of those that be present he writeth thus.

Z.

Every

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Every wound that is deuised with a cutting instrument or sharpe poynted, receiueþ Medicament called Enxmon, and also a medicament Desiccatiue, that may let the filthy matter. But if the flesh be contused or cut with a blunt weapon, remedy must be giuen in such wise that it come sone to suppuration. For in so doing it shall be the lesse molested and grieved with Phlegmon.

And also it is necessary that the putrified flesh, which hath ben contused and incised, come first to suppuration, and afterward new flesh to be ingendered. By these words Hippocrates sheweth manifestly, that all the affects of the vlcerate parts ought to be desiccated, except those where Pus will sodeinely breede, and so he going forward sayth that Pus commeth thzough some putrification: Furthermore that all putrification commeth thzough moistures and heate, and therefore the Cataplasmes made of barley meale (seeing that they are hot and moist) we wil minister it to al diseases, wher it is expedient to engender Pus: for the barley meale with water and Oyle, and lykewise bread with Oyle, or a fomentation of much hot water, or the Malagma called Tetrapharmice, & to conclude, all things that moist and heate, ingender Pus. And if in the partes where Phlegmon is, there ariseth pulsation, in such wise that there is no hope of the curation of the said parts without Pus or suppuration, all the ancients truly apply the sayd medicines and not befoze. The which things Hippocrates sheweth plainly in the words befoze rehearsed, wherby he comaundeth to vse dry medicines to the wounded partes, where there is no confusion, but they that be with cōtusion, must be quickly brought to suppuration.

Howeuer when he sayth, that all vlcers which be not well mundified, and begin agayne to increase, in them there groweth Supercrescent flesh, but those
that

that are mundified as they ought to be, commeth some to Cicatrice, for in them there groweth no superfluous flesh, except ther be contusion. Of a truth when he speaketh of contusion, he calleth to minde, that which he hath sayd before. That is all vlcers require drye medicines except those be contused. For if you doe apply to the parts whereas Phlegmon is, a Cataplasma that is hot & moist, it is not done by the first and principall reason that is as a remedy to the affected parte, but to mitigate the accidēce. For the remedies of Phlegmon, are of desiccative vertue. Harken now what Hippocrates sayth: the Cataplasmes for oedemata and Phlegmon, ought to be made of Verbescum sodden, & leaues of Trifolium, and the leaues of Piretron, and Polium sodden. All these medicaments haue vertue desiccative, as we haue made mention in the booke of simple medicaments. And to be short & curation of the parts wher Phlegmon is, is done by kinde of these remedies which doth remoue altogether the affectes. And if the sayd remedies haue left any thing remayning, that wil come to suppuration, it is needefull then to haue another medicine which is moze strong, to make it sooner to come to suppuration, or if the skinne that be about, be thinne, and that thou wilt that the Patient shalbe sooner eased you must take incision. The taking away of Phlegmon, is by mitigation of Warly meale, and not curation, for that fighteth onely against the disease: but of these differēces we wil speake hereafter at large.

Now I thinke we haue manifestly shewed, howe that Hippocrates hath commaunded that all Vlcers shall be desiccated, and that he hath confirmed it to be the proper ende of curation. But now inasmuch as the indication is taken of the affect, and not of time. If any desire to haue greater perswasion lette him diligently read all the bookes of Hippocrates, & he hath written of vlcers, for he shall perfectly vnderstand that

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ther is one indication general of all vlcers, which we haue shewed in the booke precedent, and there is no Indication to be taken of time, but of the affects of the vlcers, as Phlegmon and other such lyke accidents, as befoze is especified. And seeing now we are come to the place to speake, it is a thing most true that Hippocrates hath bene inuenter not onely of that which we haue sayd befoze, but also of all other things that are to be knowen, to him that will cure an vlcer well. It appeareth truly that he hath inuested the reason & the manner to cure simple vlcers, and also the kindes of the affects, which consist in dyshelle.

For either the ill humours resort vnto the grieved part, or else they resort no moze vnto it. If they come no moze, then it is requisite to helpe and succour the grieved part, that is if it be pale, blacke, or red, it must be scarrified that the euill blood may come forth, then afterward bicause that I may vse his words, you must lay thereon a Sponge, moze dry then moyst. For I doe thinke, that there is no person so ignorant, but will thinke that a dry Sponge, ought rather to be applyed then a moyst, & also to vse desiccative medicines. And then if it be requisite for to draw blode agayne, do as you haue done befoze, vntil the time y health bee altogether recovered. And if y leys of the vlcer appeare hard and stonie, they must be cutte awaye, the which thing is spoken here.

But if the vlcer that is round, be somewhat hollow, you must cut it according to the roundnesse which is swollen which swellng the Grekes call Apostema, eyther all the roundnesse, or as much as necessitie requireth, according to the length of the member: also it is written of all tumours against nature, that are joined with an vlcer, how they ought to be cured. Like wise of the Varises, for they be the occasion that the vlcers be so stubborne and hard to be cured. If that any humour

humour of the sayd Varises, doe repaire vnto the blier. And in like manner when the flux of an humour cometh from all the bodye, hee commaundeth that all the body shall be purged, without taking any Indication of time. Truly it were a ridiculous thing that so many and contrary Indications should be taken of one communitie. For put we the case, Indications to be taken of time. But if we graunt that time giueth a certaine Indication, it is necessary to aske what Indication it giueth, and comprize it in a summe as Thessalus doth, which taketh Indication of a body that is bound, that that may be vnloosed againe, and that body that hath a Lar, is to be stopped. Likewise in Ulceres that are filthy, mundification is to be required, & those that be hollow, to be filled with flesh, and those that be equall to be cicatrized, and that which hath superfluous flesh to be taken away. Thessalus himselte is author of these: but now let him shewe that there is any indication proportioned to the time of the Ulcer, as there is in all these that we haue rehearsed, which is not possible for him: for he biddeth that they should be cut, and a Malagma made of Mustardseed to be applyed vnto it.

I pray you what reasonable Indication hath hee taken now of time, which taketh and vsurpeth this vaine word Metastasis, and after that he prouoketh vomit by Raphanus, & then when he findeth no other remedy, he vseth Eliber. And when these nothing profit, he sendeth the Patient lyke a wise Whistion into Libia for change of ayre, the which things shall be more plainly spoken off hereafter, when we shal shew that no Indication in what dyscase so euer it be, shall be taken of time. Yet for all that it shall be good to know the Diuersion of the dyscase.

The fourth booke of Galen.

The sixt Chapter.

BUT I will retourne to Hippocrates whom I doe greatly meruaile at, not only for his diligence, but also for all other things, and chiefly for that he hath not forgotten that which is to be considered of all physicians as touching the Indications of all diseases. That is to saye, the Indication which is taken of the greatnesse and magnitude of the affect, which not onely the Methodicians haue pretermitted (this is to be meruailed at) but also many of the Rationales, yea, and of the Emperickes although it be after an other sort.

For when they saye that they haue considered the euacuation in the course of the bloude, they confesse then manifestly y they haue no regard of other things that appere in the affected part for to come to such euacuation. But I doe not say thus that purgation is euacuation, the which is no Indication of the course of the bloude, but for because we must sometime haue consideration to the letting forth of bloud, although there be no course of bloud present, which may flow to the grieved part: for when the disease is very strong, there is none which vnderstandeth the Arte of medicine, but will let bloud. And truely the Emperickes themselves lette bloude when anye is fallen from an hie place, or when there is any parte soze brused and hurt with any wound, though the patient were whole and sound be soze, and without superfluitie of bloud.

By the which it appeareth that it is not the flowing of the bloude to the affected part, which giueth Indication, but the magnitude and vehemencie of the disease and the force of the strength, excepting yet from our talke children. As for an example. If a man be whole and sounde, and without any manner of hurte,

and

and hauing aboundaunce of bloude, it is not necessary because of his aboundaunce to take his blood from him. For there is no Indication to be taken of the blood, for because the man is whole, for to such men fasting doth profite and small eating, and sometime Purgation or bathing and frications may suffice. Letting of bloude is not necessary to such, as the Empericks say. Likewise Purgation is not good in the onely aboundaunce of humours, for euen as letting of bloude, is done eyther for aboundaunce of bloude, or for the magnitude of the disease, so is Purgation giuen, either for the aboundaunce of ill humours or for the force of the disease. As touching letting of bloude we haue spoken off in another booke, and shall doe againe hereafter.

But in this present booke I will speake of purgations, for they that be diseased require them, not onely because it doth euacuate the noysome and superfluous humours with the which the body is grieved, but also putteth forth and cleanseth the excrements within the body.

And for this cause Hippocrates as wel in his other woorkes, as in that he hath written of vlcers, considereth the vehemencie and strength of the disease, where off he taketh Indication of purging, and sayth thus: Purgations of the belly is profitable to many Vlcers, and also to woundes of the heade, of the belly and of the Ioyntes, and where there is daunger of the rottenesse of the bones, or where itching behoueth in woundes, or where Crofions be, or where Herpes and other affectes be, which hindereth the curation of Vlcers, and also where robolynges must be vled.

By these wordes it is apparant truly that purgations are profitable both to woundes and vlcers, at all times when they be great and grievous. For not onely the sayde affectes, but other be made great and grievous,

The fourth booke of Galen.

nous, three manner of wayes, that is, eyther to resolve the excellencie of the afflicted parte, eyther else to resolve the greatnesse of the affeate, or else because the sayd affects are Cachoethæ, (that is to say, hard to be cured.)

Hippocrates hath made mention of all these things particularly, when he did entreate of woundes in the head and bellye, and of the excellencie and dignitie of hurt parts. I thinke it is manifest to all men, that he must be understode, not onely the lower bellye, but also the superiour, for in deviding the Trunke of mans body, which is betwixt the necke and the legs, is two great capacities. The first is contained under the Thorax and aboue Diaphragma, and the second under Diaphragma unto Os Pubi, or to Peritoneum, which covereth the inward parte of the belly. And for certeyne, those woundes which hath pearced within the Thorax, or within Peritoneum, is very dangerous, chiefly if any of the inward parts be wounded. Lykelwise there are very few but they doe know that the woundes of the Joyntes are Cachoethæ, and harde to be cured: Which thinges the Emperickes understande onely by experience, & they that haue studied & haue attēpted to the knowledge of mans body, understand these things by the nature of the hurt part.

For in Tendonie and Sinewy parts, where bones are voyd of flesh, there is great daunger of payne waiking and priuation of rest, and also of conuulsion. Such woundes as these be, and such as be stitched, that is to saye, those that are so great that they neede stitching, or at the least of binding or rowling, requireth purgation.

We haue declared in the last booke, that all þ greater woundes ought to be ioyned together eyther by stitching or by binding, lykelwise the Ulcers where there is daunger of corruption of the bones, are oftentimes ioyned

toynd with great inflammations, also they that procede of ill humours, be Cachoethæ, and with Croston, also Herpetes, come of rollericke humours, & all other olde Ulcers come of such like cause. Wherefore in all the Ulcers befoze especified, Hippocrates commaundeth to pourge by the belly, & afterward he addeth these wordes. In all Ulcers wherto Erisipilas is come, the body must be pouged in that part most profitable for the Ulcer, so that the pougation be made eyther by the vpper parts or else by the lower, which difference he hath set forth in the booke of humours, where he commaundeth to tourne away the humour to the contrary part. As for an example. There is a great Flux that commeth to one part of the body where there is an Ulcer, it becometh to make another in the contrary parts, and thereof he speaketh in the sayde booke. Wherefore if there be as yet a great Flux which dothe runne to the soze part, we shall make rebulsion to the contrary part: that is to say, if the Ulcer be in the vpper parts, by pouring downeward, and if it be in the neather parts, by pouring the vpper ventricle. But if the Flux be now stoped in such sort that is fixed in the member, it is expedient to drue it out by the next parts, seeing that the passages be the next places, seeing that the accesse and attraction of pouring medicines, is more easie and prompt, to remoue those thinges y be nere rather than those things that be far off, the which reason belongeth to another part of the art which entreateth of pouring medicines, therfore hereafter it shall be declared and made perfect.

Now I will shew the force, or if you will call it the magnitude of the disease, to be appointed for a certaine Indication of taking away bloud or giuing pougation. And also that Hippocrates was the first inuenter of the sayde Indication, I will speake in the Bookes following of dyseases, and in this booke I will speake

As. of

The fourth booke of Galen.

of Ulcers. I haue already spoken of Purgations, for seeing that euery disease is grieuous thre manner of wayes, it is either for the excellency and noblenesse of the part, or for the Magnitude of the affect, or for the forwardnesse of the same affect, called in Græke Cacoethia, Hippocrates hath made mencion of all these things where he speaketh of Purgations. But some perchaunce will say: How then? doth not Hippocrates counsell vs to take away the blood for these causes aboue specified? By my iudgement he commaundeth them thus, but in fewe wordes, and that not without demonstration, as he and all the annicients were accustomed to doe. Thou shalt vnderstand that it is so, if that thou wilt reade again his wordes, that are these. In euery fresh wound, except it be in the belly, it is expedient to let blood flow out of it, more or lesse. For by that meanes the wound shall be lesse grieuous, the inflammation lesse, and all the places about it. But if thou shalt remember hereafter those wordes that he wyrt when he dyd entreate of Ulcers, and also those things that he hath propounded in all his other bookes, that is to say, how that a Physitian ought to be an imitator & follower, not onely of nature but also of those things which shalbe profitable, when they come to their naturall state.

Then thou shalt playnely vnderstand the mynde of Hippocrates, & also how that blood ought to be drawen when wounds be great: but if out of such wounds blood doth not flowe, especially when as it is a thing most conuenient, then thou must adde and supply those thinges that be nedefull and necessary. The matter that followeth, he conioyneth it with that which is a bouesayde. Also it is profitable that from inueterate Ulcers blood do flowe, and also from the parts which are about them.

But

But soasmuch as he hath sayde befoze, that blood should flow from euery greene wound, except that he made mencion now of inueterate Ulcers, it would seeme to some that he dyd entreate onely of greene and fresh wounds. Therefore he dyd well adde this, (that is to saye) how that it is a thing most mete to drawe blood from inueterate Ulcers.

Therefore now seeing that the doctrine which we haue taken of him is true and firme: that is to saye, how a flux beginning at the contrary parts ought to be drawn, and how that, which is already fixed in the party, ought to be poured, eyther from the payned parte, or from the part next vnto it: therefore it is now easy for vs to conclude of the detraction of blood, how that in the beginning it ought to be done in the part farre off, and then in the Ulcerate parts.

Furthermore, if you doe adde vnto these which I haue befoze spoken, howe that Hippocrates counselleth to euacuate the superfluous humour, and that detraction of blood ought to be vsed when it surmounteth, and that a medicament ought to be giuen, which hath vertue to purge humours Collicke, Melancholicke, and Phlegmaticke: Yet haue in remembraunce all these wordes, how that none of them is the curati- on of Ulcers, no not so much as of an Ulcer, but rather of Chacochimia that is coniunct with the Ulcer, or of Plethor, or of Phlegmon, or of Herpis, or other lyke dispositions: Neyther yet be forgetfull of this thinge, that is to saye, that none of the accidents of the Ulcer giueth such proper Indication, as magny- tude.

In the Booke precedent, we haue intreated of Ulcers, wherein we haue declared all the differences of Ulcers, howe many, and what they be, and what is the Indication of eyther of them.

The fourth booke of Galen.

Holwebeit, I haue not spoken in the sayde booke, how the Indication of pourging is taken of the vehemencie of the dyscase, bicause it should not be to much prolixitie and demonstration. Neither in the sayd booke, I haue connired the curation of all the bodye with the Ulcers, but yet I haue declared it in this present booke, in as much as it was agréable and vtil for my purpose.

The seuenth Chapter.

WH the firme & perfect demonstration of this kinde of Indication, which is taken of the vehemency of the dyscase, shall be shewed hereafter. In lyke manner the Indication which is taken of the age, & that which is taken of pourging humours. Likewise the Indication which is taken of the afflicted parts, shall be declared in the bookes which follow. But as yet we haue onely made mencion of the curatiue indication that may be taken of the nature of the sayde parts, that is to say, of temperance and substance. But truely we haue nothing touched the Indication, which is taken of the situation and figure of the parts. Therefore we will speake of the indications that be profitable for the curation of Ulcers.

The part truely that hath sharpe and quicke senses ought as much as is possible, to be cured without dolor or payne. But the Anodinon of such remedies, is spoken of in the booke which entreateth of simple medicaments. But he that hath but small senses & those that be not quicke, may (if the dyscase require,) suffer strong medicines. But we must haue regard and consideration to the strength of the principall member, whereoff we will more copiously hereafter declare, when as we shall haue occasion to speake of Phlegmon. But if it be not a principall member, surely without
daunger

danger, you may minister vnto it such medicines as mitigate and allwaie. (The Grækes call them Calasticke) whereoff we will playnely and moze at large declare hereafter. At this present we will declare the Indication which is taken of the situation and figure of the parts, and then we will finish and conclude this fourth booke.

For this cause haue we excogitated and inuented certeine medicines that must be giuen to him y bath his ventricle vlcerate, y which medicines must be drunken at once, but to him y bath his throte vlcerate they must be ministred at sundry tymes, by litle & litle, bicause of the passing which bringeth great vtility to the Ulcer, neyther they must be ministred so, & in suche case, as to him that bath his ventricle vlcerate. Likewise we haue declared by the situation & figure of the sayde part, that such medicines ought to be made grosser and thicke, and moze clammy than the other, bicause that y throte is a passage of things y is eaten & drunken. And for that cause remedies which may conioyne and cleaue on euery side of it, is most conuenient, and not such as are thinne and easy to slide away. For the thicke are alwaies about the parts, and the clammy doe cleaue vnto it.

Likewise Ulcers that are in the thicke Intestines, haue moze neede of medicines which are cast out by y fundament, in asmuch as they be next vnto it. But the Ulcers that are in the thynne intestines, bicause they be fardest from the fundament, require both medycins, that is to say, those that are receued by the mouth, and those that are cast in by the fundament. Now truely the common indication of all the interyore parts is, that we ought to chose those things that be most familiar to the nature of man, be they meates or medicaments, and to eschew those thinges which be contrary vnto it. Although to Ulcers which be in the outwarde parts,

As. ij. the

the vse of such medicaments be not hurtful, as Aerugo, res vltum, res Squāma, Cadmia, Pōphilix, Litarge and Cerussa. Yet they ought not to be ministred to the Ulcers of the inward parts, of whose nature we haue writte in the booke of temperaments, and in the booke of Simple medicines. But if we go about to glutinate the Ulcer, and bring it to a Cicatrize, we must choose glutinative medicines, and such as will not cause erosion. But if we will cleanse the Ulcer, we must vse thinges absteriue, & such as wil absterge it moderately, as raw honny, which of all things for this purpose is the chiefe. But as touching adstringent potions called Austere, and other such lyke aliments, they be knowne vnto all men. This word Auster is called Stiphos in Græke, that is to say, lyttle astringent, & that which is sower or bitter, is called in Græke Striphnon. But the medicines which may be taken without daunger, are spoken of in the booke of medicaments. Neuerthelesse I will shew some forme of wholesome medicaments for the inward Ulcers, which are these, namely Hipocystis, Balaustrum, Cytini Punicorū, Galla, Malicorium, Terra Samia, Lemnium, Sigillum, Rosarum Succus, Acacia, and other of lyke kinde, which be profitable for inward Ulcers: & you must minister the sayd medicaments with some decoction of adstringent things, as of Quinces, Lentiske, or the toppes of Rubus, or of Vines, or græne Wirtels, or with adstringent wyne. It is now manifest, and I thinke none is so ignorant, but will iudge that he must eschew drinkeing of wyne, if there be Phlegmon, or else there is no daunger.

In lyke manner it is euident that the sayd medicaments must be prepared and receyued with decoction of moyst thinges, also you must myxt gumme Tragacanth in those medicines which are for the Ulcers in Gula, you must vse Gargarises, in the Ulcers that are in the parts called Fauces and Paristhimia. But if the
Ulcer

Ulcer be in A spera Arteria, called Trachia, then y packēt must be layed byright and kēpe the medicine long time in his mouth, in losing all the Muskels that be in that place, for in so doing some parts of medicament will flowe by lyttle and lyttle to the griened part. For when the sayde Aspera Arteria is in his natural state, or in good health, then we may easily know when any poison passeth thozow it. For lyke as we must take hēde when as it is in good health, least any flure fall that way which may hurt it, so in lyke manner we must beware when it is griened, least any thing doe fall that way which may prouoke the cough: then if sēmeth that the Indications of it are taken of the situation and soyme of the part.

Also Honny must be mingled in all medicaments which are ordained for the Ulcer in the Thorax and Lungs. Therefore if we use astringent medicines, they will remaine in the hely. When the Instrument which is profitable for the digestion and distribution of the sayde medicaments ouer all the Body shall be honnyed.

Also it being mingled with the sayd medicines, shall be occasion of theyr quicke passage ouer the body, neyther shall it any thing annoy or hurt the Ulcer.

In lyke manner if there be an Ulcer in the bladder and in the Raynes, Honny and such as prouoketh vrine must be mingled with the sayde medicines.

But I thinke that this is apparant to all men, though they take not me the auctour of the same, how that the Ulcerate parts may be discerned or knowen by theyr substance, action, vtilitie, situation and figure.

The which thinges truely haue hēene amplye declared in the booke which entreateth of the signes of the affected partes, but now there is no tyme to talke of them. Therefore I will retourne to the Methode of curation.

Also

The fourth booke of Galen.

Also I saye and asseyme that not onely these aboue rehearsed, but also many other be the Indications of the figure, and situation of the parts. For you cannot well and exactly binde the affected part, before ye take Indication eyther of the figure or situation or of them both. Perther can you set the pipe of a Clister well before ye take such Indication. What should I make mention of Argalia, specially when as you cannot minister it before you perfectly know the situatyon and figure of the bladder. When truely by these things it doth manifestly appeare that the affected part giueth Indication to y^e curation. But in ruptures truely, which y^e Grekes call Regmata, many Indications may be taken to one purpose, and principally the Indication that is taken of the situation, ought to be considered. For the ruptions that bee hydde in the deapth of the bodye, requyre other curations than the wounds which appeare outwardly, and for bicause they be such as be with Ecchymosis, or contusion about y^e broken flesh, therefore they declare diuers Indications curatiue. For alwayes the Indications curatiue do answer to the number of the affects, wheroff we wil shew moze copiously hereafter, when we shall speake of Phlegmon, how that y^e affects that are in y^e deepe places of y^e body, requireth stronger medicines than those in the vpper parts.

When at the least I iudge it to be manifest, that it is necessary that the strength of the medicaments that are ministred outwardly, ought to be resolved when the affected parte which should be cured by those is hyd in the depth and profunditie of the body.

Therefore it belongeth to augment the vertue of the same medicaments, so that by the passage thereof it may be slaked. Certainly Ecchymosis doth indicate euacuation for the remedy of the cure. Wherefore medicaments that will moderately heat and drye, be moste conuenient for it. For they that doe vehemently drye,

truely

truely do resolue and digest moze at the beginning than they which dry but simply. But I will speake hereafter somewhat of this disease which is difficult and serious to cure.

But of that which did pertain to the matter, we have largely spoken off. Cruely those medicaments that moisteth and heateth moze than they, which the Grækes call Calasticke, also those which do somewhat to drynesse, which the Grækes call Suntatica, be the chiefe and principall remedies for all Ecchimosiſ. But we must take heede the medicines do cleave to the ruptions that are in the deepenesse of the body, & also that they be of strong vertue, and that they be sharpe and such as will digest: and to speake briefly, such medicines ought to be of great force, in as much as Ecchimosiſ is in y^e deepenesse of y^e body & far from the skin. In such affects the vse of a cucurbit is profitable, which is an instrument inuented of Physicians to cause vlcerate attraction. And when Ecchimosiſ is digested by the vse of a Cucurbite, then you may minister those things which may dry the broken flesh and conioyne it with ligature, and adde that which may coagulate and ioyne the wound together: for Ecchimosiſ being resolved & digested, the broken flesh shall coagulate together. But if it be resolved, then corruption breedeth in it, and occupieth the space y^e is betwene y^e lippes of the wound, so that the ruption can not close. Wherefore these aboue rehearsed, declare vnto vs all causes how small so euer they be. For although some hath hadde rigour, or though the body hath bene ouerthrowen by some feuer, so that there hath not bene good concoction, or that it hath bene defatigated and wearied, then immediately there shall be payne in the parte where the ruption and wound is, because that the sayde ruption hath bene lately ioyned together, but not so substantially, because of tyme.

Ab. f.

Where.

The fourth booke of Galen.

Wherefore it followeth that a litle thinge may easily part them, and fill the place againe with superfluous humors. But what engendzeth in such wounds or Ruptions? nothing but new Ecchimosiſis, and much like vnto the first: That is to say, when the flesh was first broken, except that this Ecchimosiſis that is newe of more and corrupter matter, than that which was at the beginning, which came of bloud, and therefore now this is more easily digested and resolved than that which was at the beginning.

And thus that which we haue spoken hitherto, shall suffice

for the disputation of Ulcers, and

thus we conclude this fourth

booke of our Therapu-

tike Methode,

called

Methodus Medendi.

FINIS.



Here foloweth the making of a

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proved remedies for dyseases, from the head
unto the fete, after the diuersitie of
the members, and first of the
helses for the
Head.

Cere-after we shall put the helpes for
the wounds of the head. And first the
potions made by Thederic and his se-
lowes.

Rec. Cinamomi, ʒ. i. drag. s. ʒ. Ga-
langi, granorum paradisi, cardamomi,
piperis longi & nigri, gariofli, ana drag. i. fiant puluis,
and they say that if he broke it, it is a good signe, and if
he vomyt, it is an ill signe. The second fourme is purg-
ing of the brayne and pannycles thereof.

Rec. Olei mellis ros. collati, ana. ounce. 2. Olei ros. ʒ. i.
Let them be medled, & with fine clothes layd there-on.
The third fourme is Puluis Capitale, and is of Master
Dinus, allowed of Lanfranc and Henry.

Rec. Radicis yreos, aristologie, Thuris, mirrhæ, alo-
es, sanguis draconis, farine orobi, ana fiat puluis.
The fourth fourme is Emplastrum Bethonice, which
is used at Paris, that breedeth fleshe, & comforteth, re-
seth the bones, purgeth, and healeth.

Rec. Cere, resinæ ana lib. ʒ. terebent. lib. i. Succi be-
thonice, succi plantaginis, succi apij, ana lib. i. Coque-
tur cera & resina cum succis vsq; ad consumptionē suc-
corum, deinde ponatur Terebenthinæ, & incorporen-
tur & colentur & fiat Emplastrum.

The fifth fourme is Emplastrum capitale, of Master An-
serin of Genes, that draweth & reseth the bones, breedeth
fleshe, and healeth. And Master Peter sayde that he had
proued it in a Dogges head that was wounded to the
brayne and healed him.

Rec. Terebenthinæ, part. 2.
Bb. ij. Cere

Remedies for the diseases

Cere part. i. resine part. semis, molten on the fyre and strayned in vineagre, and then molten againe and cast vpon the iuce of these herbes, Bethonice part. ii. Verbena part. i. & cum alijs succis & lacte mulieris diu mollicentur, and make a playster thereof, it is stronger then the first.

The. vi. soume is ordeyned to reyle bones if they may be had none other wyse and was of M. Peter.

Rec. Olei antiqui part. i. cere ana part. semis, euforbi. quar. part. vnus, aristologie longe part. vnus, lactis mulierum modicum, fiat emplastrum.

For the scabbe take this salve as G. Wyllth.

Rec. Litargiri, sulphur. viui, calcis viui, atramenti, vitrioli, auripigmenti fulginis, viride æris, & elebori albi & nigri, alumnis, gallarum ana. ounce. semis, argenti viui 3. I. cere, picis, olei nucis ana. lib. ½. succi lapatij, succi fumeterre, succi scabiose, succi, boraginis ana. quart. i. buleantur cera & oleum cum succis vsq; ad consumptionem reliqua incorporentur, & fiat vnguentum, diligenter.

Also for falling baldnesse of the haire, and to cause the haire to breede in the Alopecia of M. Peter.

Rec. Succu calcidarum, 3. i. pulueris sanguisugis combustarum, lacerci viridis, adusti pulueris talparum, apum combustarum soleriu combustarum, cetarum porci adustarum, viride æris ana. 3. i. Mellis quod sufficit ad incorporandum, fiat vnguentum. Probatum est.

The remedies for the face and parts there-off.

FIRST the Gutta Rosa is allowed Vnguentum Citrinum of the communalte of the Antidotary.
Rec. Auxungie porci preparate libra. I. Argenti viui, ounce. I. Viride æris, ounce. semis, Pistendo in mortario, fiat vnguentum.

Secondly,

Secondly, Gommara is put to white the face which
is of Rasis.

Rec. Cicerum fabarum, ordeï mundati, amigdala-
rum excoortitatorum, draganti ana part. I. Semines ra-
phani part semis, fiat puluis, and temper it with milke
and anoynt the face by night and in the moyning wash
it with water and byanne.

Thirldy is to put to it a water of Fraunce.

Rec. Litargiri calcinati lib. I. mastice unc. 2. pistē-
tur cum albumine ouorum & ponantur in alembico,
& fiat aqua, it is right pzeious.

Fourthly lac virgineum to purge and by the byz-
lent pimples, and spottie skinnes of the face is made
thus.

Rec. Litargiri subtiliter puluerizati unc. 3. Ace-
ti albi optimi lib. semis. Misceantur simul & admictā-
tur residere & distillando cum pecia trianlanti filerim
vel cum sacculō suscipiatur aqua, deinde illa aqua mis-
ceatur cum aqua salis puluerizata, & lib. semis. Aqua
pluuialis vel fontanee, & misceantur ambe aquæ & co-
agulabuntur admodum lecti, and rubbe the place with
it that is infect.

Helpes for the diseases of
the eyes.

First take the water of M. Peter of Spayne, that
comfozteth and clareth the sight.

Rec. Feniculi, ruthe, celidonie, berbene, eufrafie,
clarete rosarum, & aquæ eius concassentur & tēperen-
tur per diem naturalem in vino albo, deinde ponantur
in alembico, & fiat aqua colirium album.

Secondly take Colirium album for the paine of the
eyes, made by Galen.

Rec. Ceruse lote. unc. I. Sarcocole drag. 3. Ami-
dum drag. 2. dragagant. drag. I. Apij drag. semis.
Bb. iij. Pulue-

Remedies for all the diseases

Puluerizentur omnia valde, & cum aqua pluuiali molliantur sub tegulam & fiant parui pillule, and let them be steeped with womans milke, or with rose water, & be administred Colirium de thutia.

Whirdly is administred Colirium de thutia made at Mountpelier in the ende of Optalmia, for it resolueth and dryeth the moisture that commeth to the eyes.

Rec. Tutia preparata, lapides calaminarum, ana unc. semis, Gariophil. xv. numero faui cum melle. unc. I. Puluerizanda puluerizentur subtilissime, & ponantur in unc. 2. vini albi, & aque rose. quar. semis. Camphere unc. I. Colentur subtilissime & fiat Colirium.

The powder of Master Arnolde.

The fourth forme is put by Master Arnolde for to drye the teares and to redifie the rednesse.

Rec. Tutia preparata drag. I. Anthimon. unc. semis, Margaritarum drag. 2. Florum coralli rubium drag. 1. & semis, Cerucie crudi prore de fustulo vermic minutium incisi drag. 1. Fiat puluis subtilissimus & seruetur in pixide area.

Fifthly is put the powder of welcome, of mine owne making for all spottes of the eyes.

Rec. Zucari candi unc. 1. Tutia preparata unc. semis. Puluerizentur, & cum aqua rose pestentur & in prelium spargantur & in versetur peluis super seminum, lini, aloes, & exsiccentur & puluerizetur subtilissime, & fiat puluis & seruetur in pixide area, & ponatur in oculis cum stilo argenteo.

Sixtly is put Colirium for the rednes & the teares, and is made by Dinus.

Rec. Tutia preparata unc. 1. Aloes cicatrini unc. semis, Camphere drag. 1. Aque rose lib. 1. & semis. Vini granatorum lib. semis, Puluerizanda puluerizantur subtil-

subtillissime; & misceantur cum alijs & calasiant sub
carbones modica bullitione, coletur & seruetur.

Helpes for bleeding at the nose.

For bleeding of the nose.

When the fluxe of blode commeth in the nose:
thills it is stanchd in putting into them tents, anoynt-
ed with Licio dissolved in water, holding the nose
thills with your fingers till it be stanchd, and holde
a Sponge at his forehead bathed in strong vineger. And
also it helpeth to stanch the hinder parts.

Also for Polipo Master Peter de Bonaco alloweth
a tent de radice achori, tempred in Oyle of Iuniperio
wherein Scamonie hath bene dissolved.

Helpes for the paynes of the eares.

The paynes of the eares are appeased by putting
in them the milke of a woman as is aforesayd.

The vlcers of the eares be cleansed with honny of
Roses putting thereto an Oyntment made thus.

Rec. Rubiginem ferri & teream fortiter, & pone
eam in sartagine cū aceto fortissimo & fac eam bulire
donec siccetur. Item distēperentur & siccetur ad ignē,
postea iterū subtillissime pulueriza, & cū aceto coque
donec recipiat spissitudinem mellis. And put of it
into the eares for it healeth the olde sores. Or els af-
ter Master Peter.

Rec. Nitri cardomini decoquantur in succo ruthæ
& colentur, and one droppe be distilled into the eare,
for it byingeth the rottenesse outwarde, and destroy-
eth the superfluous ponde flesh, and healeth.

Helpes for the paynes of the teeth.

The

Remedies for all the diseases

The dolour of the tooth ach is appeased with holding
vineger of the decoction of Peletory, or the hearbe
Parts tongue.

The blackeneste is washed as was approued with
this water.

Rec. Salis armoniaci, salis gemme ana, quar. i. Allu-
minio quar. semis. Ponantur in Alembico, & distel-
lentur, & fiat aqua.

The chauffings and swellngs of the gummies are
appeased with the water of Cheruell, Plantayne & Al-
lome, or with this washing made of Dinus.

Rec. Rosarum ounce. i. Lentium, ana quar. i. Bau-
laustium quar. semis. Concassentur & buliantur, cum
aqua & aceto, fiat linimentum.

The thirde Chapter is the remedies
for diseases of the necke.

The necke hath diuers diseases of the which some
be here specified, and first de Bocium of the necke.

Bocium of the necke hath two formes.

The first is powder of Master Dinus.

Rec. Serophulare, ounce. 2. Gingeber, ounce. 1. Brio-
nie, piretri, scrapini, matrisilue, oliuarum, salis gem-
me, ofsium, cepie, spongie combustie, ana drag. 2. Gari-
ophilis, piperis cinamomi ana ounce. j. fiat puluis in quo
sit modium de Alumine.

The second forme is to emplayster the place with
Diaculum, or with a playster of Coates dirt, or with
a playster of the stewarticke Apostumes.

The fourth Chapter of the helps for the
shoulder and parts thereof.

For the paine of the shoulders there is an oymntment
meddled with Marciatum and Agrippa.

For

For the gilbostie and boremēt Auicē alloweth Em-
plastrum de acoro. Rec. acori, enule cāpanæ, sauiue ana
quar. j. Bdellij quar, semis. Castorei, ounce. j. Coquan-
tur in Vīno & Oleo vsque ad consumptionem vini, &
de Oleo cum cera fiat vnguentum.

Chyagra of the hands is cured as the slegmatike
Apostumes, but specially in it is playsters of Mountpe-
lier of redde colewortis sodden with lye of ashes buc-
ked and knodden with a litle vineger.

The v. Chapter is of the helpes of the
breast and parts thereof.

The helpes of the breasts are of two formes.
The first is potion resoluing and waisting all
the matter, and is called Fundatorium. Rec. Caude equi-
ne terestris. M. j. Radicis Osimandi quar. j. Radicis
Draguntæ. quar. semis. Coquantur cum Vīno & Mel-
le, and administer a Goblet full when he goeth to bed,
and he shall sleepe.

The second forme, is an other potion or drinke co-
mon to all inward sores, made by G. Rec. Centaureæ
cesti nepiti gariofilate, Pimpinelle, Piloselle, sumita-
te canateneritatum caulium tanacesti rubeæ, Pentha-
pilon, Aurum valens ana. Coquantur in Vīno &
Melle, and be ministred as is sayde before. It canseth
the rottenesse to come out at the soze, and cleanse the
venime that is in it, but if it bee vomited there is no
hope of cure, as the people sayth.

The vi. Chapter is of the helpe of the
belly and parts thereof.

AND first for the thre dayes is allowed Lana suc-
cida infusionis decoctionis cimini. Secondly pro
offensionibus is allowed the common potion of R.

Cc.

Rec.

Remedies for the diseases

Rec. Mūmie, Boliarmenice, terræ sigillatæ. ana. ounce. i. fiat puluis. And be administred drag. i. cū ounce. i. Aquæ Plantaginis. Thirdly, the potions of the breast are allowed for to resolve the matter gathered within. Fourthly, outward may be made playsters that be formed in the concussions. In Hydrophie it is good to provoke or stirre the urine. Therefore by the doctrine of G. Henry Grillets blacke flesh flies of Canterides, and toke away their wings & heads, and burnt them in flower and made a powder wherewith be administred at even a grayne with wine, and caused so much urine that many were healed.

In the paynes of the kidneis and of the bladder, I haue sene administred lye of ashes of beane steales, which did meruayles in moeing of urine and cleansing the wayes thereof, the rottennesse & grauell, and stirring the mensines.

Remedies for the paine of the raynes and the bladder.

Rabimoyfes for the vlcers of the kidneis and of the bladder approued water distilled of a leane Goates milke vnder this manner. Rec. Ceri Caprini lactis picherios. drag. iii. Iubebe, Sebesten, ana. ounce. ii. Boliarmenici ounce. semis. quatuor seminum frigidorum mundatorum. drag. iii. feminis Papaueris albi, Citoniorum ana. drag. ii. conquassantur, & distillando fiat aqua. And Auicenn graunteth in Diabete the water of the clere milke of a shepe, but I haue put to it herba caude equine, Plantaginis, Rosa, semen Maluauisti, Alkakengi & mecton of milke with the Colyres aforesayde and playsters and ruptures betwene nature is allowed.

The vii. Chapter of the helpes of the loynes and their parts.

It is to be noted that the remedies for the diseases of the loynes and their parts are as follows.

First the paine of the yeard is appeased with crums of bread, knodden with yolkes of Egges with oyle of Poppy. The vlceres of the yearde are washed with allome water and emplaystered with oyntment of Populeon, and anointed with vnguentum album, or with Oyle of Roses, with the white of an Egge and powder of burnt lead, Ceruse and Aloes. The smellyng of the coddies is swaged with a playster of Malowes and beane flower and Comin sodde in water.

The rupture hath three helpes. The first is an Elec-
tuarie. Rec. Conserue de consolida ma. lib. semis. confer-
ue Ro. quar. semis. pulueris Dragaganti. frigid. ounc. i.
radicis Valeriane, senationis Bolcarmenici Nastur-
tii, Lapdani sanguinarum, ana drag. ii. panis succari. lib.
i. fiat Electuarum cum aqua ferrata.

The seconde is a playster of thepes haire of al the
communalities. Rec. Picis nualis, Colophonix, ana,
ounc. iii. Litargiri, armoniaci, Oppoponaci, Galbani,
Bdellij, Mastic, Serapini, Terebenthine, Sumac, conso-
lida Ma. & Mi. ana ounc. i. Viscigueri, Ematistez,
Thuris, Gipsi, Mirrhæ, aloes, mumiæ, boliarmenici,
sanguis dra. aristo, verniū terrestrum, ana ounc. semis
sanguis humani, ounc. ij. Conficiantur cum pellis a-
rietina, cocta aqua pluuiali, vsque ad dissolutionem,
& fiat Emplastrum.

The thirde forme is of B. and my selfe.

Rec. Nucis Cipressi, acassix, Gallarum, Baulastia-
rum, ana drag. v. Mirrhæ, sarcocolæ, Thuris, Gum-
mi ara, ana drag. 3. Fiat puluis subtilissimus, & paste-
tur cum aceto, & fiat Emplastrum. For it is proued
in Emorroyds to swage the dolour with suffumigati-
on of the decoction of Moleyn, Camomille, Pillelote,
and inwardely putte Flyes bathed in oyntment made

Cc. ij.

with

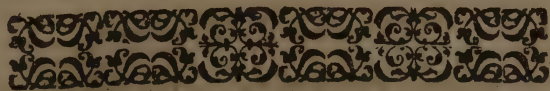
Remedies for the diseases

with butter stirred in a moztar of lead til they be broken, if the paine be too great, y ointment of Alexandre proued by me should be good, which is . Rec. mirh. croci, thuris, licij, ana, parte, j. Apij, parte, ij. terantur & conficiantur cum mustilagine, Psilij, & vitello oui, and outward . R. prayseth this playster Rec. Cammomille, melleloti ana quart. j. conquassentur donec dissoluantur vitellorum ouorum elizatorum. quar. semis. Farine fenugreci, seminis lini, Radicis alteæ ana, ounce. i. Croce, Mirre, Aloes, ana drag. ii. & semis. Butiri, q̄ sufficit fiat emplastrum.

The vij. Chapter is of the helpes of
the thighes, legges, and feete.

For the nether lymbes be diuers helpes. The first is for to dyse, let the thighes, legges, and fete be bathed and fomented with water of the sea or water salted with the decoction of Ebulorum, Sabutij, Tribulorum ana, parte ij. Calamenti, Origani, Absinthij, Persicaria ana parte i. And laye vppon the swelling this plaister. Rec. Furfuris parte. j. Farine fabarum parte. j. stercorum columbini part. semis, Puluerizentur, & cum aceto decoctionis affrodillorum & succo caulium super ignem. Probatum est.

¶ An



An Antidotarie of picked

Medicines gathered by diuers
auctors whose names are
set to euery receipt.

Balmes.

A Balme artificiall to cure wounds in the sinewes.

REc. Terebenthinæ optimæ lib. i. Olei Laurini, Vesalius.
Ounc. iiii. Galbani oun. iiii. Gummi Elimni. oun. iiii. &
semis, Thuris, Mirrhe, Gummi hederæ, Cētauræe maio-
ris, Ligni aloes ana oun. iiii. Galangæ, Gariophyllorum,
symphiti minoris, Cinamomi, nucis muscatæ, Zedoariæ,
Zinziberis, Dictami albi ana. ounc. i. Olei vermium,
terrestrium, ounc. ii. Aqua vitæ lib. vi. Powther
what are to be powdred and infuse them altogether
in Aqua vitæ vi. dayes. Afterward with a slacke fire
draw the by a retort well luted, from whence you must
receiue three liquors: whereoff the first is very subtil,
watric, and passing clære, the second of a yeolow cou-
lour and verie subtil, the thirde is the artificiall
Baulme, which beareth a red and purple coulour.

A Balme for greene wounds.

Rec. Terebenthine. lib. i. Gummi, elimni, Galbani Calmeceus.
ana ounc. ii. Gummi hederæ, Thuris Masticis, Mir-
rhæ ana ounc. ii. Aloes xiloaloes, Gariophylorum, Ga-
langæ, Cinamomi, Nucis muscatæ, Cubearum, ana
ounc. i. Aqua vitæ ounc. iiii. Powther which are to
be powdred, and let them infuse together one day and a
night. Afterward distill them twice, and keepe the oyle
distilled as a pretious Balme.

Cc, iij

A

OF PICKED MEDICINES.

A Balme very good for diuers diseases.

Hollerius.

Rec. Thuris, masticis, ana ounce ii. Ligni aloes ounce i. Gariophilorum, galagæ, cinamomi, zedoariæ, nucis muscatæ, ana, drag. vi. Cubebarum, mirrhæ, aloes, laudani, sarcocollæ, castorei, ana ounce, semis. Baccarum lauri, nucleorum pini, ana, ounce. i. Gummi elimni, oppoponacis, belzoini, ana, ounce. ii. Succii iug, herbæ paralifis, ana ounce. 3. Terebenthinæ ad pondus omnium. *W^hose the hearbes, powther what are to be powdred, then let them stand one day and a night together, and on þ^e morrow draw th^{re} liquors, wherof the first is a water, the second Oyle, and the third lyke honny.*

A Balme to resolute hardnesse of sinewes.

Andernacus.

Rec. Galbani lib. semis. Gummi hederæ. ounce. iii. *W^hose, mire and distill them, then take the lyquor that is distilled, and put thereto Terebenthine lib. i. Olei laurini, de spica, ana, ounce. i. Put them in a narrow mouthed vessell and distil them till the water and oyle be all distilled.*

A Balme for the Palsie.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Radic. eridis & aristolochiæ, ana ounce. ii. Symphiti maioris, Iug arthriticæ, herbæ paralifis, pimpinellæ, rutæ, saluiæ, ana m. j. Baccarum lauri, & Iuniperi, ana drag. vi. Florum stecados & anthos. ana, P. i. & semis. Galangæ, zedoariæ, zinzibris, gariophilorum, nucis muscate, cinamomi, ana, drag. iii. Ligni aloes, ounce. i. Thuris, masticis, ana, drag. x. Mirrhæ, aloes, Bdelij, sarcocollæ, galbani, amoniaci, ana, ounce. i. & semis, Castorei, ounce, semis, Gummi elimni ounce. ii. Diaquilonis iriati ounce. iii. Aquæ vitæ, ounce. iii. *W^hose what are to be brosed, and powther what are to be powdred, and cast them into a Limbeck to distil at an easie fire.*

till a certaine liquor flow forth lyke vnto a Baulme.

A Balme for wounds in the ioyntes.

Rec. Oei oliuarum lib. 1. Vini nigerrimi Pontici, lib. Paracelsus.

3. Distill them & adde to them Olei hipericonis, ounce.

6. Liquoris de mumia, ounce. 4. Distill them againe according to art and reserue it to your vse.

A Balme to heale and conglutinate wounds chiefly of the head without paine

Rec. Terebenthinae lib. 1. Thuris, mastice, mirrhæ, Fallopius. sarcocollæ, ana ounce. 1. Aquæ vitæ, ounce. 8. Put them all into a retort well luted: Distill them with hot ashes seperating the water from the Oyle.

A Balme for the Palsie in wounds.

Rec. Mir. aloes, epaticæ, spicæ nardi, sanguinis draconis, thuris, mumiæ, opobalsami, bdellij, carpobalsami, amoniaci, sarcocollæ, croci, mastice, gûmi Arab. stircis calamit. ana drag. 2. Laudani electi, succi castorei, ana drag. 2. & semis. Musci, drag. semis. Terebenthinae optimæ ad pondus omnium. Powther what are to be powdered & mixe them altogether with 5 Serpentine, then put them into a Limbeck, & distill them at an easie fire, and when the liquor is sublimated by distillation reserue it in a strong vessell.

Liquor Balamites.
Ihoannis Mesuæ.

A Balme artificiall for wounds and vlcers.

Rec. Mirrhæ, aloes, spicæ, sanguinis draconis, thuris, mumiæ, oppoponacis, amoniaci, carpobalsami, sarcocollæ, croci orientalis, mastice, gummi Arabic. stircis calamit. ana ounce. 2. Laudani ounce. 1. & semis. Resinæ, abiectiua, lib. 1. Terebenthinae lib. 8. Vini, generosi lib. semis. Put all these into a narrow mouthed Tyall & distill them & after it is distilled put into the liquor 10. graines of pure muske.

Andernacus.

An Antidotarie of picked Medicines.

A Balme that in viij. dayes healeth any indifferent wound.

Andernacus.

Rec. Terebenthinæ purgatæ lib. ii. Olei de semine lini, lib. i. Resinæ Pini ounce, vi. Thuris, Mirrhæ, Aloes, Mastice, Sarcocollæ, ana ounce. ii. Macis, Croci Ligni aloes, ana drag. i. & semis. Mixe them together, and put them into a narrow mouthed vessell, and distill them with an easie fire till the water be extracted: then make a stronger fire till the Oyle be also sublimated, and reserve it to your use.

A Balme for wounds.

Andernacus.

Rec. Resinæ Laricæ, drag. ii. Dissolve it in white wine, and strayne it through a cloth, after melte them on the fire together with Oleo Olivarum, lib. i. then adde to them Ammoniacy, Galbani, Oppoponacy, ana, ounce. i. Gummi Ethiopicy, ounce. ii. Distill them with an easie fire till the Balme be extracted.

A Balme very convenient against the Gowte.

Rec. Terebenthine lib. iiii. Mastice, Mirrhæ Thuris, Oppoponacy, Laudani, ana, drag. x. Malecorie ounce. semis. Cærx flauæ, ounce. ii. Segapeni, Ammoniacy ana, drag. iii. & semis. Mellis crudi, ounce. j. & semis. Gariophilorum drag. ii. & semis. Croci scrup. ii. Aqua vitæ ounce. vii. Cerusæ, ounce. i. & semis. Olei Laurini ounce. ii & semis, Olei Lumbricorum & Rosacei, ana ounce. ii. & semis. Vrinæ Pueri ounce. ii. Mixe and distill them according to Arte.

A Balme that healeth wounds speedely.

Rec. Terebenthine purgatæ, lib. i. Resinæ puræ lib. semis.

femis. Thuris masculi ounce. 4. Mastice; mirrhæ, ana ounce. 1. Olibani ounce. 1. & femis. Sercocollæ ounce. 1. Gummi elimi ounce. femis. Aloesepat. drag. 1. Euphorbij. drag. 2. Ammoniacy drag. 3. Galbani ounce. femis; Aloes cicatrinæ ounce. 4. Nucis muscatæ ounce. 1. Galange drag. 1. Macis drag. 2. Cinamomi drag. 1. & femis. Laudani drag. 1. Croci drag. 2. & femis. Gariophilorum ounce. femis. Spicæ nardi scrup. 1. Cubebarum scrup. 2. Iridis. ounce. 1. Saluæ virifcentis M. 1. Contusæ olei magistralis ounce. 5. Olei liliacei lib. femis. Olei com. ounce. 12. Olei laurini ounce. 4. & femis. Olei lumbricorum ounce. 2. Mellis ounce. 4. & femis. Aquæ composiæ ounce. 3. *Polvther what are to be powdered and infuse them altogether xxiij. houres and separating the water from the Oyle, distill them according to Art.*

A Balme for Vicers. very comfortable.

Rec. Tereb. lib. 1 & femis. Aquæ vitæ lib. femis. Galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci ana 3. femis. Gummi elimi. 3. 1. Cinamomi. 3. 4. Laudani drag. 3. Olibani ounce. 1. Thuris ounce. 1. & femis. Macis drag. 2. Resinæ Pini, ounce. 2. Mastice ounce. femis. Mirrhæ drag. 6. Mumiæ drag. 2. Aloes cicatrinæ drag. 3. & femis. Nucis muscatæ, ounce. femis. Gummi hederæ drag. 5. Galangæ drag. 4. Boracis drag. 3. Cariophilorum drag. 3. & femis. Sercocollæ ounce. femis. *Infuse them together xii. houres, being grossely powdered, and distill them according to Art, separating the water from the Balme.*

A Balme for yvoundes in the ioynts, it is also good for the Crampe, Palsie, and paine in the ioynts.

Rec. Olei vermium terrestrium lib. 1. Olei hiepericonis lib. femis. Terebent. lib. 1. & femis. Aquæ vitæ lib. femis. Colophonæ lib. femis. Euphorbij ounce. 3.

Dd,

Gummi

Gummi hederæ ounc. 2. Gariophilorum, nucis muscatæ, cinamomi, cubebæ, galangæ, xiloloes ana ounc. 1. Mastice ounc. 4. Mirrhæ ounc. 3. & semis. Gummi elimni ounc. 3. Galbani, olibani ana ounc. 2. Croci drag. 2. Sanguinis draconis drag. 3. Powther what is to be powdred and dissolue what is to be dissolved in the Aqua vitæ, and put them all mixed into a Copper Still, and draw out the balme first with a gentle fire and after with a stronger.

A Balme for wvounds hurt by sharpe poynted
vveapons.

Rec. Terebenthinæ lib. 1. & semis. Aquæ vitæ lib. 1. Thuris ounc. 1. Sarcocollæ ounc. 1. & semis. Mirrhæ ounc. 2. Mastice drag. 6. Gummi hederæ ounc. semis. Euforbij drag. 2. Oppoponacis drag. 3. Gummi elimni. 3. 1. & semis. Resinæ pini. ounc. 3. Succij symphiti vtriusque ana drag. semis. Nucis muscatæ cinamomi, ana drag. 2. Croci scrup. 2. Aloes epaticæ, mummæ ana drag. 1. & semis. Powther what are to be powdred, & let them stand a while then distill them in a copper still until by sublimation the water be seperated from the Oyle.

A Balme to heale wvounds of the biting of
venimous beasts.

Rec. Succij cardui benedicti, valerianæ, saluiæ, hie-rici ana ounc. 4. Olei com. lib. 2. Tereb. lib. 1. Mirrhæ ounc. 4. Sarcocollæ ounc. 6. Euforbij ounc. semis. Olibani, mastice, ana ounc. 1. & semis. Gumi elimni. ounc. 2. Aquæ vitæ lib. semis. Powther that is to be powdred, and let them boyle in a vessell till the iuyces be consumed: then put them all into a Copper still, & distill them first with an easie fire, after with a stronger till the water from the Oyle be seperated.

A Balme to heale greene wounds very speedely.

Rec.

Rec. Aqua vitæ lib. 1. Vini cretici lib. semis. Tereb. Venet. lib. 2. & semis. Ammoniacy .3. 3. Sarcocollæ 3. 4. Mastice ounc. 2. Olibani ounc. 1. Mirrhæ ounc. 2. & semis. Laudani drag. 1. Belzoini, stiracis, calamitæ, aloes spat. ana drag. 3. Gummi elimni ounc. 1. Gummi hederæ ounc. semis. Resinæ pini ounc. 3. Gummi Arab. Dragaganti ana drag. 2. & semis. Oppoponacis ounc. 1. Nucis muscatæ, gariophilorum, macis, galangæ, cinamomi, zedoariæ ana scrup. 1. & semis. Mummiæ drag. 3. Cubearū ounc. 1. Mellis puri lib. semis. Croci drag. 2. Symphiti ma. mi. & med. ana ounc. 3. & semis.

Boyle the hearbs, powther that is to be powdred, dissolve the gummes in Aqua vitæ, and infuse them altogether xxiij. houres, then put them into a copper still well luted, and let the Balme be extracted: augmenting and diminishing the fire according to skill, till the Balme and Oyle be severally sublimated.

A Balme vvhich vvill cauterize and consolidate wounds and vlcers merueylously.

Rec. Tereb. purg. ounc. 3. Mirrhæ ounc. 4. Stiracis, mumiæ, Sercocollæ ana ounc. 1. Mastice, thuris ana drag. 3. Gumi hederæ drag. 3. & semis. Aloes lot. aristolog. vtriufq; aluminis vsti, ana scrup. 2. & ʒ. Malecoriæ. 3. semis. Hipocistidos, balauſtiæ, ſang. Draconis, nucum cupreſſi ana drag. 2. Borac. drag. 3. Cāphore drag. semis. Powther that is to be powdred, & let the all infuse together one night, & distill them through a glasse still.

A Balme for the pricking of any sharpe poynted vveapon.

Rec. Tereb. lib. 3. & semis. Mirrhæ ounc. 3. Sarcocollæ, ounc. 4. Thuris ounc. 2. Gumi elimni ounc. 2. & Dd. ij. semis.

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semis. Mastice, Olibani ana unc. 3. Gummi Arab. & dragaganti ana unc. 1. Gummi hederæ, euphorbij ana 3. semis. Aloes epat. unc. semis. Croci drag. 5. Malecoriæ, galangæ, gariophyllorum, xilaloes, cubebæ, nucis muscatæ, cinamomi ana drag. 1. Powther what are to be powdred very finely, & infuse them xii. houres, then distill them thzough a glasse Still, and reserve the lyquor.

Another.

Rec. Tereb. larnigæ lib. 2. Mastice unc. 8. Aqua vitæ unc. 6. Powther that is to be powdred and dzaw them thzough a copper Still, augmenting and diminishing your fire, according to Art till the water be separated from the Balme.

A Balme for the govt in any part,

Rec. Saluie, rute, hislopi, cinamomi, florum gemiste, absinthij ana m. semis. Ireos unc. 2. Olei rosarum lib. semis. Olei cinamomi, olei laurini ana unc. 2. Butiri recentis unc. 4. Medullæ crurum bouis lib. semis. Auxungia porcina unc. 6. Radic. althæ unc. 4. Fænu-græci unc. 3. Terebenthine lib. 1. & semis. Ammoniaci. unc. 2. Galbani unc. 4. Oppoponacis, Bdellij, ana unc. 1. vini sanguinei lib. 1. Wse the hearbes & mixe the altogeter, then boyle the in a close vessel xx. houres, forseing y in the cooling, the mouth of y pot be not opened. Afterward in y straining, adde to it, Croci subtili triti unc. 3. Sulphuris viui unc. 4. Salis puri unc. 2. Opij. scrup. 4. Thus bæing mixed together, put them into a glasse body well luted, and dzaw the Oyle from the water, and anoynt there-with the place affected (the body bæing dayly purged befoze) thze or foure times in a day, a lyttle quantitie at once.

Note

Note that the gummes which are to be dissolued, must dissolue in Aqua vitæ.

A Balme for all tumors comming of cold and vvyndy matter.

Rec. Olei aneti ounce. 8. Olei laurini, rutacei, spicæ, & mastice ana. ounce. 3. Olei communis, ounce. 6. succidanei lib. semis. Absinthij, origani, calamenti, centaureæ agrimoniz, ana. M. semis. Semin. anisi, feniculi, carui, cumini, ameos, gariophilorum, baccarum lauri, radicum gentianæ, rub. tinctorum, ana, drag. 1. & semis. Aquæ vitæ, ounce. 4. Croci, drag. 3. Semin. dauci, drag. 1. Semin. petrosclini, scrup. 2. Use the herbes and seede together, and mixe them all with the rest, and let them boyle as if it were in Balneo, and when it is colde, straine it strongly, and distill it in a glasse body.

A Balme to conglutinate wvounds wvith speed.

Rec. Terebenthinæ lib. 1. Mastice, ounce. 1. Olibani, ounce. 4. Gummi hederæ, ounce. 2. Sarcocollæ, ounce. 3. Aloes eptat. ounce. semis. Mirrhæ, ounce. 2. Aloes cicatrinæ, ounce. semis. Galbani, ounce. 1. & semis. Gummi elimnij, 3. 4. Ammoniacy, 3. semis. Nucis Muscatæ, galangæ, radic. gentianæ, turmētillæ & simphiti maio. cubearum, mummiæ, ana. drag. 2. Olei communis. lib. 2. Powder what are to be powdered, and dissolue the gummes in white wyne, after mixe them together, & let them boile in Balnio Mariæ, 24. houres, the distil them in a copper still, seperating the water from the Oyle.

A Balme for the Palsy, very excellent.

Rec. Ligni aloes, oppoponacis, resinæ pini, bdellij, galbani, mirrhæ, mastice, sarcocollæ, ana lotonē. 1. Olei Dd. iij. benc-

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benedicti lotones. 3. Laudani, lotones. 2. Carpobalsami, xilobalsami, opobalsami, ana lotonē. 1. Olibani, sanguinis draconis, castorei, spicæ nardi, galangæ, cubebæ, maci, cinamomi, cardamomi, cortic. citri. ana lot. 1. Olei Terebenthinæ ad pondus omnium, Olei veteris lib. 1. & semis. Powther the Gummes very subtillye and put so much burnt Wyne vpon them as will couer them. Then put them in Balneo Mariæ, & suffer them threë dayes there to dissolue. Afterwarde adde to the other thinges which are to be powdred in fine powder and put to your Diles. Let them dissolue in Balneo againe or in horsebonge. xiiij. dayes, in the ende distill them in hotte embyses with a slacke fier till the Balme be sublimated.

A yellovy Balme that healeth vounds, and
with speede.

Rec. Gummi elimni, ounce. 3. Mirrhæ, ounce. 2. Olibani, sarcocollæ, ana ounce. 1. Powther the Mirrhæ and Olibanum, and put them into a double glasse vessell, with. xij. ounces of Aqua vitæ made with Palmsey, and let them stand in Balneo Mariæ. 4. dayes. After adde there-to, Dile of Terebenthine ounce. 8. Olei balsami veri, ounce. 5. Croci, ounce. semis. So let them boyle again in Balneo Mariæ, untill the Aqua vitæ be waisted; and in the ende straine it and reserue it to your vse.

A greene Balme auailable for hollov
VLCERS.

Rec. Galbani, ounce. 3. & semis, Oppoponacis, segapeni, ana ounce. 1. Mastice, thuris, ana, ounce. 1. & semis. Mirrhæ, sarcocollæ, ana ounce. semis. Powder what is to be powdered, and put all together into a double glasse vessell with. xij. ounces of Aqua vitæ for wounds, and let them

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them stande thre dayes in Balneo Mariæ: After adde thereto Oile of Terebenthine lib. semis. Olei balsami veri.ounc.4. Boyle them to the consumption of the Aqua vitæ, then straine it, and adde thereto of Verdegreece made in fine powder halfe an ounce, and reserve it to your vse.

A blacke Balme confectionated of singuler

operation to agglutinate

WOUNDS.

REC. Mummia,ounc.3. Aloes epatica,ounc.2. Picis naualis,ounc. semis. Sarcocollæ, gummi Hederæ, masticis, mirrhæ, ana ounc. I. Powder which are to be powdered subtilly, and mixe them with. xij. ounces of Aqua vitæ prepared for woundes. Let them boyle in a double glasse vessel in Balneo Mariæ thre dayes, which done, adde thereto Olei Terebenthine, ounc.9. Olei Balsami veri, ounc.4. Then boyle them againe till the Aqua vitæ be waisted, and reserve it to vse.

A Balme for the byting of venimous beasts:

or otherwise is necessarie for the Palsey,

crampe, tumes, vveakehead of

memory, collicke, tooth

ache, and vvormes,

and

may be taken in

vvardly.

REC. Terebenthine, lib.5. Aquæ vitæ, lib.1. Succu saluæ, draconcelle, scabiosi, cardui benedicti, hiperici, melissophili, ana ounc.2. Galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci, serapini, euphorbij, ana drag.3. Masticis, sercolle, mirrhæ, aloes epatica, laudani, belzoini, gummi hederæ, ana drag.2. Radic. zedoarie, helenij, gentianæ, iunci,

*mumia zi Alois of at
zi piri naualis zi
Sarcocollæ q: thron in
aqua vitæ de sol mell
mirrh ana zi Corball
zi olei tereb zi
olei balsami de oleo oliv
ana zi*

iaci odorati, dictami rub. t. n. r. i. o. r. i. a. n. g. e. l. l. e. a. n. a. drag.
I. Vermium terrestrium, ounce. 2. Baccarum lauri, iuniperi, & hederæ, ana scrup. 2. Cinamomi, ligni calstræ, zinzibris, cardamomi, nucis muscatæ, drag. Piperum, cubebarum, carpobalsami, xilobalsami, cortic. citrinæ, fantali citrinæ, rhabarb. ana, scrup. 1. Grana sex, malecoriz ounce. 2. Semin. anisi, feniculi, dauci, carui, cumini, petroselini, saxifragiæ, ana, drag. 2. Balauftiarum drag. 1. & semis. Powder what is to be powdered, and dissolve the Gummes in Aqua vitæ prepared for woundes, and in Balsmey: so let them infuse vi. dayes, and after at an easie syer, seperating the water from the Dile, distill them through a Limbecke. When you will vse it for any inward affect, take thre drops with swæte wyne: when you vse the water, take halfe a spoonfull with foure spoonfulls of some pleasant wyne.

And for the Balsmey, take 3. lb. of the Dile with vi. drams of Olei Euforbij, for debilitie of memozy. Take thre drammes of the Balme, with Oleo Castorei 3. lb. there-with anoynt the nape of the necke & hinder part of the head. Finally, for woundes take of the Balme. s. ounce, Olei lumbricorum. 3. I. Olei Rosarum 3. 2. In other lyke effects vse it with discretion, but it is not to be used simply, by reason of his heate.

A Balme to draw all kindes of Gummes into their proper kinde, & it doth heale, conglutinate, mundifie and cicatrize vvounds & Vicers, and doth mollifie and assvvage.

R E C. Olei Terebenthinæ lib. 4. Aquæ vitæ lib. 1. & semis. Masticis, Oliban, ana drag. 3. Thuris, mirrhæ sercocolle ana ounce semis. Euphorbij, drag. 2. Aloes epaticæ, gummi hederæ laudani, ana drag. 2. & semis. Galbani, ammoniaci, segapeni, oppeponacis, ana drag. 1 & semis. Gariophilonum, ounce, 1, Galangæ nucs muscatæ,

cate, cinamomi, macis, iunci odorati, zedoarie, radic. turmentille angelicæ, gentianæ ana drag. 1. Croci unc. femis. Florum anthos., hiperici, stechados, arancei, & camonillæ ana P. 1. semin. anisi, unc. 2. Baccarum lauri unc. 1. Powder that is to be powdered and infuse them two dayes in Balneo Mariæ: then with a Limbecke seporate the water from the Dyle. After put the sublymated oyle into a vessel close stopped, adding thereto, Mastice, olibani, mirrhæ, euphorbij, sarcocollæ, thuris, aloes epat. ana drag. 1. Stiracis, calamit. ana scrup. 2. Galang. Zedoar. Calami aromatici, angelicæ, turment. Gentianæ ana scrup. 1. Nucis muscat. cinamomi, gariophilorum, cubebæ ana drag. femis. Powther what is to be powdered and infuse them together xiiij. houres then distill them in a Limbecke with an easie fire: this done, adde the lyke quantitie of the same simples in the second distillation. Infuse them xii. houres, adding to the infusion, Boracis unc. 2. Then agayne distill them according to Arte, and reserve it as a rare secret, but to vse simply it is also too hot.

BATHES.

A Bath for brannie scales in the head.

Rec. Radic. lapathi acuti, enulæ, ana drag. 3. Maluicæ, bisfimaluicæ, ciclæ, parietariæ, saponariæ, ana m. 4. Lupinorum, fabarum integr. ana lib. 1. Centauræ, minoris P. 3. Furfuris vel hordei integri P. 3. Dire them in water sufficient for a bath.

Weckerus.

A Bath for debilitie of eye sight.

Rec potentillæ m. 3. Parietariæ, eupatorij, verbenæ, Ee. Camo-

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Vesalius.

Camomillæ, fabinæ ana m.2. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water. In this the legges must be bathed two houres in the morning, and thre houres at night. In the meane while put into the Patients eye, the water of Fenell with Pigeons blood: taking after this powder following. Rec. Radicum scabiosæ, herbæ henrici ana ounce.1. & semis. Semin. rutæ & fenic. ana ounce.1. Radic. galangæ drag.3. Make it in fine powder.

A Bath for the itch and scabbes.

Vesalius.

Rec. Fol. maluæ, violarum, betæ, Elibori nigri fumarizæ ana m.3. Hordei m.6. Dye them and boyle them in sufficient water for a Bath.

A Bath against stopping of urine in time of necessitie.

Valleriola.

Rec. Malu. althiæ amborum cum radicibus ana. m.2. Foliorum raphani, cretæ, marinæ, & petrosilini, macedonici ana m.2. Florum camomeli, meliloti, genestæ, ana P.1. Sem. lini, maluæ, altee, fenugreci, saxifragiæ & milij solis ana ounce.1. Furfuris P.3. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, adde thereto Olei Oliuarum lib.3. Let the patient sit in this bath to the Pavell,

A Bath for the falling of hayre.

Rondeletius.

Rec. Radic. Brioniz cucumeris agrestis ana lib.2. Marubei, abrotani, verbenacæ ana m.3. Herbarum capillarum ana m.1. Lupinorum, & fabarum integrum

rtm ana lib. I. Boyle them according to Arte, and in the ende adde there-to Florum Anthos.

A Bath for the brannie scales in the head.

Rec. Radic. Lapathi acuti, helenij, unc. 4. Mal- Rondeletius.
uz, ciclamini, bismaluz, parietaria, saponarie, ana m. 4. Lupinorum & fabarum integrarum ana lib. 1.
Florum centauree minoris, P. 3. Hordei integri, P. 4.
Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, and use it for a Bath.

A Bath for the Hem

RHODES.

Rec. Fol. Malu. Violarum, parietaria, altee, tap- Vigo.
fi barbata cum radice ana m. 2. Semin. Cidoneorum,
drag. 6. Hordei mundi m. 1. & semis. Furfuris m. 3.
Semin. lini, fenugreci ana unc. 4. Pomorum dulcium
aliquantulum confectorum num. 12. Linguae passe-
rina, bursæ pastoris ana M. I.

Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, adding to them Camomill, Melilote, and bill of each one handfull and a halfe, and so boyle them to the consumption of the third part.

A Bath for the Crampe, and hardenesse of Si-

NEWES.

Rec. Radic. Bismaluz, Liliorum ana lib. 1. Radicū Rondeletius.
iridis lib semis. Maluz, Bismaluz, Cicla, brancæ,
vifina, Geranij, mā, ana m. 3. Florum Camomeli
Ecij, Meliloti,

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meliloti, sambuci, ana P.4. Florum scæmanthi, anthos
ana P.1. Florum lini & Fenigreci ana lib.2. Sem. Bis-
maluæ, anethi, sesami ana quart.1. Florum narcissi.P.
2. Make a decoction in sufficient quantitie of water &
use it.

A Bath to be used in the cure of

Alopecia Gallica.

Vigo.

Rec. Fumariæ, radic lapathi acuti, & foliorum eius
ana m.1. Hordei lentium lupinorum, ana m. 2. Radic.
helenij & ebuli ana lib. semis. Ellibori nigri trituriati,
ounc.2. Mellis lib.1. Sulphuris drag.3. Boyle them all
in sufficient quantitie of water, til the third part be wa-
shed. Let the Patient therein sweat and be washed in
a Stew or Hotte-house.

A Bath for diseases of the legges
called *Malum mortuum.*

Vigo.

Rec. Lapathi acuti, fumariæ, ana m. 2. Nepetis m.1.
Furfuris hordei, Lupinarum ana m.1. & semis. Viola-
rum, maluarum ana m. semis. Elebori albi & nigri, ana
ounc.1. & semis. Mellis 3.2. Let them boyle in suffi-
cient quantitie of water till the third parte be wasted,
and use it.

A Bath for scabbes and itche.

Calmeteus.

Rec, Radic. & fol. lapathi acuti m.3. Radic. helenij.
lib. semis. Radic. acori & brionia ana lib.1. Maluarū,
violarum, fumariæ, scabiose, fapomariæ, calaminthæ,
hederæ ana m.2. Hordei integri, lupinorum, fabarum,
lentium ana lib.1. & semis. Furfuris lib.1. Elebori m.2.
Boyle them in water sufficient for a bath.

A

A Bath for inflammation.

Rec. Plantaginis, poligoni, foliorum rubi, ana M. 3. Andernacus
Malecorij, unc. 2. Boyle them in sufficient water.

A Bath to be used in the lousie disease.

Rec. Siclæ, absinthij, marubij, betonicæ, ana, M. I. Weckerus.
Centauree minoris, florum stechados, ana, P. 2. Lupi-
norum, P. 3. Staphisagria, lib. I. Aristolog. lib. semis.
Mixe them and boyle them in lee, and adde thereto Sa-
lis, lib. 4.

A Bath for scabbes or vlcers.

Rec. Mal. violarum, hordei, furfuris, capill. veneris, Vigo.
Gallierici, politricti, fumarix, ana, M. I. & semis. Radic.
helenij & lapathi acuti ana, M. I. Pomorum acetoso-
rum, num. x. fol. senæ, & epithimi, ana ounce. semis.
Boyle all (beside the Epithimum and Sene) in suffi-
cient water till the third part be wasted, then put in
the rest, and let them boyle a lttle more, and vse it.

A Bath for Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Radic. & folior. helenij, lapathi acuti, altee, mal- Calmeteus;
ue, scabiose, fumarix, lapili, rostri porcini, agrimonix,
buglossi, violarum ana M. I. Lentium, lupinorum, hor-
dei, P. 2. All brused, Elebori nigri triti, unc. 2. Sulphuris
viii, unc. 1. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of wa-
ter, wherein lette the patient bath himselfe long before
supper, and sweat after it in his bedde.

A Bath for falling of haire.

Rec. Radic. & fol. helenij, oxilapathi, altee, malux, Calmeteus,
Ee. iij. ana

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ana m.2. Radicis Liliorum, lib. semis. Radicis ebuli, pedis Columbini, ana drag.3. Violarum brancę vrsing, Fumariz, scabiofæ, ana m.2. Seminis Melonum, & raphani, ana unc.1. & semis. Sem.lini & fenugreci ana unc.2. Florum camomeli meliloti, violarum, rosarum, nimpheę, ana, P. I. Make a bath with sufficient water.

A Bath for scabbes.

Vict. Fauentinas.

Rec. Fol. lapathi acuti, fumariz, maluz, cum radicibus, boraginis, ana m.3. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, and after euacuation commaund the vse thereof.

A Bath in the Leprosie.

Guydo.

Rec. Fumariz, lapathi acuti, scabiofæ, camomillæ, meliloti, staphidisagriz, sinapis, piperis lōgi, nucis muscata, sulphuris, nitri, aloes, auripigmenti, ana, q. s. Boyle them in water and Wineagre sufficient.

A Bath for members inflamed.

Andernacus

Rec. Maluz domesticæ, maluz siluaticæ, meliloti, ana m.2. Sem. lini, unc.3. Fenugreci, unc.2. With sufficient water make a bath.

A Bath for a rupture.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Corticum granatorum, balauftiarum, cupulorum glandium, sumac, ana unc.1. Herbz herniofæ, calcatrapæ, & simphiti, ana m.1. Hipocistidos, gallarum, aluminis, ana drag.2. Rosarum, camomeli, aneti, ana P.2. Boyle them in equall porcions of redde Wine and Smithes water. With the Decoction bath the place affected.

A Bath

A Bath for ytech, scabbes, and lyke affects.

Rec. Radic. brionia, oxilapathi, ari, serpentaria, ana lib. I. Radic. alphodeli, gentian, ana ounce. I. Saponaria, parietaria, absinthij, scabiosa, boraginis, ana m. I. Florum centauree, ounce. 3. Rosarum P. 2. Lupinorum, Fabarum integrarum, ana lib. semis. Boyle them all in sufficient water for a Bath. Andernacus

A Bath for ych, and scabbes.

Rec. Aquæ fontanz, lib. xl. Aceti, lib. 4. Aluminis, lib. semis. Sulphuris viri pul. ounce. 6. Fol. saluie, roris-marini, scabiose, hysopi, hiosciami, plantaginis tanacet, filuatice, feniculi, helenij, meliscophili, ebuli ana m. 4. Tartari albi, lib. I. Let them boyle to. x. pound.

A Bath for sweate of the arme holes.

Rec. Rosmarini m. I. Maiorane ozimi, gariophilorum, ana m. I. & semis. Absinthij, artemisie, rosarum rub, ana m. 2. Mirtillorum m. semis. Squinanti, stechados, arab, ana drag. 3. Nucum cipressi, num. 6. Coriandri preparati. ounce. I. Sem. meratri. ounce. semis. Aluminis crudi, ounce. 2. & semis. Salis, ounce. semis. Mellis, ounce. 6. Vini cretici, lib. 3. Aceti rosarum, lib. semis. Aquæ pluuiialis, lib. I 4. Boyle them till the halfe be consumed.

A Bath for hardnesse of sinevves.

Rec. Camomilla, meliloti, ana m. I. Rad. altee, lib. I. Sem. fenugreci & lini, ana. ounce. 4. Boyle them in sufficient water together with the head and scete of a Weather, untill halfe be consumed.

A Bath

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A Bath for Vlcers in the legges.

Rec. Vrinæ pueri, lib. 4. Seri lactis, lib. 8. aq; pluui-
lis, lib. 7. Rad. lapathi acuti, lib. 1. Fol. mal. quinq; folij;
plantag. camomill. absinthij, brionia, helenij, ana m. 1.
Mellis crudi, lib. 1. Aluminis, ounce. 2. Furfuris triticei,
m. 2. Boile them to the consumption of iiii. pound: then
bath the place affected therewith, befoze you apply any
plaster thereto, and drye it well after.

CATAPLASMES.

A Cataplasme against inflammations.

Vesalius.

Rec. Cortic. rad. altee, radicum erigeron, fol. malu, ana
m. 1. Farinæ triticeæ, ounce. 1. & semis. Far. sem. lini,
ounce. 1. Axungia suillæ recentis, lib. semis. Boile the
hearbes and rootes in sufficient quantitie of water, and
beat them with the rest in a mortar according to art.

A Cataplasme against Vlcers in the yarde.

Andreas
Lacuna.

Rec. Aq; vel succi plantag. aq; rosarum, ana ounce. 4.
Aceti rosati, 3. 2. Albumina ouorū duorū, pul. boli ar-
menij, sang. draconis, coralli, rosarum, mirtillorum, cor-
tic. mali punici, terræ spragitidos ana drag. 2. Labour
them in a mortar to the forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for tumors or swellings in
Womens brestes.

Galmeus.

Rec. Radic. altee, ounce. 4. Maluæ, violarum, ana m. 1.
Far. tritici & hordei, ana ounce. 1. Boile them in suffici-
ent water, till the hearbes be tender, then stamp them
and straine them, adding to them Butiri salis experti,
ounce. 3.

ounc.3. Auxungia suilla ounc.2. Vitellos duos ouorum. And make it to Arte.

A Cataplasme for the beginning of an inflammation.

Rec. Parietaria, attriplicis, lactuca, cucurbita, Maluina ana m. semis, Semperuiui m. tertiam partem, Glau-cij drag.2. Cortic. mali punici ounc. semis. Farina hor-dei ounc.2. Boyle them in so much water as wil ouer-couer them the thickenesse of two fingers, till they be tender and so make it. Andernacus.

A Cataplasme for the Dropsie to be appli-ed to the lower Ventricle.

Rec. Stercoris Bouis ounc.4. Stercoris Caprini.3.2. Calmeteus.
& semis. Baccarum lauri, Staphidis agria, ana drag.6.
Caricarum diu in aceto infusarum, P.x. Sulphuris viui
ounc.2. Radicum iridis, & assari, ana ounc. semis. Boile
them in vrina pueri, and stampe them, adding Axun-gia anseris & anatis ana ounc.3. Olei rutacei, & irini
ana ounc.2. Make of these a Cataplasme in good forme.

A Cataplasme for the tumor and inflama-tion in the coddles.

Rec. Radic. altee, ounc.3. Radic. liliorum ounc.2. Calmeteus.
Radicis cucumeris agrestis ounc.1. & semis. Malu, vi-
olaru, bransa vrsina, rosaru ana m.1. Sumitatū, absin-
thij, m. semis. Florum violaru P. semis. Florum camo-
meli, meliloti, sambuci, ana P.1. Boyle them in suf-ficient water, and stampe them, adde to the straying
Farina hordei & fabarum ounc.2. Auxungia, gallina
ounc.1. & semis. Olei camomeli, & rosa ana ounc.2.
Croci

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Croci drag. semis. Make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for an inflammation in
the augmentation.

Andernacus.

Rec. Ros. rub. P. 2. Camomeli meliloti, ana. 3. semis.
Semperuiui, Cucurbitæ, lactucæ, parietariæ ana m. I.
Cortic. mali punici, sumac, ana ounce, semis. Farinæ hor-
dei P. 2. Boyle them in water to the thickenesse of a
Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to assuage payne in
vvoundes and to comfort them.

Valeriola.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum, hordei, lentium, & lupino-
rum ana ounce. 3. Far. sem. Lini & fenugreci ana ounce.
2. Farinæ orobi ounce. 1. Croci ounce. 2. Boyle the meales
with a litle Vineger and Honny to the consistaunce
of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for paine and inflama-
tion in the outvvard parts.

Andernacus.

Rec. Radic. Altee ounce. 3. Maluæ cum radicibus
violarum, acanthi ana m. 2. Florum camomeli, viola-
rum, in puluerem redactatorum, furfuris ana P. I.

Boyle them in fatte brothe, or els adde to them
Auxungie porcine lib. semis. Stampe, strayne, and
boyle them to a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for the tumor in the
fundament.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Lentium P. 3. Florum Camomeli, sambuci ana
P. 2. Boyle them and stampe them, then to the stray-
ning adde Farinæ seminis lini & fenugreci, ana ounce. 1.

Butiri

Butiri recentis ounce. 2. Ping. anseris ounce. 1. Cerebrum eiusdem, vitellum oui, croci modicum. **Mixe them, and make a Cataplasme.**

A Cataplasme for a contused and bruised vvwounde.

Rec. Radic. altee lib. semis maluarum & violarum, **Idem.**
ana m. 1. **Stampe, boyle, and strayne them adding to the straying, Butiri, Olei communis, ana ounce. 3.**
Tria ouorum vitella, Croci modicum, Farinae tritici & hordei, q. s. **Make a Cataplasme.**

A Cataplasme for the pestiferous Bubo or Carbuncle.

Rec. Radic. lilij ounce. 2. Maluæ, bisimaluæ, violarum ana m. 1. Far. seminis Lini, Hordei & tritici, ana **Idem.**
ounce. 1. Caricarum paria. 2. Florum camomeli & violarum ana P. 1. Florum sambuci ounce. semis.

Boyle them and strayne them throzow a cloth, adde there-to, Auxungia Suillæ, Galinæ, & Vituli, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Olei Amigdalorum dulcium, vel Lilij, ounce. 3. Croci, drag. semis. Make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for the swelling in the throate or necke.

Rec. Fol. maluarū altee cum suis radicibus, ana m. 2.
Fol. Cauliam rub. Violorum, hisopi ana m. 1. Carica- **Valeriola**
rum pinguium num. 30. Florum camomeli, meliloti,
ana P. 1. Seminis lini & fenugreci ana ounce. 1. Capitum
Liliorum alborum ounce. 2. Furfuris P. 1.

Boyle them all in water sufficient, stampe them, and strayne them, and put to the straying mudi hirundinis
Ff. ij.

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rundinis, boyled befoze in Oleo liliaceo, and with the whole steeped in a moyster, and after strayned, ounc. 3. Farina, seminis lini & fenugreci, far. frumenti, ana .3. I. Boyle the meales with Oximel to a conuenient thickenesse, then adde thereto, Auxungæ gallinæ recentis, butiri recentis ana ounc. 1. Croci drag. 1. Olei liliacei ounc. 3. Mixe them to a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for the biting of a
madde Dogge.

Idem.

Rec. Capas albas num. 3. Make them a lyttle hollow, fill vp the hollow agayne cum Theriaca, and set on there coners agayne, rost them vnder the coles vntill they bee soft: then stampe them and beat them thzough a searce: After adde to, pulueris vtriusque, aristolochiæ, ana drag. 2. Galbani, Bdellij, mirrhæ, ana 3. semis. Pulueris cancrorū, flunial, drag. 5. Mixe them together in forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for an inflammation
in the declination.

Calmeceus.

Rec. Far. seminis lini, fenugreci ana ounc. 3. Fari. orobi ounc. 1. Florum camomeli, meliloti, samibuci ana P. semis. Rosarum rub. drag. 2. Fol. aneti scrup. 4. Pulueris Iridis florentini ounc. semis. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of pleasant wine, or the iuyce of Smalledge. After mixe them with thre ounces of the dregges of Oyle of Lillyes, and two ounces of Oyle of Lillyes and make it.

A Cataplasme for Anthrax and
Carbunculus.

Idem.

Rec. Theriacæ drag. 1. Auxungie suille drag. semis.
Succi

Succi scabiosæ, vel medici simphiti, vel simphiti cum modico sale & oui vitello. And to make the eskar to sal away. Rec. Maluz, altee, viol, ana m. semis. Farinæ tritici & adipis suillæ ana unc. 2. Vitellos, 2. Make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to suppurate tumors.

Rec. Radic. liliorum & altee ana unc. 4. Fol. mal. Idem. violarum, brancæ vrsinæ, erigeri, ana m. 3. & semis. Caricarum pinguum, passularum mundat, ana par. 8. Farinæ triticeæ, unc. 4. Far. sem. lini, unc. semis. Boile, stamp, and strayne them, adde thereto adipis suillæ vel bubulini, unc. 3. Olei liliorum, camomeli ana unc. 3. Make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to be vsed in Bronchocele or the swelling in the throte.

Rec. Radic. lilij brionix, cucumeris agrestis, ana. 3. 3. Idem. Ficum maturarum paria. vj. amigd. amarum, unc. 2. Scillæ, unc. 1. & semis. Colocinthidis, unc. semis. Let them boile in equall porcions of Oile and Palmesey, to the consumption of the wyne, then stamp and strain them, and adde to the straying Farinæ fabarum & orobi, ana unc. 2. & semis. Farinæ lini, & fænugreci, medullæ crurum bubuli, ana unc. 4. Olei nucum, vel de piperibus, vel irui q. s. Spire them, and make them in forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for the swelling in the throte, to be applyed to the outvard part of the necke.

Rec. Radic. altee, liliorum, & brionix, ana, unc. 4. Idem. Maluz, violarum & parietariæ ana m. 1. & semis. Boile them

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them with a swallowes nest in sufficient water: which being stamped and strayned, adde thereto Auxungia suillæ veteris salis experti, ounce. 4. Auxungia gallinæ & anseris, ana ounce. 1. Farinæ fenugreci & lini, ana ounce. semis. Fermenti acris, ounce. 1. & semis. Olei liliorum & camomeli, ana ounce. 2. Mire them and make a Cataplasme to be applyed twice in one day.

A Cataplasme to mollifie, dissolue, and assuage tumors proceeding of flegme and bloud, without inflammation.

Andernacus

Rec. Fol. mal. altee, violarum, ana m. 1. Rad. altee, liliorum alb. & iridis, ana 3. semis. Florum camomeli, meliloti anethi comæ, ana P. 1. Sem. lini hordei, ana 3. semis. Cimini, ounce. 1. Baccarum lauri, drag. 2. Croci, scrup. 1. Adipis anatis, anseris, medullæ crurium vitali, butiri recentis, olei irini, liliorum, ana ounce. semis. M as much as is sufficient to make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to mature tumors in the flank called Bubo venereus.

Idem.

Rec. Medullæ panis, ounce. 1. Vuarum passarum enucleat, ounce. 1. Butiri recentis auxungia, ana drag. 6. Fermenti, drag. 5. Lactis vaccini, ounce. 2. Croci, scrup. 1. Make a Cataplasme, to be applyed twice in one day.

A Cataplasme to suppurate a cold tumor or cedemâ.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Radic. altee, liliorum, ana ounce. 4. Radic. brionia, & cucumeris agrestis, ana ounce. 3. Olei liliac, lib. semis. Olei costini, ounce. 4. Vini, ounce. 2. Boyle them untill the wyne be consumed: & after it is strayned, adde thereto Farinæ sem. lini & fenugreci, ana ounce. 2. Fermenti, drag. 1. & semis. Ping. anseris, & anatis, ana ounce. 3. Mire

A Cataplasme for an inflammation in the declination.

Rec. Altee, malua, ana m. i. Florum camomeli, meliloti, rofarum, ana P. i. Radic. lil. alb. altee, ana ounce. i. **Andernacus**
Sem. lini, fenugreci, ana ounce. semis. Ficuū ping. num. x. Furfuris farinæ triticeæ, P. 2. Boyle the hearbes in water till they be tender : then stampe them and adde to the Strayning Olei camomeli, adipis suillæ, ana, ʒ. ʒ. Make of them a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to be vsed in œdema or other
colde tumors, from the beginning
to the estate.

Rec. Nucum cypressi, squinanti, farinæ hordei, & lupinorum, ana ounce. semis. Blactæ bizantiæ, aluminis, ana drag. 2. Sem. papaveris cornuti, drag. 3. Aloes, mirrhæ, ana drag. 1. Croci, scrup. semis, Succu brasice & aceti q. s. *Mixe them well and make a Cataplasme in good forme.* Calmeteus

A Cataplasme for an inflammation.

Rec. Suc. semperuiui, plantag. solani, aquæ lenticulæ Galmecus,
ana quart. I. Aceti, ounce. I. Olei rosarum vel nimphee,
ounce. I. & semis. Farinæ hordei, ounce. 2. Boile them to
the forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to put away the tumors in wo-
mens brestes, proceeding of the coagu-
lation of milke.

Rec. Olei rosarum lib. 1. Olei sem. lini, ounce. 3. Olei camomeli, medullæ crurium vaccarum ounce. 4. Pul. cortic. radic. altee, ounce. 3. Sem. anisi, ounce, semis, Far. fabarum, ʒ. 6. Vini rub. ʒ. 7. Gummi arab. in vino dissoluti, ounce.

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ounc. 1. Mire them to a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to assuage paine in tumors.

Rec. Lactis vaccini lib. 8. Medullæ panis triticæ lib. 1. & semis. Radic. liliorum unc. 6. Fol. malu. violarum, artemisiæ, camomeli, ebuli, sambuci ana. m. semis. Sem. lini & fenugreci, ana unc. 1. Irides, drag. 3. Pingued. capi, auxungie porcine, butiri recentis, ana unc. 3. Far. fabarum, unc. 2. & semis. Boile them to a thicknesse, in the ende adde to foure yelkes of egges and Croci, scrup. 2.

A Cataplasme to assuage paine in a hotte cause.

Rec. Lactis vaccini, lib. 2. Seris lactis, lib. 2. Medullæ panis triticeæ, lib. 1. & semis. Pulpe pomorū dulc. lib. 1. Fol. maluarum, violarum, ana m. 1. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P. 4. Boile the hearbes, and powder the flowers, then boyle them to a thicknesse, adding thereto Olei violarum unc. semis, Butiri recentis, unc. 1. & semis, Croci, scrup. 2. Vitellos duos. So mire them.

A maturatiue Cataplasme,

Rec. Fol. maluarum, florum viol. meliloti, camomeli, lactucæ, ana m. 1. Boile them in sufficiēt water til they be tender, and when they be brysed and strayned, adde to the straying Farine lentium, tritici, lini, & fenugreci, ana unc. 1. Medullæ panis unc. 3. Axungie porci, ping. capi, butiri recentis, ana unc. 3. & semis. Boile them altogether to the fourme of a Cataplasme, stirring it well, and in the ende adde to, the yelkes of two egges and Croci, scrup. 2.

A Cataplasme to assuage paine.

Rec. Fol. maluarum, violarum, altee, samfuci, camomeli,

meli, ana lib. semis. Boyle the in viij. pintes of Foun-
teyne water till the third parte be wasted, then streine
them & adde there-to, Vng. rosati ounce. 2. Pingu. capi &
anatis ana ounce. semis. Olei rosarum & camomeli, ana
3. 1. Farine fenugreci & lini, ana ounce. 2. Medulle pa-
nis triticee ounce. 2. Boyle them all in Milke and adde
there-to Vitellos trium ouorum.

A Cataplasme to assuage payne and
suppurate tumours.

Rec. Fol. Maluæ m. 2. Erigeri m. 1. Winde them in a
linnen cloth and boyle them in beale broth till they be
tender, then stampe them very small, and adde thereto
of new Creame halfe a pounce. Micarum panis albi
ounce. 7. Seui ouilis frustratim incisi lib. semis. Olei ro-
sarum ounce. 4. Boyle them till it be thicke, and in the
coylng adde thereto Vitella duorum ouorum,

A Cataplasme to mature grosse and slymie
matter in any part of the body,

Rec. Fol. Mercurialis, maluarum, camomeli, bis mal-
uæ, blicæ, aneti, sambuci, erigeri ana m. 1. & semis.
Boyle them in sale broth til they be tender; then stampe
them and boyle them agayne in Ale, adding there-
to Micarum panis ounce. 8. Farinæ lini ounce. 3. Farinæ
lupinorum ounce. 1. Far. hordeaci ounce. 4. Auxungia
suillæ lib. semis Butiri recentis ounce. 10. And mixing
them well make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for contused flesh, coming of
some fall or stripe.

Rec. Absinthij. virescentis m. 1. Olei rosacei ounce.
2. Lactis mulieris ounce. 1. Aq. rosarum, alb. ouorum
ana ounce. 1. Purre them to a thickenesse.

Consoide, Isotopil Gg. A

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A Cataplasme to ripen humors proceeding
of hotte matter.

Rec. Maluę, violarum, mercurialis, altee, solatri, sambuci, hyosciami, Camomeli, florum lilliorum ana m. i. Boyle them in sufficient water with the head of a weether till they be tender, then cutte them very small and boyle them in milke adding there-to Farinę fabarum, ounce. 4. Farinę lini & fenugreci, ana ounce. 3. Olei aneti, camomeli, & meliloti, ana ounce. i. Ping. capi & anseris, ana ounce. 2. Auxungię suille ounce. 4. Micarum panis triticee ounce. 4. & semis. Vitellos, 3. Make them in forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for ylerations in
womens breastes.

Rec. Mal. absinthij, ana lib. i. & semis. Boyle them in water till they be tender then bruse them finely, and adde to them, Auxungię suille lib. i. Vini maluatici lib. i. Pul. centauree ounce. 3. Helenij ounce. 4. Gariophylorum ounce. i. Boyle them untill the wine be waisted, then put in the hearbes stirring them well. When all is colde put to it Camiri in fine powther three ounces and make it to arte.

CEROTES.

A Cerote that doth mundifie and resolute
In the cure of Nodus.

Vigo.

Rec. Muscila, alta, lini, fenugreci, & ficum siccaru lib. i. Olei camomillę lilliorum & communis, ana ounce. 2. Ping. Gallinę, anseris & porci liquefactę, Terēbenthine, sepi castrati liquefacti, ana ounce. 2. & semis. Letharg.

Letharg. aur. ʒ. 8. Boyle the to the consumption of the Pusillage, & with sufficient white Wax make a Cerote, first adding there-to, Gummi ammoniaci, Galbani, in aceto dissolutorū, ana drag. 1. Iridis recentis, subtili trituriati ounce. 1. & semis. Boyle them together and reserve it to vse.

A Cerote of Betonie to heale in al the outward partes beeing mundified.

Rec. Fol. pimpernellæ, Betonicæ, Pilosellæ, eupatorii, saluæ, pulegii, millefolij, consolid. maioris mi. & medic. caprefolij, ana ounce. 6. Thuris, masticis, ana ʒ. semis. Iridis, aristolog. rotund. ana ounce. 6. Ceræ albæ ounce. 4. Gummi elimi ounce. 2. Resinæ pini ounce. 5. Tereb. elei aneti, ana ounce. 7. Vini albi odorati. q. s. Boyle the hearbes and infuse altogether viij. dayes in wine, then boyle them with a gentle fire untill two parts be wasted, stirring them well. After straine and soyle it, then worke with handes in water. After let it lye in foure pound of milke either of Goate or Sheepe, (first being made into rowles) one whole daye. Lastlye, labour it well with the handes, and reserve it to vse.

Vesalius.

A Cerote for womens breastes not cancered.

Rec. Diapylonis albi gummati, ounce. 2. Ping. galine, medullæ, crustum vituli, & vaccarum, ana drag. 6. Olei Amigdalatum dulcium, Butiri recentis, ana drag. 5. Olei camomeli, aneti, & hiliorum, ana ounce. semis. Pingued. anatis & anseris, ana drag. 6. & semis. Muscila. altee & sem. Anilib. semis. Boyle them to the consumption of the Puscilages, straine them and with white Wax make a Cerote.

Vigo.

Gelij.

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A Cerote for a broken ribbe,

Vesalius.

Rec. Albumen vnius oui, far. volatilis ounce. semis. Tragagant. pul. thuris, ana drag. 1. Visci querc. drag. 6. muscila. cum aqua rosata & collis piscium confecti. drag. 1. & semis. Mixe them all to the forme of a liquid Cerote.

A Cerote for the tumour in the breast called Sephiros.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei rosat. violarum. vng. Galeni, ana ounce. 2. Pinguedinis vituli, anatis, olei amigdalaru dulciu ana ounce. 1. Muscila. altee, & psilij. ana ounce. 2. Muscila. feminis cottoniorum drag. 3. Boyle all to the consumption of the Muscilages. Strayne them, adde to Succo solatri & plantag. ana ounce. 2. Boyle them agayne to the waisting of the iuyces, and strayne them againe, adding white Wax sufficient for a Cerote, and last of all Letharg. auri & argenti, ana ounce. 2. Tutia alexandrina ounce. 1. Camphora ad artem trituratę drag. 1. & semis. Farina hordeacea ounce. 1. & semis. Mixe them, continually stirring them untill it be colde.

A Cerote to cleanse bones, and cause flesh in vlcres.

Vesalius.

Rec. Pulueris peucedani, aristol. rotund. oppoponacis, euphorbij, ana drag. 1. Terebenthinae ounce. 3. Cera ounce. 1. Aceti drag. 2. Mixe and boyle them to the substance of a Cerote.

A Cerote for a Canker.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei rosat. olei mirthinii, ana lib. semis. Seui vituli & vaccę, ana 3. 4 Succo plantag. & solatri, ana 3. 3. Boyle

Boile them together to the consumption of the iuyces,
and straine them and adde to them Letharg. aur. & arg.
ana ounce. 2. Boli armenij, ter. sigill. cerusæ, minij, ana
ounce. 1. Set them on the fier againe, stirring them wel,
and in the ende put to Camforæ, drag. I. Boyle them
till it be black.

A Cerote for the Goute.

Rec. Succ. radic. ebuli, drag. 3. Resinæ pini, ounce. se- Weckerus.
mis. Tereb. oûc. semis. Olei vulp. camomeli, ana ounce. 2.
Cremoris sem. altee, cremoris, sem. lini & fenugreci, ana
drag. 2. & semis. Oppoponacis, segapeni, amoniaci, in
aceto dissolutorum ana ounce. semis. Croci, drag. I. Ceræ
q. s. Mixe them and make a Cerote in good forme.

A Cerote for Bubo venereus.

Rec. Rad. altee, lib. semis. Capit. liliorum alborum, Vigo.
ounce. 2. Boile them all with the broth of flesh, & stamp
and straine them, then sette them on the fier, & cum
Oleo camomeli, ounce. 4. Oleo rosarum, ounce. 1. Ping. vi-
tuli, diaquilonis alb. ana ounce. 2. And with sufficient
ware make a Cerote.

A Cerote for tumors in vvomens brestes,

Rec. Rad. altee coct. lib. semis. Pingued. anatis. 3. Calmeteus.
Medullæ crurium vituli & bouis, ana drag. 6. Seui vac-
cini, ounce. 3. Olei rosarum, drag. I. Olei camomeli &
aneti, ana ounce. 3. Olei liliorum, ounce. 1. & semis. Mixe
them and with sufficient white ware make a Cerote.

A Cerote to be vsed in the cure of a rupture.

Rec. Pul. pro ramice per Ihoannē Vigonē descripti Vigo.
& a me particula pul. introducti, ounce. 3. Simphiti vtri-
Gg iij. vsq;

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vsq; drag. x. Tereb. clarissimæ, ounce. 2. & semis. Olei mastic. olei omphacini, ana drag. 3. Olei Tereb. mirtini, ana ounce. semis. Letharg. aur. & arg. ana drag. 6. Seui Hircini, drag. 5. Boile the Oiles and Letharge with a little viniger together (till the same viniger be wasted) at a strong fier, then let them boile a little with ʒ iijce of Comfrey, afterward ad to the Terebenthine, & boile them at a gentle fier, stirring them well. Last of all with sufficient white ware, put in all the powders, and make a Cerote in god forme.

A Cerote to be vsed for paine in the ioynts.

Vigo.

Rec. Radic. enulæ in aqua decoctorum, pistorum, & cribellatorum lib. I. Sigilli salamoni, radic. ebuli, ana ounce. 4. Olei mirtini, camomeli, petroselini, ana ounce. 1. Olei tereb. ʒ. i. ʒ. Tere. purg. ʒ. 2. Olei vulpini, liliorū, spicæ, laurini, & sambuci, ana drag. x. Cera albæ. ʒ. I. & semis. Boile them to a soft Cerote, adding in the ende Far. fabarum, & cicerum, ana. ʒ. 4. & semis. Stiracis liquid, drag. 1. Thuris, drag. 3. Mixe them well together and make a cerote in god order.

A Cetote to be vsed in vvounds of the armes, hands, or feete.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei ros. viol. camomel. ana ʒ. 2. Seui vituli. lib. ʒ. auxungie fuillæ, ʒ. 2. Ping. gallinæ medullæ cruriū vituli ana drag. I. Vermiu terrestriu lot. cū vino albo. ʒ. 2. Butiri recentis, ʒ. I. ʒ. Muscila. alteæ, lib. I. Boile all to the consumption of the muscilages with an easie fier, then straine them throught a strong canuas, whereto adde Letharg. aurei & arg. ana ʒ. 2. ʒ. Minij, drag. 6. w sufficient white ware make a Cerote at ʒ fier in god order, & put therto Terebent. abietine, ʒ. 2. ʒ. Masticis, ʒ. I. let the boile a walme & make the cerote in god forme.

A Cerote for the Emrodes.

Vigo.

Rec. Camomeli, anethi, sem. lini, ana, ʒ. 4. Olei de cri-
somelis

somelis & de amigdalīs dulc. butiri, ana ℥. i. ꝑ. Seui vac-
cini & vituli, ana ℥. 2. Pingued. gallinæ, anatis, & anseris
ana. ℥. i. Muscila. sem. & rad. altee, psilij, lini, maluæ, &
viol. ana lib. i. ꝑ. Lethargirij auri. ℥. 4. Dire them at the
fier, & make a soft Cerote in good soyme, adding thereto
Terebent. purgata, ℥. 2. ꝑ. and reserue it to your vse.

A Cerote to be vsed in Apostemes of the stomack.

Rec. Olei camomeli, absinthij, de spica, ana drag. x. Vigo.
Olei citri. & rosarū, ana drag. 6. Pingued. gallinæ, anatis,
olei liliorū, ana ℥. ꝑ. Matricariæ, m. ꝑ. Anthos, squināti,
ana parū calami aromatici, cinamomi, ana drag. i. Men-
tha romanæ, paululū. Boile thē altogether with swæte
wine, till it be consumed, then straine it & with white
waxe sufficient make a cerote, adding thereto Croci,
halfe a dramme.

A Cerote to reforme a contused bone.

Rec. Masticeis, Terebēt. Gummi elimnij, ana drag. x. Vigo.
Colophonix, resinæ pini recentis, ana drag ꝑ. ammoni-
aci, drag. 2. Suc. betonicæ, & simphiti vtriusq; ana. ℥. i.
Suc. apij, drag. 6. Vini odoriferi, lib. 3. Boile them to the
consuming of the wine & iuyces, thē strayne it strong-
ly, adde to the straining Cerē alb. & olei Masticeis. q. s.
To make a Cerote.

A Cerote to be vsed in the cure of tumors in
the hands, fingers and feete.

Rec. Radic. altee. ℥. 4. Radic. iridis ounc. i. Vigo.
Boyle them in water until they be tender, stampe and straine
them: put to Diachilonis alb. gummati ounc. 4. Ping.
gallinæ & anatis, ana. ℥. semis. Olei camomeli & liliorū,
ana drag. 6. Olei spicæ & aneti, ana drag. 5. Ceroti Iso-
pi Gal. drag. 10. Dire them altogether on ꝑ fire, let thē
boile a little then with sufficient Wax make a Cerote.

A

AN ANTIDOTARY;

A Cerote to restore broken bones.

Vigo.

Rec. Sigilli salamonis, ounce. 4. Rad. altee, drag. 8. Fol. plantag. m. 2. Boile the till they be tender, then straine them, and with sufficient white waye make a soft Cerote: adding thereto, Olei rosar. & mirti: ana ounce. 2. Tereb. claræ, ounce. 1. & semis. Vnguenti agrippæ & dialthee, ana ounce. semis. Boli armenij, drag. 6. Sang. draconis, drag. 3. Thuris, drag. 1. Sandal. oīm, drag. 2. This Cerote may be applyed after the vs. daye if néede bee.

A Cerote for fractures.

Vigo.

Rec. Radic. altee, lib. 1. Pedum vituli, num. 2. Boyle them in water and pleasant wine, then straine the rotes and to the straining adde Olei mirtini, omphacini, ana ounce. 3. Olei mastichini, drag. 1. & semis. Terebent. clarissimæ, ounce. 10. Croci subtriti, drag. semis. Sang. drac. ter. sigill. ana ounce. semis. Thuris, drag. 2. Far. fabarum, ounce. 1. & semis. Mixe them and with sufficient white waye make the Cerote in good consistence.

A Cerote to comfort a fractured member.

Vigo.

Rec. Radic. enulæ & sigilli salamonis decoctorum & cribellatorum, ana ounce. 3. Radic. altee decoct. & cribellat. 3. ̄. Olei camomeli, aneti mirt. ana. 3. 1. & semis. Agrippæ, & dealthee, ana drag. 6. Olei mastichini, ounce. semis. Vermiu terrestrium lot. cum vino, ounce. 1. & semis. Camomeli, squinanti, rosarum, absinthij, ana parū vini odoriferi, cyathū. 1. Boile all till the wine be wasted, then being strained adde to them Farinæ fabarum, hordei, pul. rubei, ana drag. 6. Sang. draconis, mummiæ, ana drag. 3. Croci, drag. 1. Sandal. oīm, ana drag. 1. & semis. Tereb. clarif. ounce. 1. Boile them with sufficient white waye and the strainings of the rotes to the forme

foyme of a Cerote.

A Cerote to be vsed in the cure of Vndimia.

Rec. Fol. Mal. viola, ana m. j. Radic. linguis bouinæ Vigo. ounc. 2. Radic. altee lib. semis Sem. citoniorum drag. 4. Hordei mundi m. 2. Boyle them all in sufficient water untill the Barly be broken: strayne them well, adde to them, Olei rosacei, mirtini & violacei, & camomillæ ana ounc. 2. Vng. rosati, vnguenti Galeni, ana drag. 1. Seui vituli, hoedi atque Caprini, ana ounc. 1. & semis. Boyle altogether a lyttle, then with white Wax sufficient make a Cerote adding there-to, Farinæ fabarum, Farinæ hordei, ana ounc. 1.
 A Cerote to be vsed in the cure of Nodus.

Rec. Radic. altee decoct. & cribellat. ounc. 4. Olei Vigi. liliacei, camomeli & rosacei ana ounc. 1. Ping. Gallinæ, anseris, Olei amigdal. ana drag. 6. Seui vituli medullæ crurium vituli, ana drag. 1. Terebent. ounc. 1. & semis. Diachilonis albi sine Gummis, bunc. 2. Lecharg. auri & argenti ana ounc. 2. & semis. Boyle them at the fire stirring it well till it haue obteyned a black colour then put in white Wax sufficient for a Cerote.

A Cerote for vvoundes in the head or
other parts.

Rec. Terebenthinæ lot. in vino cretico ounc. 4. Resinæ pini ounc. 3. Cera citrinæ ounc. 4. & semis. Ammoniaci ounc. 2. Mirrha ounc. 1. Mastice, thuris, mummia ana ounc. semis. Olei rosarum ounc. 3. Succu betonicæ lib. semis. Olei rosacei ounc. 3. Boyle the Wax, Rosin, Oyle and iuyces together to the consumption of the iuyces, adde to the Ammoniacum dissolved in Palmeley, after that the other powders, and last of
all

AN ANTIDOTARY.

all the Terebenthine.

A Cerote for the Rupture.

Rec. Letharg. auri, lapid. hematitis, sang. draconis, boli armenij, galbani, thuris, costi dulcis, sarcocol-læ, masticis, mummiæ, ammoniaci, ana unc. 1. Vermium terrestrium, picis naualis, colophoniz, propoleos, ana drag. 2. Tereb. drag. 4. Rad. consol. ma. mi. & mediz ana drag. 6. Ros. rub. mirrhæ, aloes, ana drag. semis. Gallarum contusarum, balauftiarum, aristolog. rotund. ana unc. 1. & semis. Visci quercini unc. semis. Seuui ouini lib. 1. Vini rub. succi simphiti maioris, ana unc. 4. Boyle the iuyces with the Sheepes setwet and Gummes to the consumption of the iuyces and wine, then adde to them being strained al the rest in powder.

A Cerote to mature tumours.

Rec. Cera rub. lib. semis. Resinæ drag. 3. Seuui ceruini unc. 8. & semis. Butiri recentis unc. 2. Ammoniaci, dragaganti, arabicæ, ana drag. 2. muscila. altee unc. 3. Pingued. capi & anseris, ana drag. 3. Terebenthine, masticis, ana drag. 1. & semis. Olbani drag. semis. Olei rosarum, camomeli, meliloti, violarum, ana q. s. Make a Cerote with pleasant wine.

A Cerote for the Emrhodes.

Rec. Succ. violarum, maluarum, parietariæ, altee, rapsi barbati, camomeli, meliloti, ana drag. 3. Olei vitellorum ouorum unc. semis. Olei sem. lini, unc. 1. Olei camomeli, 3. semis. Olei amigdal. dule. & aneti, ana drag. 3. Pingued. anatis unc. 2. Ping. capi & anseris, muscilaginis altee & psilij, ana drag. 3. Carnium pomorum dulcium unc. 3. Seuui bouini, & vitulini, ana 3. l.

Farina

Farinæ fabarum ounce. 1. & semis. Letharg. auri. & argenti ana ounce. 5. Boyle them to true substance, adde to them Terebenthina ounce. 3.

A Cerote agaynst inflammation.

Rec. Cera alba ounce. 4. Auxungie porcine, in aqua plantag. lota ounce. 3. Olei rosacei, ounce. 3. & semis. Seui Ceruini ounce. 2. Omnium Sandalana scrup. 2. Floru nimphee scrup. 2. & 6. Coralli alb. & rub. ana drag. 6. Spodij drag. 6. Margaritaru drag. semis. Camphore scrup. 1. Rosaru rub. drag. 1. Powther which are to be powdered and make a Cerote in good forme.

An other for an inflammation.

Rec. Olei amigdal. ounce. 2. Cera pura ounce. 4. Terebenthina veneta in aqua plantaginis lota ounce. semis. Lapidis calameneris, tuta in vino albo extinda, ana drag. 2. Plumbi albi, cerusa, ana ounce. 1. Letharg. auri & argenti ana ounce. semis. Dire them with the iuyce of houseleke sufficient and make a Cerote.

A Cerote recouering members weakened for default of nourishment.

Rec. Ping. capi. anatis, anseris & cygni, ana ounce. 1. Butiri recentis ounce. 2. Olei vulpini ounce. 1. Olei lil. acei ounce. semis. Olei. mirti ounce. 2. Olei sambuci & euphorbij, ana ounce. semis. Picis nigri. 3. 4. Coloph. 3. 2. Resina pini. 3. 1. & semis. Ammoniacy ounce. 2. & semis. Tereb. 3. 2. Saluia, rosmarini ana m. 1. Bruise the hearbes, and boyle them to the consumption of the iuyces, then strayne it, and adde there-to Cera noua. 3. 1.

A Cerote for the swellings in womens breasts.

Rec. Olei sem. lini, ounce. 8. Olei rosac. ounce. 3. Mellis
Hh. ij. de

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de spumati ounce. 4. Cera alba ounce. 2. Farina fabarum ounce. 4. Mirra ounce. semis. Ammoniaci ounce. 1. Fenugreci ounce. semis. Lethargij, drag. 3. Salvia sic. ounce. semis. Dissolve the gummes in vineger and make your Cerote to arte.

A Cerote very good agaynst the Goute or Sciatica.

Rec. Cera ounce. 10. Visci quercini ounce. 1. Tereb. ounce. 1. & semis. Ammoniaci, galbani, mirra, ana ounce. semis. Picis naualis ounce. 1. Olei genista, camomeli, anetini, rosacei, nimphæ, ana ounce. 2. Colopho. ounce. 1. Succi plantag. Succi amaraci, ana ounce. 2. Vini odorati lib. semis. Scui vitulini, caprini ana ounce. 1. Boyle them to the consumption of the wine, adding there-to Rosarum rub. drag. 2. Florum camomeli, meliloti, & genista ana ounce. semis. Croci drag. 3. & semis. Cassia extracta. 3. 3. Muscila. sem. Lini & fenugreci, radic. altee, ana drag. 2. Muscila. psilij, drag. 1. & semis. Dissolve the gummes and potwther what is to be potwored, framing your Cerote according to Arte.

A Cerote for contusions in the head.

Rec. Sarcocolla, mastice, terebenthina, ana ounce. 1. Gummi elimi drag. x. Colophonina, resina pini, ana drag. semis. Ammoniaci drag. 2. Succu betonica, simplici vtriusq; ana ounce. 1. Succu apij drag. 6. Boile them, in Vini albi oderiferi lib. 4. till the wine be wasted, straine it strongly, adde to it Cera alba & olei mastichini q. s. so make a Cerote in good forme.

A Cerote for a member consumed for lacke of nourishment.

Rec. Olei vulpini, olei amigdal. dulcium & Liliorum ana ounce. 1. Olei Camomeli & aneti ounce. semis.
Olei

Olei euphorbij, olei saluix, olei rosmarini, ana drag. 2.
 Olei sambuci, drag. 6. Pingued. capri, anatis & anseris,
 ana ounce. semis. Succidanei, ounce. semis. Picis nigri, ounce.
 3. Colophonix, resinæ pini, ana ounce. 2. Mirrhæ, ounce. 1.
 Vini cretici, lib. 1. Boile them to the cōsumption of the
 wine to the forme of a Cerote.

A Cerote to comfort the sinewes and
 assuage paine.

Rec. Camomeli, meliloti, aneti, artemisiæ ana m. 1.
 Cremoris radic. altee, lib. semis. Pulu. radic. altee, ounce. 5.
 Medullæ curiui vaccarum, ounce. 4. Pingued. capri, &
 anatis, ana. 3. I. Ammoniacy dissoluti in vino maluati-
 co, ounce. 4. Butiri recentis, ounce. 1. & semis. Olei aneti &
 liliorum, ana ounce. 3. Ceræ, ounce. 6. Terebenthinæ, 3. 3.
 Furfuris tritici torrefact. lib. semis. Boile the hearbes
 finely and put to the byanne, then melt the ware, Dile,
 and fatter together and make a Cerote in good forme.

A Cerote for hard tumors in vvomens brestes.

Rec. Olei sem. lini, lib. semis. Olei rosarum, camome-
 li, ana ounce. 4. Olei amigdal. dulc. Olei liliacei, ana, 3. 1.
 Vini albi, lib. semis. Auxungix suillæ, pingued. capi,
 ana 3. I. Ceræ citrinæ, lib. 1. Ammoniacy, ounce. 1. Bdelij
 ounce. semis. Dissolve the Gummes and boyle them vn-
 till the wyne be wasted and adde thereto Far. fabarum
 ounce. 12. Iridis, ounce. 1. Camphoræ, drag. 3. Florum ca-
 momeli & meliloti, ana ounce. semis. Powder what is
 to be powdered and make a Cerote in good forme.

A Cerote to mollifie tumors and assuage
 paine in the Gouté.

Rec. Olei liliacæ, anetini, ana ounce. 3. Olei rosarum,
 ounce. 2. Olei camomeli, ounce. 1. Gummi ammoniaci, 3. 6.
 Hh. iij. Bdelij

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Bdelij dissolut, in olei liliacco, ounc. 2. & semis. Cassia extract, cum decoctione camomeli, maioranae, & absinthij, ounc. 2. Opij, drag. 1. æsopi, 3. 2. Micarum panis, ounc. 1. Mirtillorum, ounc. semis. Croci, drag. 2. Cremoris psilij, ounc. semis. Medullæ crurium vaccarum 3. 2. & semis. Pingued. capi, anseris, anatis, butiri recētis, ana drag. 3. Vini albi, ounc. 4. Ceræ albæ, ounc. 7. Terebent. ounc. 4. **Melt the waxe, Dile, Butter and marrow together: then put in the Cassia and bread crummes, and last of all the rest, so make a cerote in good forme.**

A Cerote for the pricking of Nerves and strokes of the ioyntes.

Rec. Ceræ alb. lib. semis. Far. orobi & lupinorum, ana ounc. 4. Euphorbij, ounc. semis. Olibani, ounc. 1. Vermium terrestrium in pul. ounc. 3. Far. Fabarū 3. 2. Bdelij, drag. 3. Sercocolle, ounc. 3. Segapeni, ounc. 2. Matricariæ, caudæ equinæ, ana ounc. semis. Succī florū camomeli, ounc. 1. Cortic. radic. altee desiccatorū, ounc. 4. Radic. liliorum, ounc. 4. Vini rub. ounc. 7. Olei rosarum ounc. 4. Olei euphorbij, ounc. 2. Olei lumbricorum, 3. 3. Olei liliacci, 3. 2. & semis. Olei aneti & amigdal. dulc. ana ounc. 1. & semis. Mellis rosarum, ounc. 4. Butiri recentis, ounc. 4. **Powder what is to be powdered, dissolve the gummes in viniger, then boyle altogether, untill the wyne be consumed, so make it.**

A Cerote for Fractures vvhich doth not onely stoppe humors, but also consolidate.

Rec. Olei rosarum, lib. 1. Olei mirtini, lib. semis. Boli armenia, ounc. 2. & semis. Sang. drac. ounc. 1. Mummia ounc. semis. Nucis cipressi, drag. 3. Radicum simphiti maioris, drag. 6. Gummi arab. dragaganti, thuris, mastice, sercocolle, ana drag. 3. Far. Volatilis, ounc. semis. Far. fabarum

OF PICKED MEDICINES.

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fabarum, drag. 3. & semis. Balauftiarum malecorij, ana drag. 1. & semis. Ter. figillatæ, lapidis calamineris, le-
tharg. auri & argenti, ana drag. 2. Sandall. alb. & citrino-
rum, ana drag. 1. Seui ceruini, ounce. 4. Ceræ albæ, ounce.
3. & semis. Resinæ, ounce. 3. Rosarum rub. siccarum, ounce.
semis. Aceti rosacei, ounce. 1. Albuminū ouorum, ounce. 4.
Melt which are to be moulten, then put to the pow-
ders, and last, when it is colde, the whites of Egges,
and make a Cerote.

A Cerote against vveakenesse, paine, and

theate of the Reines.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, ounce. 4. Seui ceruini, ounce. 2. & se-
mis. Butiri recentis, ounce. 1. & semis. Olei rosarum, ounce.
2. & semis. Olei nimphee, amigdall. dulc. ana ounce. se-
mis. Olei mirtillorum, drag. 2. Tereb. venetæ in aqua
plantag. ablutæ, drag. 2. & semis. Auxungia suilla in
aqua rosarum ablutæ, drag. 6. Aceti rosac. ounce. 1. Vini
albi, ounce. 4. Aquæ rosarum, ounce. 2. Boile them toge-
ther untill the third part of the wyne be waisted, then
remoue it a little from the fier, and adde these pow-
ders following. Masticis, drag. 2. & semis. Santali albi
& citrini, ana scrup. 2. Ambra, drag. 2. Margaritæ, drag.
2. Diadrag. frigid. drag. semis. Coriandri cum aceto pre-
parati, scrup. 2. Spodij, drag. 1. & semis. Labour them all
in a hotte moztter together, adding to them in the ende,
Cremoris psilij, drag. 3. Camphoræ tritæ, drag. 3. Al-
bumen oui, lactis mulieris, drag. 2. Labour all well in a
moztter till it be colde, and put it by to vse.

CLISTERS.

A Clister for the going foorth of the Naue.

Rec. Anisi, cimini, ameos ana drag. 1. Rute, m. 1. Boile Weckerus,
them in water sufficient, & take of the decoction. 3. r. put
thereto

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thereto Olei rutacei, laurini, ana ounce. I. & semis. Salis indi, salis gemmæ, ana drag. semis. Sacchari rub. ounce. 1. & semis. Make of them a Clister to be ministred every day, before meate.

A Clister for erosion of the intrailles in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Calmeteus

Rec. Hord. integri, lib. semis. Maluarū, viol. ana m. 2. Make the Decotion in a pound thereof, dissolve vitellorum ouorum, num. 2. Olei violacei, ounce. 3. Pingued. capræ, ounce. 2. Olei rosarum, ounce. 1. & semis. Make the Clister, which must be put in warme, that the fatte be not colde, and cast it in often if neede require.

A Clister for a Flux of coler chauncing about vvoundes.

Vesalius.

Rec. Fol. mercurialis, betarum, caulium, ana. q. s. Sem. cartami, fol. centauree minoris violarum, ana ounce. I. Boyle them in sufficient water: and take of the Decotion, one pound & a halfe, or one pound, Hieræ simpl. cassiæ extractæ, ana ounce. 2. Mellis rosati colati, ounce. 4. Salis coctare vnū, olei violacei, ounce. 3.

A Clister to be vsed in the cure of the vlcers in the yarde.

Andreas.
Lacuna.

Rec. Fol. maluarum, violarum, parietariæ & lactucæ, ana m. 1. Hordei mundati, prunorum damasceniorū, ana P. I. Boile them in sufficient water, adde to the strayned Decotion Pulpæ cassiæ, ounce. 1. Rhodomelitos, olei violacei, ana ounce. 2. &c.

A Clister mollificatiue in the cure of Phlegmon.

Calmeteus

Rec. Altee totius, maluar, attriplicis, violarum, parietariæ, brancæ vrsinæ, lactucæ, ana m. j. Quatuor sem. frig. ana

ana confusorum ana drag. 3. Sem. anisi, feniculi, ana drag. 1. Prunorum dulc. paria, 6. Florum violarum, buglossæ, nimpheæ ana P. 1. Boyle them and take of the decoction after it is strayed one pound and halfe. Sacchari, mellis rosati colati, ana quart. semis. Olearum violarum unc. 3. & semis. Salis tantillum. Let this be misstred long before meate.

A Clister for the byting of a madde dogge.

Rec. Mal. zaltæ, amborum cum radicibus, matrum Valeriola. violarum, branchæ vrsinæ, mercurialis, millesophili, ana m. 1. Florum camomeli, meliloti & rosemarini, ana P. 1. Epithimi unc. semis. Furfuris P. 1. Boyle them all in the broth of a weathers head, and fat guttes, sufficient untill they come to the measure of a pint, then strayed adde there to, Catholici unc. 1. Confectionis hamech drag. 3. Olei violæci unc. 4. Sacchari rub. unc. 1. Make it.

A Clister for the inflammation of Vnala.

Rec. Herbarum mollientium, ana m. 1. Betonicæ, Calmeceus melissæ, ana m. semis. Florum Camomeli, flecados, sambuci, ana P. 1. Prunorum & caricarum pinguium, ana paria 6. sem. anisi & feniculi, ana unc. 2. Sem. cartami confusi unc. 1. Agarici trochisc. drag. 3. Sem. lini & fenugreci, ana unc. semis. Colocynthid. drag. 1. & semis. Boyle them in water sufficient then in one pound and halfe of the strayed decoction, dissolve Cassie cum Zaceharo & catholico, ana unc. semis. Elect. indi maioris, vel benedicti drag. 6. Olei de lilijs unc. 3. Succiciclamini, mellis rosati colati, ana drag. 1. & semis. Vitellos duos, salis parum. Make it.

A Clister for wounds in the belly and side.

Rec. Mal. altee, mercurialis, betæ, caulium rubrum, Valeriola
li, ana

ana m. i. Thimi m. p. Saturei tantundē, Florū camome-
li, & meliloti, ana p. i. Sem. lini fenugreci, anisi, aneti,
ana drag. 3. Furfuris, p. i. Wople and straine them, dis-
solue in one pound of the straying. Catholici, ounce. i.
Hieræ picæ Gal. drag. 3. Olei Violæci, ounce. 3.
Zacchari rub. ounce. ii.

COLLERIES.

Vesalius. A Collerie to comfort and stay the fluxe
of humours in the eyes.
Rec. Bolus armenij, ounce. i. Tutia sang. draconis,
dragaganti, gummi arab. ana ounce. semis. Grinde them
with Aqua rosacea lib. i. Which being mixed toge-
ther, put them into a narrow mouthed Wyall of glasse
well stopp'd: and let them boyle in Balneo Marię the
space of an houre. Then remoue it from the fire, and
put into the same Vini granotorum, ounce. 2. This done
strayne it, and droppe it into the soze eye warme,
twice a daye.

Vigo. A Collerie for the matter contained in the eyes
betwixt the Cornea and Vnea.
Rec. Aquę rosarum, aquę myrtillorum yel plantag.
ana ounce. i. Aquę feniculi, vini albi ana ounce. semis.
Sarcocolla cum lacte mulieris nutritæ, tutię preparatę,
ana scrup. 2. Sacchari candi de sirupo rosarum drag. i.
Mirab. citrionorum drag. semis. Sief. albi sine opio, Si-
ef. de Thure, ana drag. i. & semis. Make all together
finely in a Mortar, and vse it.

A Collerie to cicatrize an Ulcer in the eyard.

Rec.

Rec. Aquæ plantag. & rosaceæ, ana ounce. 4. Sacchari lapidescentis ounce. 1. Cerusæ, argenti spumæ, aluminis rochæ, ana drag. 1. & semis. Camphoræ scrup. semis. **Make the Collierie.**

Andreas.

Lacuna.

A Collierie for the eyes.

Rec. Aquæ Feniculi, Rosarum, Euphrasie, ana ounce. 1. Cremoris fenigreci, drag. 2. Quibus commisceas tutiæ optimæ preparatæ drag. 2. **Make it, and use it warme.**

Vesalius.

Another

Rec. Aquæ rosarum, plantaginis, ana ounce. 1. Tutiæ vigo. preparatæ drag. 1. & semis. Aquæ florum mirtilorum 3. I. & semis. Fol. semperuiui drag. x. Albumina ouorum aliquantulum sub prunis decoctorum num. 3. Sief. alb. sine Opio drag. 1. & semis. Camphoræ gra. 3. **Let them stande foure houres. Use it warme.**

A Collierie for a Fistula.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ, ounce. 2. Vini maluatici ounce. 1. Weckerus. Mellis rosati colat. drag. x. Mirrhæ, radicum paucidani triti, ana drag. 2. Sarcocolle, aloes, ana drag. 1. & semis. **Mixe them and lette them boyle one warme, use it with a sringe.**

A Collierie for Vlcres in the eyes.

Rec. Aquæ rosarum ounce. 2. Aquæ caudæ equinæ Vigo. ounce. 1. & semis. Seif. de thure drag. semis. **Then strain it, and with the Seif. make a Collierie, adding there-to Vini odoriferi ounce. semis.**

Ii. ij.

AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Collicie for vlcres about the huckle-bone.

Lanfrancus.

Rec. Vini albi lib. 1. Aquę plantag. aquę rosarum ana quart. 1. Auripigmenti drag. 2. Floris aris drag. 1. Grind them finely and mire them with the rest and make a Collicie to be administred by a stringe.

A Collicie for an vlcce in the yarde.

Andreas,
Lacuna.

Rec. Radic. altee, sem. lini. & fenugreci ana drag. 2. Boyle them in thre quarters of a pint of water, til the third part be wasted, then straine & Pusilage through a cloth, and put there-to, Olei amigdal. dulc. ounce. 3. and so make it.

A Collicie for rednesse and running
of the eyes.

Guydo.

Rec. Tutie preparet ounce. 1. Aloes cicatrine ounce. semis. Camphorę drag. 1. Aquę rosac. lib. 1. & semis. vini granatorum lib. semis. Powder what is to be powdered, mire them with the rest, and seeth them a litle on a few coales and strayne it to your vse.

A Collicie to mundifie a Fistula.

Vigo.

Rec. Aquę vitę ounce. 2. Vini maluatici. 3. 1. Mel-
lis rosarum drag. 10. Mirrhę, paucidani triti ana drag.
2. Sarcocollę, aloes epat. ana drag. 1. & semis. Mire
them and let them boyle one walme.

A Collicie for Ophthalmia in the state.

Galen.

Rec. Ceruse dilute drag. 8. Amili drag. 4. Climix,
drag. 2. Gummi Arab. Oliban ana drag. 1. Opi drag.
semis. Mire them with rayne water sufficient for a
Collicie.

A Collierie for Ophthalmia.

Rec. Cerusæ ablutæ, drag. 8. Amidi, drag. 4. Sarco- Rhazes.
collæ nutritæ cum lacte asinino, gummi arab, dragagā-
ti, ana drag. 2. Opij, drag. 5. Pire them with raine water
and make a Collierie.

A Collierie for any bloody suffusion in the cie.

Rec. Hematitis ablutæ, drag. 3. Aeris vsti, drag. 2.
Corallij, Margaritarum perforatarum, ana drag. semis. Guydo.
Gummi arab. & dragaganti, ana drag. 2. & semis. Pipe-
ris gra, drag. 2. Cerusæ lot, drag. 1. Arsenici rub, sang.
draco, croci, carabæ, ana drag. semis. Pire them with the
blood of a Henne, and use it with womens milke that
suckleth a maide childe.

A Collierie in the beginning of Ophthalmia
when the matter is yett soft.

Rec. Sarcocollæ, drag. 5. Spicæ, drag. 2. Rosarum, cro- Mesue
ci, ana drag. 2. Amidi, aloes, Gummi arab, dragagāti, ana
drag. 1. Opij, drag. semis. Pire them with rayne water
and apply thereon a plaster of Wallowes and Dill seed,
den with wine.

A Collierie vvhich doth mundifie and incarnate
a rotten and filthie vlcere.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ, ounce. 2. Mirrhe, aloes, ana drag. 2. Vigo.
Thuris, drag. 1. & semis. Croci, scrup. 1. Paucedani, sar-
cocollæ, ana drag. 1. & semis. Pire them and use it.

A Collierie for Ophthalmia in his declination.

Rec. Tutie preparatæ, ounce. semis. Lapidis calame- Montispefful.
neris preparatæ, drag. 2. Gariophilorum, num. 5. Mellis,
ounce. 1. Vini albi, ounce. 2. Aquæ rosarū quart. 1. Cam-
phoræ

To make a man to make water great a quantity of herb
 take them together & take good full of mosses from the
 them in 1000 also from a pinto to half a pint
 and drinke of it at to times 2 or 3 times a day
 to be provided

Andreas.
 Lacuna.

AN ANTIDOTARY, TO

phora, drag. 1. Mixe it to art.

A Collerie to be vsed in an vlcere in the

YARDE.

Rec. Centauree minoris, apij, caudæ equinæ, ana m.
 semis. Hordei contusi, unc. I. Boile them in ss. pound
 of pure watertill the halfe be wasted, then straine it, &
 adde thereto Rhodomelitis, vel mellis centauree, unc.
 2. fiatque.

A Collerie for vvounds in or about the Eies.

Rec. Aqua rosarum, unc. 2. & semis. Lactis mulieris
 unc. 4. Vini alb. odoriferi, drag. 2. & semis. Sarcocollæ,
 mirrhæ, aloes epatic. zacchari candi, ana scrup. 4. & se-
 mis. Tutia preparata, scrup. 2. Mellis rosarum, drag. 2.
 Sief. albi sine opio, scrup. 1. Dissolve the Siese, Sugar, &
 Gumme in womans milke with the rosewater and
 wine, then put in the Siese with Tutia finely powde-
 red, but not before all the rest be strained.

DECOCTIONS.

A Decoction to digest the matter in the cure
of the Palsey.

Rec. Radic. glizirizæ, drag. 6. Mentastri, m. 2. Florum
 anthos, m. I. Saluiz, m. semis. Paralisis herb. squinanti,
 ana parum, coquantur, in. q. s. Liqueorum stillatitiorum,
 abfinthij, feniculi rosmarini & saluic in vase vitri-
 ato ad medietatis consumptionem. Afterward straine
 it, and adde to the straine Mellis, unc. semis. Sir, de
 duabus radicibus, unc. 2. Sirupi de stēchade, unc. I.
 & semis.

& semis. Boile them agains and so vse it.

A Decoction for Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Rasuræ ligni guiaci, lib. I. Corticum eiusdem, Rondelcius
 unc. 3. Agarici, unc. I. Senæ orientalis, lib. I. Aloes
 quart. I. Boile them in lib. 6. Aquæ buglossæ, and as
 much of Aqua absinthij, to the consumption of the
 fourth parte, then straine it and take thereof euening
 and moorning five ounces at a tyme.

A Decoction for virulent, corrosiue and re-
 bellious Vicers.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis, aquæ rosarum, ana unc. 3. Vigo.
 Balaustiarum, rosarum, mirtillorum, ana parum, mira-
 bolanorum citrinorum, drag. 2. Aluminis rochæ, drag. 2
 & semis. Terræ sigillatæ, drag. 3. Santalorum omnium,
 ana, drag. I. Aquæ endiuivæ, unc. 2. Mellis rosati, unc.
 I. Boile them together to the consumption of the third
 part, then straine it to your vse.

A Decoction for dilatinge the straytnesse of
 the apple of the Eye.

Rec. Rosarum, mirtillorum, ana m. I. Melliloti, an- Vigo.
 thos, ana m. semis. Nucum cipressi, num. 2. Vini nigri
 spissi, lib. I. & semis. Aqua rosarum, aqua mirtillorum,
 ana unc. 3. Wase what is to be wased, and boile them
 all till halfe of the wine and water be wasted, and vse
 it with a sponge.

A Decoction for difficultie of breathing
 and for the cough.

Rec. Hordei mundi P. I. Glicerizæ, 3. 4. Sem frig- Weckerus.
 dorum

AN ANTI-DOTARY, VO

dorum maiorum, ana ounce, semis. Ierubarum, passularu,
ana paria, x. Penidiarum, ounce, 2. Sacchari albisimi, 3. 3.
Boile them well in Barley water and use this often,
especially morning and evening.

A Decoction for the Canker or vlcers in the
mouth, or chappes.

vigo.

Rec. Vini granatorum, aque plantaginis, ana ounce, 2.
Foliorum oliuarum, aliquantulum contritaru, m. semis.
Vnguenti agipsiaci, drag. x. Licij, drag. 1. Boile them
altogether till ii. parts be wasted out of iii. then straine
it and wash the Ulcer with it.

A Decoction for a Canker in the mouth.

Vigo.

Rec. Hordei mundi, sumach. balauftiarum, foliorum
oliuarum, cimarum rub. foliorum plantaginis, lentium,
ana m. semis. Granatorum amborum, num. 2. Aquæ ro-
sarum, aque plantaginis licij, diamoron, mellis rosacei,
ana ounce, 2. Aluminis roche, drag. x. Mirabolanorum
citrinorum, ounce. semis. Caudæ equinæ, m. semis. Boile
them all to the consumption of the third part.

A Decoction to kill wormes in the eares.

Vesalius

Rec. Absinthij, centauree, marubij, calaminthe mon-
tanæ, ana ounce, 1. Aquæ pluuialis. q. s. Mixe them and
sath them till halfe be wasted; then straigne it and put
to one pound of this Decoction Mellislib. ʒ. Use it
in vlcers.

A Decoction for the mouth in the time of
Alopecia Gallica.

Vigo.

Rec. Hordei excorticati, m. semis. Radicum linguæ
bouis, m. f. mis. Sem. citoniorum, drag. 1. & semis. Floru
violarum, passula, ana m. 1. Boile them in sufficient wa-
ter

ter till the Barly be broken, then strayne it, and vse it
with Iulapio violato.

A Decoction of Guaiacum to be ysed in
Lueueneria.

Rec. Ligni sancti lib. I. Corticum eiusdem lib. se- Calmeteus
mis. Aquæ purissimæ lib. x. Infuse them, and let them
soke xiiij. houres, and boyle them to the consumpti-
on of the third parte, then take Radicum enulæ campa-
næ, dactylorum ab ossibus separatorum, ana lib. I. & se-
mis. Senæ orientalis ounce. i. Soake them in vi. pound
of white Wine xiiij. houres vpon hot imbars, so that
the wine be almost ready to seeth, then strayne it, and
put the first decoction to this, and adde Sacchari lib. se-
mis, Cinamomi ounce. I. And iij. houres after let them
runne thorow a strainer, and euery morning lette the
Patient take v. ounces or vi. ounces and befoze supper,
or when he goeth to bedde as much, and put to the resi-
dents of the first decoction of pure water xv. pounce,
and boyle them to the consumption of the third parte,
and put to as much Sugar and of Cinamon as is suffi-
cient to make them acceptable.

A Decoction for tooth ach proceeding
of fluxe of humours.

Rec. Sirupi de litea drag. x. Aluminis rochæ drag.
3. Aquæ plantaginis drag. 3. & semis. Vini granato-
rum drag. 2. Mellis rosati. drag. 6. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. &
semis. Aceti scillitici ounce. semis. Foliorum Oleastri
aliquantulum contritorum, m. semis. Boyle all besides
the Liteum add Mellis rosarum, till the thirde parte
be wasted, then strayne them and boyle them againe
with Liteum and Mellis rosarum till is parts of iij. be
wasted, and wash your gowmes with it.

Kk,

A

AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Decoction to kill wormes in vlcers
of the eares.

Rec. Radicum Elebori albi, cortic. cappa. gentianę,
dictami albi, ana unc. semis. Aquę pluuiialis quan-
tum sat est. Boyle them to art, and take of the deco-
tion strayned one pounce. Vrinę humanę veteris, suc-
ci absinthij ana unc. 2. Vnguenti egipsiac. unc. 1.
Mire them well together and poure it into the vicer.

A Decoction for all vlceres.

Rec. Radicum helenij, foliorum hederę, ana unc.
4. Succı anthos, capillorum Veneris, menthastrı, pu-
legij, gallitrici, politrici, matricar. ana m. I. Radicum
feniculi, apij, ana unc. 2. Radicum Cichorizę, unc.
3. Sennę, drag. 1. & semis. Polipodij quercini, Gli-
cirrhizę, ana drag. 10. Croci gra. 3. Agarici trochisca-
ti, unc. 1. & semis. Boyle them in x. pounce of raine
water, & Mellis clarissimę lib. 1. Will two partes out
of thre be consumed and let him take thereof. vi. oun-
ces in the morning, and sweat after it.

A Decoction to be vsed in the cure
of Lues veneria.

Rec. Radicum buglossę, capill. veneris, florum bu-
glossę ana m. semis. Polipodij, epithimi, ana drag. 6.
Mirabolanorum nigrorum, & chebilorum, ana unc. 8.
Rhabbari electi, drag. 3. Folliculorum sennę, unc. 3.
Agarici frustratim incisi, chamepitheos, comedrios, ana
unc. semis. Zinziberis, drag. 1. & semis. Vuarum pas-
farum, Glicirrhizę ana unc. i. Veratri nigri drag. 1. &
semis. Squinanti drag. semis. Fumarię m. I. Vpatorii
unc. i. & semis. Boyle all but the Epithimum and
Rhabarb. in v. pounce of water, till the halfe be wa-
shed, then put in the rest, and let them haue one swaine,
then strayne them and clarifie it, and adde thereto.

Oxymelitis,

Oximelitis simplicis & zacchari ana unc. i. & semis.
 Sirupi acetosi simplicis & compositi, sirupi fumarix,
 ana unc. 2. & semis. **Whereof he shall take in the**
morning 6 ounces at a time.

A Decoction for wounds in the breast.

Rec. Passularum enuclietarum, glicirrhizæ, ana. ʒ.
 1. Tamarindo iubabarum, iridis, hisfopi, ana unc. semis.
 Hordei unc. 2. Fenugreci. drag. 2. Capillorum Venc-
 ris unc. semis. Boyle them in iij. pound of raine wa-
 ter till halfe be wasted and keepe it to your vse.

A Decoction for palsies, crampes, reumes, scabbes,
 and diseasess proceeding of moysture.

Rec. Ligni guiaci, unc. 6. Corticum eiusdem unc.
 2. Zarsæ perille unc. 2. & semis. Chimi unc. i. Radicum
 lapathi acut. ʒ. i. & ʒ. Rhabarb. ʒ. i. Turpeti albi & gū-
 mosi. ʒ. semis. Agarici. ʒ. semis. Polipodij ʒ. 4. Medullæ
 sem. cartami. ʒ. semis. Cortic. caparis. ʒ. i. radicū aperi-
 entiū, ana. ʒ. ʒ. Saluię m. 3. Absinthij romani, m. i. & ʒ.
 Anisorum. ʒ. 2. Glicirrhizæ. ʒ. 4. Mellis lib. i. Cinamo-
 mi unc. 6. Vini albi lib. 4. Aquæ fontanæ lib. xvi.
 Infuse them one night, and boyle them xx. houres,
 then strayne it and clarifie it and reserue it in a cleane
 vessell, of the which decoction he shall take euery mor-
 ning fasting iij. ounces, befoze dinner iij. ounces, & be-
 foze supper thre ounces. When boyle the recidentes
 agayne with so much water as befoze. Cum vini albi
 & mellis rosarum, ana lib. 2. for the patient to drinke
 in dinner time and at his meales. This potion must
 be vsed xxx. dayes, & let him sweat x. dayes, by the space
 of an houre in a day, and if his body be not sufficiently
 purged let him take thre ounces of the first decoction.
 Mannæ electæ, unc. i. Sirupi rosarum solutiui unc.

Kk. ij.

semis,

AN ANTIDOTARY.

femis. Confectionis hamech drag. 2. for a draught.

A Decoction for wvoundes in the brea ft.

Rec. Hordei mundi m. 2. Glicirrhizæ razæ ounc. 3. Sem. feniculi ounc. 1. & femis. Iuiubarum & sebastianorum, ana mum. x. Passularum enucletarum ounc. 1. Sacchari candi ounc. 4. Hissopi m. 1. Capill. veneris, ounc. 1. Sacchari rosacei ounc. 1. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, till halfe be consumed, then strayne it and clarifie it with the white of an egge, and in the ende adde there-to, Loch. de pino ounc. 1. And vse it.

Diafcordium against pestilenciall feuers, or small pockes, meysells, and such lyke.

Rec. Cinamomi, cassiæ lignæ ana ounc. femis. Scordij ounc. 1. Dictami cretici, turmentillæ, ana ounc. femis. Galbani, gummi ammoniaci, ana ounc. femis. Opij, drag. 1. & femis. Stiracis drag. 3. Sem. acetosæ drag. 1. & femis. Gentiani ounc. femis. Boli armenij ounc. 1. & femis. Terræ sigillatæ ounc. femis. Piperis longi, Zinziberis, ana drag. 2. Mellis albi de spumati lib. 2. & femis. Vini aromatici lib. femis. Sacchari rosati lib. femis. Make it to Arte.

A Decoction for the dropsey and if they be there-with all vlceraed.

Rec. Ligni sancti lib. 1. & femis. Radicum chini, 3. i. Aquæ fonta. lib. xvi. Vini albi lib. 2. Cui addas radices alparagi, feniculi, apij, petrosilini, graminis rusci, rubi tincto. Iridis recentis ounc. 2. Radicum azari, corticum radicum turmentillæ, tamarisci. Cappanis, ana ounc. 1. Egrimonix, Cichorix ceteracis. Capill. Veneris, ana m. j. Sobdanellæ m. j. & femis. Anisforum, passul.

passul, chuciet, num. 20, Cinamo, electi, drag. 3. Cicerū rub, P. 2. Triū florum cordul, ana P. 2. Maratri ameos, ana drag. 3. Sem. melonū contus. ounce. 1. Bulliant ad consumptionē partis vnus deinde exprime & adde sirup. de eupatorio, drag. 3. Clarifie it & make it swēte, cum santalo citrino, cinamomo & iride, ana ounce. 1. Make your decoction for foure dayes.

A Decoction for the stone in the reines and bladder not confirmed.

Rec. Scrobis ligni guiaci, lib. semis. Corticum eiusdē ounce. 4. Radicum aperient, ana ounce. semis. Granorum solis & alkakengi, ana drag. 3. Anisforum, sem. feniculi, petroselini, saxifragiæ & genestæ, ana drag. 2. Radicum philopendulæ, drag. 1. Florum cordialium, ana P. 1. Glirrhizæ, lib. 1. Rhabarb. ounce. semis. Agarici, ounce. 1. Cinamomi, ounce. 1. Zinzibris, drag. 1. Vini albi, lib. 2. Quatuor sem. frigidorum maiorum, ana scrup. 2. Aquæ fontanæ, lib. 16. Solyce the Liquirice, Agaricke, and Ginger very finely, and boile them in an earthen vessel well stopped with an easie fier, but lette them first be soaked xij. houres, then strayne them and lette him take of it foure ounces euery morning for a time, not eating after it in thre houres then adde as much liquor as befoze to the recidents. Boile them againe and keepe it to your vse.

DEFENSATIVES.

A Defensatiue to be vsed vwhen any of the vertibers are broken.

Rec. Olei mirtini, olei rosarum ana ounce. 3. Ceræ al- Vesalius.
bæ, ounce. 1. & semis. Melt the ware with the Diles at
a gentle fier, and befoze it be colde adde thereto Bol
Kk, iij. arme-

AN ANTIDOTARY,

armenij, ounce. 1. Omnium sandalorum, drag. I. Farinæ fabaceæ, drag. x. Farinæ hordeaceæ, ounce. n. & semis. Mixe them and apply it in place of a Cerote.

A Defensatiue to be vsed in the cure of
Gangræna.

Guydo.

Rec. Olei rosarum omphacini, olei mirtini, violarum ana ounce. I. Aceti acerrimi, ounce. 2. Succu plantaginis, solani, absinthij, scabiosæ, consolidæ minoris, ana ounce. 1. Boile all together to the consumption of the iuyces, then adde thereto Boli armenij, sanguinis draconis, omnium sandalorum, macis, cinamomi, squināti, ciperi, ana drag. I. Mixe them together, and with ware sufficient make it in good forme.

A Defensatiue for an vlcer.

Valeriola.

Rec. Vnguenti de bolo, ounce. 6. Omnium sandalorum, drag. I. & semis. Pulueris mirtillo, & rosarum, ana drag. 2. Olei rosacei & mirtini, ana ounce. I. & semis. Aceti rosarum, ounce. 2. Albuminis vnus oui, Mixe them well together and vse it.

A Defensatiue to be vsed in the cure of
Gangræna.

Weckerus

Rec. Olei rosati, mirtini, ana ounce. 4. & semis. Succu plantaginis & solatri, ana ounce. 2. Boile them to the consumption of the iuyces, and adde to the straining Ceræ albæ, ounce. 1. & semis. Far. fabar, hordei & lentium, ana ounce. semis. Sandalorum omnium, ana drag. 2. & semis. Boli armenij, ounce. I. Pulueris mirthi, drag. I. Mixe them & make a defensatiue to be applyed rounde about the place.

A

A Defensatiue to be vsed in vvounds of
the Armes.

Rec. Olei rosati, olei mirtini, ana unc. 3. Olei ca-
momeli, unc. 2. Farinæ fabarum & hordei, ana unc. 1.
Boli armenij, terræ sigillatæ, ana drag. 6. Sandalorum
omnium, ana drag. 2. Rosarum, mirtillorum, ana drag. 1.
& semis. Ceræ albæ, unc. 1. & semis. Aceti rosacei,
drag. 3. Succu plantaginis, succi solatri, & lactucæ, ana
unc. semis. Melt the ware with the Dile and the iuy-
ces, and let them boile one walm and make it to the
manner of a plaster.

A Defensatiue to be applyed in the taking
of a member.

Rec. Boli armenij, unc. 4. Terræ sigillatæ, plumbi
vsti, ana drag. 4. & semis. Succu semperuiui, succ. planta-
ginis & ablinthij, ana drag. 1. Aceti rosacei, albumina
ouorum, ana quantum sufficit.

A Defensatiue very comfortable.

Rec. Olei mirtini, unc. 2. & semis. Olei rosarum,
unc. 2. Seui ceruini, drag. 3. Cinabrij, drag. 1. Cerusæ,
drag. 1. & semis. Mire them and boile them till they be
blacke, adding thereto Ceræ albæ, unc. semis. Campho-
ræ, drag. 3. Tutia in aqua plantaginis præparatæ,
drag. 2. Stirre it till it be colde and make a plaster.

A Defensatiue for vvounds.

Rec. Olei rosacei, lib. 1. Olei camomeli, unc.
4. Butiri recentis, unc. 4. Cerusæ, terræ sigillatæ,
ana unc. 4. Sandali albi & citrini, ana scrup. 2.
Lapidis Tutia, unc. 1. Quatuor sem. frigidorum
maiorum,

AN ANTIDOTARY,

maiorum, ana drag. 1. Coralli albi, drag. 3. Albuminum ouorum, num. 2. Aceti rosacei, ounce. 1. Sanguinis draconis, drag. 3. Powder which are to be powdered and melt the rest with the viniger, and after it is removed from the fier, put in the rest of the powders stirring them well till it be colde.

DIGESTIVES.

A Digestiue for hollow vlcers and
Impostumes.

Rec. Olei rosarum, ounce. 4. Olei lumbricorum, & hypericonis, ana ounce. 2. & semis. Mellis rosarum, ounce. 5. Cerae, resinae pini, resinae, butiri recentis, ana drag. 3. Terebenthinae purae, ounce. 6. Succij apij & plantaginis, ana drag. 4. Melt them at the fier and adde thereto Sarcocollae, ounce. 1. Mirrhæ, drag. 3. Mastice, drag. 2. Croci, scrup. semis. Aloes epatic, drag. semis. Powder what is to be powdered and with the yolkes of foure Egges, make it to art.

A Digestiue very good.

Rec. Mellis rosacei, ounce. 8. Sarcocollae, ounce. semis. Mirrhæ, thuris, ana drag. 3. Succij opij, ounce. 3. Olei rosarum, ounce. 1. & semis. Vitellos tres ouorum, terebenthinae, ounce. 1. Farinæ hordei, ounce. semis. Dire them to art.

A Digestiue to remove an escharre.

Rec. Terebenthinae, ounce. 4. Vitellorū ouorū, num. 2. Mellis rosacei, ounce. semis. Olei liliacei, olei amigdarum dulcium pinguedinis capi, ana drag. 1. & semis. Butiri recentis, drag. 1. Make it to art.

A Digestiue for contused wounds.

Rec. Terebenthinae lotae, ounce. 2. Mellis rosacei 3. 4.
Butiri

Butiri recentis drag. 6. Radicum Iridis, aloes Sarcocol-
læ, mirrhæ, ana drag. I. & semis. Aristologiæ rotundæ,
drag. semis. Powther which are to be powdred, and
make it to Arte.

A Digestiue proper for vvoundes.

Rec. Terebenthinæ purgatæ, unc. 3. & semis. Mel-
lis rosarum unc. I. Olei lumbricorum, unc. semis.
Vitellos duos ouorum, olei rosarum, unc. semis. Mir-
rhæ, drag. 2. Masticeis, drag. I. Sarcocollæ drag. semis.
Farinæ hordei unc. semis. Powther which are to be
powdred, and mixe them to arte.

ELECTUARIES.

An Electuarie to be vsed in the cure
of a Rupture.

Rec. Conseruæ simphiti maioris & rosarum anti- Calmetcus
quæ, corticum citri, Saccharo conditorum, ana unc. I.
Sigillæ Mariæ, sacce albe, & nigre, ana drag. 2. Boli ar-
inenij in aqua rosarū loti, sanguinis draconis ana drag.
2. & semis. Ataciz, hippocisthidos, ana drag. I. & semis.
Carnium citoniorum, saccharo conditarum sine aro-
matibus unc. 2. Limaturæ calabis, unc. 1. Sirupi mirtini
quantum sufficit. Make it an Electuarie.

An Electuarie to digest the humor
in the cure of Buboes.

Rec. Sanguinis siccati anatis masculi, anatis foemine, Vesalius.
Sanguinis anseris & hædi, rutæ siluestris, sem. feniculi,
cimini, anethi, Sem. vaporum, ana drag. 3. Radicum
gentianæ, trifolij, squinantij thuris, rosarum rub. ana
Ll. drag.

AN ANTIDOTARY.

drag. 4. Piperis albi & longi, phu costi, cinamomi, anisi ana drag. 2. Mirrhæ electæ, spicæ nardæ, ana drag 6. Azari, ammoniaci, amaraci, agarici, ana drag. 2. Carpobalsami, gra. 20. Iridis, croci, rhubarbari, gingiberis, masticis, ana drag. 1. Stecados, drag. 5. Hæc omnia misce & paretur puluis subtilissimus, & cum lib. 4. Mellis dispumati optimi misciantur. And make it an Electuarie.

An Electuarie preservative for the plague.

Calmeteus

Rec. Boli armenij, pimpenellæ, mirrhæ, zedoariæ, ana ounce. 1, & semis. Terre sigillatæ, drag. x. Tormentillæ, drag. 6. Sem. citri drag. 2. Margaritarum non perforatarum & smaragd, ana drag. 3. Camphoræ, drag. 1. Croci, drag. semis, Theriacæ in vino dissoluti, & in diplomata distillatæ, ounce. 1. Sirupi acetosi, citri quantum sufficit for an Electuarie.

An Electuarie for the Canker, not ulcerated.

Weckerus.

Rec. Pulveris cancerorum ounce. 3. Pulu. ranarum, pul. de limacibus, ana ounce. 2. Corticum citri conditi, ounce. semis, Rasuræ eboris, ossis de corde cerui, ana drag. 3. Xilobals. Ligni aloes, sandali muscati, coralli rub. Limaturæ, calibis, ana drag. 2. Seminis acetosæ, seminis Citri & Endiuie, ana drag. 1. Ambræ drag. semis. Conseruæ boraginis, buglossæ, & anthos, ana ounce. 2. Misceantur pro Electuario de quo capiat ad bitum omnibus horis.

An Electuarie of Nuts preservative for the plague.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Nuces communes, caricas pingues, ana num. xv. Radicum aristolochiæ vtriusque, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Tormentillæ, dictami albi, pimpinellæ, ana drag. 2. &

& semis. Folio. absinthij, rutæ, scabiosæ asari, ana m.
 I. Baccarum lauri, drag. 2. & semis. Corticis citri, gal-
 langæ, macis, ana drag. I. Florum boragi. Pug. 2. oſis
 de corde cerui, Boli armenij, mirrhæ, ana drag. I. cum
 lib. 3. Mellis de spumati. Misceantur, & ex mixtura
 detur, mane instar lupini.

An Electuarie for the Cancker not ulcerated.

Rec. Confectionis de hyacintho, unc. 1. & semis. Weckerus.
 Confect. alcherinæ, drag. 3. Conseruæ rosarum, con-
 seruæ radicum buglossæ, ana unc. 1. Sirupi de pomis,
 quantum sufficit. Fiat Electuarium, de quo capiat qua-
 ter in hebdomeda duabus horis ante pastum instar vn-
 cis postea, bibat modicum vini generosi cum aqua bu-
 glossæ diluti.

An Electuarie for the plague vvhich doeth defend
 the putrifaction of the ayre.

Rec. Bezeraici, pulueris electuarij de bolo, diamar- Calmeteusi
 gariton frigid. & electuarij de gemmis, ana scrup. 2.
 Diapenidion sine aromatibus, drag. I. Conseruæ bu-
 glossæ, acetosæ & rosarum, ana drag. 3. Sacchari in aqua
 scabiosæ dissolutæ quantum sat est for an Electuarie.

An Electuarie against payne of the

bladder and reynes.

Rec. Terebenthinæ venetæ, cassiæ nouiter extractæ
 ana unc. 1. Succî glicirhizæ, sem. althæ ana drag. 2.
 Plantaginis drag. semis. Alkakengiæ, drag. I. & semis.
 Sem. melonum, cucumeris. & cucurbitæ, ana drag. I.
 Sirupi glicirhizæ. As much as is sufficient for an E-
 lectuarie.

AN ANTIDOTARY.

An Electuarie comfortatiue for rebellious
Vlceres to be vsed afeter fvy cats pur-
gations, and fuch lyke.

Rec. Letificantis galieni drag. 3. Diamusci dulcis,
drag. 6. Gariophilorū, drag. 1. Electuarij regum scrup.
4. Elect. de gemmis scrup. 2. Conferuæ boraginis, bu-
glossæ, citoniorum, ana ounce. 1. Sirupi de pomis, as
much as shall suffice for an Electuarie. De quo mane
capiat drag. 2. Vel coclearum vnum.

An Electuarie for vomiting of blood by reason
of a broose or otherwise.

Rec. Conferuæ rosarum, & simphiti maioris, ana
ounce. 1. Boli armenij, loti in aqua rosarum, lapidis he-
matitis, ana drag. 1. Coralli rubei drag. semis. Acaciæ,
baccarum mirti, ana drag. 1. Penidiarum ounce. semis.
Zacchari ounce. 4. Fiat Electuarium. Dosis est, drag. se-
mis. Cum vino rubro in aurora, vel ante pastum.

An Electuarie for the Palsie, and Crampe,
happening to wvounded Patients
becing voyde of learned
counsayle.

Rec. Diasaterionis vel radicū eius conditum, drag.
1. Radicū eringi conditi, ounce. semis. Diamusci dul-
cis scrup. 1. Specierum electuarij de gemmis, scrup.
1. Dianisi scrup. semis. Diagalange, diatrion, piperi-
on, ana drag. semis. Radicū acori & pionix, ana
scrup. semis. Methridati, drag. 2. Conferuæ herbe
paralisis, drag. 3. Conferuæ anthos, drag. 2. Sacchari
ounce. 6. Cum aqua saluix, Fiat Electuarium.

An

An Electuarie for one that is wounded, and infected with the Crampe.

Rec. Dianthi, diamusci dulcis, dia anthos, ana scrup. 4. Diagalange, drag. semis. Methridati, drag. 3. Corticum citri, drag. semis. Radicum acori, scrup. 2. Foliorum saluix sicca, unc. semis. Conserue anthos, unc. 1. Zacchari, unc. 6. Cum aqua saluix, Fiat Electuarium.

An Electuarie of an Egge against pestilential Feuers.

Rec. Quum ablato albumine cui addas croci, scrup. 1. Postea ad ignem torrefac, quoad in puluerem reduci potest addendo tormentilli, zedoariæ, angelicæ, diptami, aristolochiæ rotundæ, ana drag. 2. Terræ sigillatæ, drag. 1. Boli armenij, mirrhæ, corticum citri, absinthij sicci, rutæ sicca, florum boraginis, buglossæ, margaritæ, ana scrup. semis. Theriacæ magnæ, unc. 4. Cum aqua cardui benedicti, Fiat Electuarium.

An Electuarie to prouoke sleepe in dismembbring any part but not without learned counsell.

Rec. Decoctionis lactucæ & portulacæ vehementer expressæ, unc. 2. Sirupi papaueris, unc. 1. Diamarg. frigid, drag. 2. Diaspermaton, scrup. 2. Sem. papaueris albi, drag. 2. Croci, drag. semis. Opii, scrup. 4. Hiosciamij scrup. 2. Quatuor sem. frigidorum maiorum, ana scrup. 1. Succij glicerizæ, unc. semis. Gummi arabici, galangæ, dragaganti, ana drag. 1. Amili, drag. 3. Saccharum simul. cum decoctione & sirupo ebulliat ad electuarij consistentiam, vel altiore potius formam, tunc cætera addantur subtiliter puluerizata & in fine, crocus, mel, & opium, sic diu agitando, Fiat dosis, scrup. 1.

Ll. iij

An

Bus. An Eleatuarie for the Stranguie.

Rec. Torchisforum alkakangi, drag. 2. Licontripon: catartici imperialis, ana drag. 1. Quatuor sem. frigidorum maioru, ana drag. semis. Lapidis gagatis & spong. ana drag. 1. Misce & cum sirupo alkakengi. Fiat Eleatuarium.

An Eleatuarie against vomiting and vveakenesse of stomacke after the cure

of vlcers.

Rec. Succu citoniorum depurat. lib. 1. Vel eius loco miuc citoniorum, lib. semis. Aceti rosarum ounce. 4. Zachari, lib. semis. Bulliant ad spissitudinē cui addas, dia cinamomi, drag. 2. Aromatici rosati drag. 1. di ambra, di anisi dulcis, ana scrup. 1. Diacoralli, scrup. semis. Zinziberis, galangæ, piperis albi, ana drag. semis. Misce & fiat mixtura, cuius dosis est, ounce. semis. Sumendum mane ex stomacho ieiuno vel ante pastum & post. drag. 2. Pro vice,

An Eleatuarie verie excellent for the diseases of the stomacke happening after greene vvoids or long vlcers.

Rec. Capillo. veneris, tuscilaginis, hissopi, pulegei, calaminthæ, ana drag. 1. Iuieben. & sebestianorum, ana num. x. Glicirrhizæ, ounce. 2. Iridis, drag. 2. caricarum pinguiū, num. 6. Sem. feniculi, drag. 1. Fenugræci, scrup. 2. Quatuor sem. frigidorum maiorum, ana scrup. 1. Polipodij quercini, ounce. 1. & semis. Bulliant in lib. 1. & semis. Aqua purissima vsq; ad ounce. 6. Coletur & colaturæ addatur carniū passularum extract. cum decoctione predicta penidorum, ounce. 4. Enuculiorum pini, ounce. semis. Diaireos simplicis, ounce. 2. Pulmonis vulpis preparat ounce. semis. Diadragaganti frigid. ounce. 1. & semis. Dia calaminthæ, scrup. 2. Glicirrhizæ, ounce. semis.

Semis. Mirrhæ, drag. 1. Zinziberis albi, drag. 2. Piperis longi, drag. 1. Dia hisſopi, ſcrup. 1. Zacchari candi, ounce. 6. Miſce: Doſis eſt, drag. 1. Ad placitum ſumendum.

EMBROCATIO NS.

An Embrocation for the creeping herpes.

Rec. Centinodij, plantaginis, folani, ana m. I. Cupi- Weckerus
lorum glandium vel nucum ciproſi, ana paria, x. Bacca-
rum & foliorum mirrhæ, malecorij balaustiorum, ana
ounce. 1. Acetiæ, hipociſthidis, ana drag. 6. Mirrhæ, thau-
ris, ana drag. 5. Boile them in Smithes water and waſh
the bleer therewith and bath it.

An Embrocation for an edemous or colde

Rec. Cinerum ſarmentorum, vitis ficus braſiæ ta- Weckerus
marifci, ana p. 1. Foliorum ebuli, tamarifci, ana m. ſemis.
Boli armenij, ounce. 1. & ſemis. Aquæ in qua ferrum fue-
rit extinctum, lib. 3. Aceti, ounce. 4. Boile them till the
third parte be waſted, with the which you ſhall bath
the tumour and bynde vpon it a ſponge wet there-in.

An Embrocation to maturate impoſtumes.

Rec. Radicum althææ capitum liliorum, ana lib. I.
Ficuum ſiccarum, num. x. Violarum, maluarum, ana
m. 1. Fenugreci, ſem. lini, ana ounce. 1. Boile them in ſuf-
ficient quantitie of water, with wheat-meale, butter,
and oile of ſweete Almonds, of each a ſmall quantitie
and make it vpon the fier.

An Embrocation againſt vvyndineſſe.

Rec. Camomel, melilot, aneti ana m. 1. Seminis maratri: et
anifi,

anise, fennel, cumini, drag. 2. Furfuris, drag. 2.
Farinæ fabarum, m. 1. & semis. Milij solit, m. 2. Boile
them together with lye and redde wyne as much as is
sufficient.

FOMENTATIONES.

A Fomentation against taking of any poison

Valeriola.

Rec. Foliorum solatri, lactuce, plantaginis, portula-
ce, ana m. 1. Foliorum absinthij & menthe, ana m. semis.
Pampinorum vitis, m. 1. Rosarum rubrarum, P. 2. Flo-
rum nymphæ, chamomeli, & meliloti, ana P. 1. Sem-
maluæ, altheæ, lini, fenugreci, anisi, & anethi, conuas-
fati, ana ounce, semis. Cariophilorum contritorum, ounce,
1. Make your decoction in equall portions of wyne and
water and with a peece of an olde hat dipped therein
and strained out againe, apply it to your ventricle.

A Fomentation for suffusion of the Eyes.

Andernacus

Rec. Fenugreci loti, ounce. 2. Florum camomeli, P. se-
mis. Sedmisi rubeæ, drag. 3. Boile them in sufficient wa-
ter and vse it.

A Fomentation for any ulcer in the yarde.

Andreas.
Lacuna.

Rec. Foliorum maluarum, m. 1. Radicum apij, altheæ,
& feniculi, ana ounce. 3. Sempolini, citoniorum, & fenn-
greci, ana ounce. 1. Florum camomilla, stechados, melilo-
ti, pulegij, origani, ana P. 2. Caricarum pinguium,
3. 1. & semis. Boile them together till the rotes be ten-
der, and vse it.

A Fomentation for the hardnesse of the liuer
in a dropsey bodie.

Valeriola.

Rec. Radicum iridis recetis, ounce. 4. Radicum ebuli,
lb.

lib.1. Foliorum eiusdem m.2. Maluæ & althæ cum radicibus, ana m.1. & semis. Eupatorii veri, absinthij, origani, pulegij, calaminthæ, rutæ, ana m.1. Soldanel læ m.1. Florum camomillæ, meliloti, rosemarini, florum thumi, ana P.1. Sem. cuscuthæ ounce. i. Sem. Lini, fenugreci, althæ, ana ounce. i. & semis. Sem. anisi, anethi, maratri & cumini, ana ounce. i. Furfuris P.2. Boyle them in salte Sea water, and strong redde wine & with a peece of a selte dipped there-in, apply it there-to, after it is wrung out.

A Fomentation to be used with a Sponge
when Babo lurcheth in the flesh.

Rec. Specierum cordialium temperatarum ounce. sc. Vesalius.
mis. Musci, ambræ, ana gra. 20. Camphoræ, gra. 1.
Sandalorum omnium, ana drag. semis. Ligni aloes,
scrup. P. Laudani drag. 2. Vinu maluatici, aquæ rosarum,
aquæ florum mirti: aquæ florum arantiorum, ana
quantum sufficit. Aceti param. Boile the afoze-said
things and mixe them with the waters, where-in you
shall dippe a sponge and apply it.

A Fomentation to bee applied to the belly
of him that hath the Dropsie.

Rec. Radicum feniculi, ebuli, aristologiæ rotundæ, Calmeteus.
acori, Iridis Florentini, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Cortic.
radicum, caparis, corticum interioris vlnij, ounce. 2.
Foliorum agrimonix, & rutæ, ana m.1. Anisorum, feniculi,
cimini, ameos seseleos. Apij, & petrosilini, ana
drag. 3. Florum camomeli, meliloti, stechados & rosarū
ana P.1. Sulphuris viui, ounce. 3. Squamarum ferri,
quæ tundendo ferrum candens excidunt, drag. 3.
Boyle them in white wine, and bath your belly with
Wm. Sponges

AN ANTIDOTARY.

Sponges dipped there-in, all except the Region of the Lyner.

A Fomentation for the swelling in the belly, or tumour in the flanke called Bubo Venericus.

Valeriola.

Rec. Foliorum absinthij, maioranæ, Vpatorij, veri organij, pulegij, calaminthæ, rutæ, ana m. semis. Foliorum ebuli, sambuci, & caulium rubio, ana m. I. Foliorum querci, lentisci rubi & cipressi, ana m. semis. Thimeliæ, soldanelle, ana m. I. Florum camomeli, & meliloti, ana P. I. Sem. anisi, anethi, maratri, cimini, conquassatorum, ana ounce. 1. Nucum Cipressi, gallarum, omnium contritarum, ana paria. 4. Aluminis lib. semis. Salis communis, tantundem.

Boyle all in lye made of Dake ashes and the stalks of Cole-wortes, then bathe your belly with a Sponge dipped therein.

A Fomentation to be vsed in the cure of a Rupture.

Vigo.

Rec. Vini nigri stiptici, lib. 4. Rosarum, balaustiarum, foliorum mirtillorum & granorum eius, sumach, fol. plantaginis, iperici, matrisilue, ana m. I. Radicum simphiti vtriusque & foliorum eiusdem, ana m. semis. Radicum althæ, ounce. 2. Nucum cipressi, num. 3. Hipocisthid. ounce, semis. Aluminis rochæ, ounce. 2. Aceti rosarum, ounce. 2. & semis. Licij, ounce. 3. Mirrhæ, Thuris, ana drag. 5. Glutinis piscium, ounce. I. Boyle altogether in the asofesayde wine till halfe bee wasted then strayne it and with a Sponge apply it.

A Fomentation for a fluxe.

Valeriola.

Rec. Absinthij, menthæ plantaginis, sumitatum, lentisci

tisci rubi, caudæ equinæ, ana m. i. Centinodix, m. i. & semis. Florum camomeli & meliloti, ana P. i. Rosarum rubiarum, P. 2. Granorum mirthi, contritorum ounce. 1. Sem. sumach. plantag. & coriandri, ana drag. 6. Cariophilorum ounce. 1. Portulacæ granatorum, furfuris, ana P. 2. Boyle all these in Smithes water and thicke redde wine, and with seltes cutte in pæces, and infused therein bathe your bellye and stomacke befoze meate.

A Fomentation for stopping of yrine.

Rec. Radicum althæ, ounce. 2. Origani, calamenthi, ana m. i. Sem. lini & fenugreci, ana ounce. 1. Sem. apij, petroselini, sescleos ana ounce. semis. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P. i. Radicum apij, Petroselini, graminis & asparagi, ana ounce. 2. Boyle them in water & wine or Dyle, and make your Fomentation with a Sponge moistened there-in.

Rondeletius

A Fomentation for payne in the huckle-bone.

Rec. Radicum & foliorum ebulli, althæ, ana m. i. Rutæ, saluix, sambuci, pulegij, ana m. semis. Camomeli & meliloti, ana P. i. & semis. Fenugreci. P. i. & semis. Boyle them in thæ parts of Dyle, and one of Wine, and with a Sponge moistened therein foment the place affected.

Weckerus.

A Fomentation to dissolue, mollifie, and driue away vvinde.

Rec. Maluarum cum radice m. i. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P. i. Seminis lini, ounce. i. Anisforum, ounce. semis. Ficus num. 40. Boyle them in water, till the thirde parte bee wasted, and fill
 3pm. 1/2. a

Andernacus

AN ANTIDOTARY.

a bladder with the decoction and apply it to the side affected once or twice.

A Fomente to drye an Ulcer and to bring it to cicatrization.

Valeriola.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis, m. 2. Absinthij, m. semis. Foliorum oliuæ, lentisci summitatum rubi, ana m. I. Foliorum betonicæ m. semis. Florum camomeli, meliloti, anthos, hipericæ, stecados, rosarum rubiarum, foliorum ac granorum mirti, ana m. I. Make your decoction in water sufficient & in the ende adde there-to Vini rubri astringentis lib. 4. And vse it.

A Fomentation for the goutte in the handes.

Calmeteus.

Rec. & fac. lixiuū ex cineribus quercus, ficus, famentarum, corticis fabarum, in quo concoques radicū ebuli, ounce. 2. & semis. Caulium rubiorum m. 3. Lupinorum & fænugreci, ana P. 3. Florum sambuci, & stecados, ana P. 2. Aluminis, sulphuris, ana ounce. 2. Salis ounce. 4. Aceti ounce. 5. And with this decoction foment your handes.

A Fomentation for payne or swelling in the side or belly.

Valeriola.

Rec. Maluæ, althæ, amborum cum radicibus ana m. I. Radicum brionix & ari, ana m. semis. Absinthij, m. 1. Origani m. semis. Semi. Lini, althæ fænugreci, conquassatorum, ana ounce. i. Sem. anisi & anethi, ana ounce. semis. Florum camomeli meliloti & anthos, ana P. i. Boyle them in two partes of Spring water, and the third in strong white wine, and with sponges ther- in moistened bath the place affected.

A

A Foment for the vvindy rupture.

Rec. Cimini baccarum, fefelios, rutæ, ana ounce. I. Weckerus.
Boile them in sufficient gentle binding wine and lye,
wherewith you shall bath the place affected.

A Foment to dissolue vvinde in the vvindie
rupture.

Rec. Radicum bistortæ, radic. simphiti vtriusq; ana
ounce. I. & semis. Hiperici, poligoni, foliorum rubi, ana
m. I. Sem. cimini anisi, ana ounce. I. Nasturtij terrefacti,
ounce. semis. Florum stæchados, anthos, & centaurij, ana
P. 2. Boile them in sufficient raine water and wyne,
and vse it with sponges.

A Foment for the colde apostume called
Vndimia in the armes and
legges.

Rec. Camomill. meliloti, foliorum mirthi, ana m. 2.
Absinthij, squinanthj, stæchados, rosarum, matricariæ,
ana m. 1. Coriandri, maratri, ana m. I. Mellis, lib. semis.
Salis, aluminis rochæ, ana ounce. 2. & semis. Boile them
in water to the consumption of the third part, & vse it.

A Fomentation for vvoundes and vlcers
vvhich doth comfort and heale.

Rec. Seri lactis, lib. 4. Vini sanguinij, lib. 3. Vini
maluatici, lib. 1. Rosarum rubiarum, ounce. 4. Florum an-
thos, camomeli, betonica, hiperici, meliloti, saluix, vale-
rianæ, ana P. 3. Mellis rosarum, ounce. 4. Radic. simphiti
maioris, ounce. semis. Aloes epaticæ, drag. 4. Vermium
terrestrium, ounce. I. Aluminis, drag. 2. & semis. Iridis,
drag. 2. Cinamomi, drag. 3. Thuris, ounce. 2. Powther
what is to be powdered and boyle them to the consump-
tion of one pound. Then distill them and with that li-

Quin. iij.

quod

AN ANTIDOTARY,

quoꝝ bath the wound oꝝ blcer.

A Fomente for a vvatry rupture.

Rec. Lixiuij barbitonforis, lib.4. In quo bulliant
femen cimini,ounc.2.Semen petroselini & apij, ana ʒ.
femis.Salis communis lib.1.And make a foment.

A Fomentation for the hemirhoides.

Rec. Maluæ,bifinaluæ, branca vrfina,ana m.2. Ca-
momeli,ſtæchados,arabici & citrini,ana m.1. Mixe the
together and boile them in water ſufficient and with
a ſponge foment the place affected.

A Fomentation againſt the ſtone in the reines.

Rec. Althæ cum radicibus,maluæ,ana m.1.& femis.
Helrines,m.femis.Florum camomeli,meliloti,ana P.1.
& femis.Sem.lini & fenugreci,ana ounc.4. Boile them
in water ſufficient,and bath the reynes with a ſponge
moistened in it.

A Fomentation againſt vlcers of the bladder.

Rec. Maluæ,althæ,cum radice ana m.1. Camomeli,
meliloti,ana m.femis.Radicum nimpheæ, ounc. femis.
Granorum alkakengi,ounc.femis.Calami odorati drag.
2.Boile them in water and moiſten a ſponge oꝝ pæce
of ſelte therein & apply it to the bottome of your belly.

A Foment for him that is troubled vvith the
ſtone and ſuppreſſion of vrine.

Rec.Parietariæ,camomeli,arthimeſie,maluæ, origa-
ni,thimi,ana m.femis.Seminis aniſi,drag.2.Sem.fenicu-
li,petroselini,ſaxifragij,fructus alkakengæ,ana drag.1.
& femis.Azari drag.4.Cimini,drag.1.Baccarum lauri,
ounc.

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ounc. semis. Boile the herbes and boile them in water & Malmeſey till halfe be consumed with ſponges.

A Fomentation againſt vomiting after the healing of olde vlcers.

Rec. Abſinthij, minthæ, roſarum rubiarum, ana oūc. 1. Galangæ, cinamomi, ana drag. 3. Calami odorati, drag. 1. Maſticis, drag. 4. Squinanti, drag. 1. ſcrup. 1. Florum camomeli, drag. 6. Florum anthos, drag. 3. Zedoariæ, ſcrup. 2. Muſci, ſcrup. 1. Fiſt boile the herbes and then the reſt and put them in a cloth and boile them in two pound of Malmeſey and Roſewater, iij. ounces, with the pulpe of one quince till halfe be waſted and with a ſponge foment the region of your ſtomacke indifferently warme, after that apply the herbes which were ſodden in manner of a cuſhen and when it beginneth to be colde renew it warme eſpecially in the morning and beſore meales.

A Fomentation againſt vomiting in the cure of vvoundes, vlcers or bruises.

Rec. Abſinthij, iunci odorati, roſarum rubiarum, ana m. ſemis. Gariophilorum, maſticis, macis, ana drag. 2. Cinamomi, nucis muſcati, ciperi, ana drag. 1. Boile them in redde wine and being warme moiſt a ſponge therein and bath the region of the ventricle therewith morning and euening.

¶ FUMIGATIONS.

A Fume for the vlcers of the noſe proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Cortic. thuris, maſticis, olib, mirrhæ, ſtiracis, gūmi Iuniperi,

AN ANTIDOTARY, 10

Iuniperi, ana ounce, semis. Rosarum rubiarum, sandalo, omnium, ana drag. 2. Auripigmenti rubri, drag. 3. Lapidis peritæ, drag. 2. And with the Muscilage of Gumme Tragagante make them in Trochisces.

A Fume to cure vlcers proceeding of Lues Veneria or Alopecia Gallica.

Rondeletius

Rec. Cinabrij, ounce. 1. Belzoini, stiracis, mirrhæ, olivani, & oppoponacis, ana 3. semis. Mastice thuris, ana drag. 2. Mixe them with Terebentine and make them in small balles.

A Fume to prouoke sweate.

Rondeletius

Rec. Cinabrij, ounce. 1. Stiracis rubei & calamitæ, nucis muscatæ ana drag. 3. Belzoini, ounce, semis. And with Terebentine make them in small balles of ij. drams a pæce.

A Fume against the Palsey.

Rec. Mirrhæ, mastice, ana drag. 2. Thuris, drag. 1. & semis. Cariophilorum, cinamomi, nucis, muscatæ, ligni aloes, macis, ana drag. 1. Make them in powder and put vpon them as much of Aqua vitæ as is sufficient, then drye them in the Sunne and put to as much of Aqua vitæ as befoze, let it likewise consume with the heate of the Sunne, and the third time put to as much Aqua vitæ as befoze, and when it is drye and made in powder, vse it to art.

A Fumigation for the reume.

Rec. Labdani, drag. 2. Ligni aloes, stiracis calamit. olivani, ana drag. 1. Nucis muscatæ, Nucis cupressi, sanguinis draconis, ana drag. 2. Nigellæ romanæ, cinamomi grossi, ana scrup. 3. Specierum galliæ muscatæ, Mirrhæ ana drag. 1. Mixe them according to art.

¶ GAR-

GARGARISMES.

A Gargarisme for the inflammation
of the mouth or throate.

Rec. Hordei integri, P. 1. Glicirrhizæ razæ, unc. Rondelietius
1. Passularum cum arillis contusarum paria 20. Rosa-
rum rubiarum P. 1. Put them into cesserne water, and
in one pounce of the decoction, dissolve Sapæ vel mellis
rosarum, vel Diamoron, unc. 4. So make a Garga-
risme for the encrease and state.

A Gargarisme for the inflammation of Vuula.

Rec. Radicum acori, vel galangæ crassæ, iridis, ana Calmeteuz
ounc. 1. Verbene, agrimonie brassicæ, ana m. semis.
Foliorum oleastri, plantaginis & sumitatum rubi, ana
m. 1. Sirpilli & pulegij, ana tertiam partem m. 1. Bac-
carum mirti, drag. 1. & semis. Rosarum rubiarum P. 1.
Mirrhæ, Thuris, ana drag. 2. Make your decoction to
one pounce and halfe, & in the straining dissolve Sac-
chari rosacei, unc. 3. Mellis rosati unc. 2. & semis.
Make a Gargarisme in good forme.

A Gargarisme for heat in the mouth by
drinking of poyson.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis, lactucæ, portulacæ, &
acetosæ, ana m. ʒ. Cucurb. alb. primo frustra incise m. ʒ. Valeriola.
Lentiū P. ʒ. Aluminis. ʒ. ʒ. Straine them after they be
decocted in water, and adde to the straining, Succu gra-
natorum musorum unc. 3. Succu portulacæ depuratæ,
ounc. 3. Sirupi violacei unc. 2. Sacchari-candi unc.
1. Make a Gargarisme according to Arte.

Nn.

A

AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Gargarisme for Squinantia in the augmentation.

Vigo.

Rec. Rosarum, sumach, ana m. i. Hordei, passularum, ana m. semis. Ficuum siccarum num. 6. Iuiubarum num. x. Boyle them all with sufficient water untill the thirde parte be waisted, adding there-to Diamoron ounce. 4. Mellis rosarum ounce. i. & semis.

A Gargarisme for Angina in his beginning.

Valeriola.

Rec. Diamoron ounce. 3. Aceti rosati, ounce. i. Succigranatorum musorum ounce. 2. Aquæ plantaginis, folani, vel caprifolij, ana ounce. 4. Sacchari candi, ounce. i. Make this Gargarisme, and vse it euery hower, as occasion serueth,

A Gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Pilosellæ, plantaginis, folani, caprifolij, agrimonix, sumitatum, olei rubi mori, caudæ equinæ, ana m. i. Folio, mirthi cum baccis, ana ounce. i. Licij, drag. 3. Nucum cupressi, num. 4. Lentium P. i. & semis. Make your Decoction in Smithes water, then straine it and in one pounce and halfe of the straying, dissolue, Succicitoriorum & rosarum, ana ounce. 2. & semis. Mellis rosati, vel diamoron, ounce. 2. Aluminis, ounce. semis. Make this Gargarisme according to Art.

A Gargarisme for Apostumes of the Iawes.

Vigo.

Rec. Ficuum siccarum, dactylorum, ana num. xij. Passularum, ounce. i. Radicum althæ, ounce. 3. Hordei mundi

mundi, furfuris, ana m. i. Seminum citoniorum, drag.
3. Iutubarum num. xx. Boyle them all in sufficient
quantitie of $\frac{1}{2}$ bzoth of a hen, untill two parts be wa-
shed, then strayne it and adde to the straying, Saccha-
ri unc. 4. Mellis rosarum, unc. I. & semis. Then
let them boyle one walme, and vse it actually hot.

A Gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth
becing caused vvith vnguents
after sweating.

Rec. Foliorum Oleæ, mirth, ilentisci, ana m. I. Plan- Rondeletius
taginis m. semis. Rosarum P. semis, Hordei P. 2.
Boile them to two pound and in the straining dissolue,
Vini granat. unc. 2. Sirupi rosati, Laxatiui & Dia-
moron, ana unc. I. Mixe them for a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme for the swelling of
the throat.

Rec. Eoliorum plantaginis & mirthi, ana m. semis, Valeriola.
Granorum sumach. rubentium, lentium, ana P. i. Ma-
li punici cum suo putamine & granis intermis contusi
num. i. Hordei cum cortice P. i. Boyle them in water
sufficient untill there remayne but a pounce, and af-
ter the straining dissolue there-in, Diamoron unc. 3.
Succi granatorum musorum, Mellis rosarum, ana $\frac{3}{2}$.
Make it in good order.

A Gargarisme for Squinantia in the state.

Rec. Radicum althæ unc. 4. Ficuum siccarum, num. Vigo.
xx. Passularum unc. 2. Furfuris m. semis. Hordei, m.
i. Glicirrhizæ drag. x. Nidi hirundinis lib. semis. Pul-
lorum hirundinis num. 3. Boyle them all in the bzoth
of a Weather, untill the thirde parte be wasted,
An. ij. adding

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adding there-to after it be strayned Mellis rosati, ounce.
2. Sacchari rubei, ounce. 1. & semis. Croci scrup. 1. Siru-
pi de duabus radicibus drag. x.

A Gargarisme for swelling of the throte.

Calmeteus

Rec. Balauſtiæ ounce. 1. Caricas pingues 6. Daſti-
los 2. Seminis lini & fenugreci, ana ounce. semis. Boile
them to one pound, and diſſolue there-in Caſſiæ ounce.
semis. Mirrhæ drag. 2. Croci drag. semis. Lactis mulie-
ris ounce. 2.

A Gargarisme for Angina in his augmentation.

Valeriola.

Rec. Sumitatum rubi, lentis, & plantaginis, ana m.
1. Glicirrhizæ raſæ, & contuſæ ounce. 1. Paſſularum,
enuclietarum, ounce. 1. & semis. Caricarum pinguium
num. x. Hordei cum cortice P. i. Boile them all toge-
ther, and in one pounde of the decoction, diſſolue Dia-
moron ounce. 1. Mellis rosati colati, ſirupi violati, ana
ounce. 2. Mixe them for a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme to be vſed in the cure of
Alopecia Gallica.

Vigo.

Rec. Hordei mundi, roſarum ſumach, ana m. i. A-
que ferratæ lib. 6. Boile them together untill. ij. partes
be waſted out of ij. Then ſtrayne them, and adde ther-
to Sirupi roſarum ounce. 3. Mellis roſarum, ounce. 2. A-
luminis roſarum, drag. x. So boile them a little agayne
and reſerne it to your vſe.

A Gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth
proceeding in the time of
Lues Veneria.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Piſoſellæ, plantaginis, ſumitatum, olei rubi
lentis,

lentisci, ana m. i. Glicirrhizę, ounc. i. Hordei mundi. P. i
Boile them to one pound, and dissolue therein Mellis
rosati, vel sirupi rosati, vel nimphę according to the
greatnesse of the effect, ounc. 4. Succı mali punici, ounc.
2. Make this Gargarisme according to Arte.

A Gargarisme for angina or swelling in the throte.

Rec. Rosarum rubrarum, foliorum mirthi vel len- Rondeletius
tisci, ana m. j. Glicirrhizę, ounc. j. Passularum mundata-
rum, ficuum, ana num. 20. Hordei integri P. j. Boile
them and in one pound dissolue Mellis rosati colati &
diamoronis, ana ounc. j. Make them and make it accor-
ding to Arte.

A Gargarisme for angina in his state.

Rec. Hissopi, calaminthę, m. semis, Glicirrhizę rafa Valeriola
ounc. j. Caricarum pinguium num. xij. Passularum ex-
acicatorum num. xx. Hordei integri, P. j. Make your
decoction and in one pound dissolue Mellis rosati, oxi-
melitis simplicis, ana ounc. 2. Sapę dulcis, ounc. 3. Dia-
nucum, ounc. j. Make it according to Arte.

A Gargarisme for loose blacke and rotten teeth.

Rec. Boli armeni preparatę, sanguinis draconis, co- Valeriola.
ralli rubei, ana drag. j. Masticis, margaritarum selecta-
rum, seminis plantaginis, ana scrup. 4. Cinamomi elec-
ti, drag. j. Granorum tinctorum, radicum iridis floren-
tini, ana drag. j. & semis. Make them and make a pow-
der which you shall apply with a little wyne.

A Gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth by
taking of poyson.

Rec. Foliorum oxalidis, portulacę, plantaginis, cen-
tinodij & lentisci ana m. semis, Lentium, rosarum rubi- Idem.
Nn. iij. arum

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arum, ana P. i. Seminis sumach & plantaginis, ana drag. i.
Hordei cum cortice P. i. Boyle them all to one pound
and dissolve therein after it is strayned, Sirupi citoni-
orum, Succu granatorum musorum, sirupi de berberis,
ana ounce, 2. And make a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme for the Squincie.

Rec. Rosarum rubiarum, mirtillorum passularum
enuclietarum, ana drag. 2. Boyle them in the waters
of Endiue, Roses, and Plantayne, of each iij. ounces,
untill the third part be wasted, then strayne it and adde
to the straying, Sirupi acidi simplicis, diamoron a-
na ounce. I. & semis. Make a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme for them that be rowse fallen,
commonly called the falling of Vuula.

Rec. Balaustiorum, gallarum, ana drag. ℥. Gummi
tragaganti, thuris, mastice ana drag. I. Boyle them
with water sufficient and adde there-to Mellis rosati,
diamoronis, & aceti, ana quantum sufficit.

A Gargarisme for the swelling in the necke.

Rec. Diamoronis ounce. 3. Aceti rosacei, ounce. I. Suc-
ci granatorum musorum ounce. 2. Aquarum plantagi-
nis, solani, vel caprifolij, ana ounce, 4. Zacchari candi. 3.
I. Make it a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme to draw sleume out of the head
but not without counsell

Rec. Saluiz, hislopi, ana m. semis. Peretri, zinzibe-
ris, cariophilorum ana drag. I. Boyle them untill one
part be wasted, and adde there-to Oxemelidis simplicis
drag. 2. Fiat Gargarisma.

INIECTIONS.

An Iniection for ylcers in the breast.

Rec. Radicum azari, iridis, gentianæ, aristolochiæ, Weckerus.
ana unc. 1. Agrimonie, Pentaphyll. pedes columbini,
ceterach, Centaurij minoris, hiperici, ana m. 1. Mirrhæ
ounc. semis. Boyle them in equall portions of wine &
water sufficient, and in two pound of the straying dis-
solue, Mellis rosarum unc. 6. And vse it.

An Iniection for vvoundes made vvith gun-shot.

Rec. Agrimonie, centaurij minoris, pimpinellæ, Valeriola.
absinthij, plantaginis, ana m. semis, Radicum aristolo-
chiæ rotundæ, drag. 2. Iridis florentini, drag. 3.
Boyle them all in pure and strong wine, vnto 1. pound
and halfe, and in the cooling abbe to ½ expression, Aloes
epaticæ, drag. 3. Mellis rosati unc. 2. Boyle them a-
gayne one walme and reserue it to your vse.

An Iniection for vvoundes to stay fluxe of humors.

Rec. Rosarum rubrarum, balaustiorum cinabrum, Vigo.
rubei mirtillorum, sumach, ana m. 1. Hipocistid. mi-
rabolanorum citronorum, ana drag. 2. Mellis rosarum
ounc. 2. Boyle them with sufficient Plantaine water
and wine of Pomegranards, vntill the third parte bee
wasted and vse it.

An Iniection fo an vlcet in the yeard.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis, & rosacei, ana unc. 4. Seri Andræas,
lactis caprilli, unc. 2. Cerusæ drag. 6. Aluminis roche, Lacuna.
marmoris cadidissimi, spodij, christalli, ana drag. 1. & ½
Caphuræ scrup. 1. Powther what is to be powdered, ve-
ry finely and searce them throught a fine thinne cloth,
and mire them with the rest for an Iniection.

An

AN ANTIDOTARY,

An Iniection to mundifie vlcers.

Valeriola,

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis & hederæ recentis, ana P. 1. Rosarum rubiarum, P. 1. Granorum mirthi conquassati. P. 1. & semis. Foliorū & florum centaurij minoris, P. 1. Aluminis rupini ounce. 1. Corticum granatorum, ounce. 1. & semis. Boile them in water and make an Iniection.

An Iniection for vounds in the throte.

Calmeceus.

Rec. Radicum gentianæ, ounce. semis. Lupinorum, lentium, ana drag. 2. Plantaginis, agrimoniz, ana m. semis. Thuris, myrrhæ, ana drag. 1. Mellis rosarum paucum. Boile them with wine and make an Iniection.

An Iniection for hollovv vlcers.

Weckerus.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis, aquæ peculi rosarum, ana ounce. 4. Vini, ounce. 2. Aluminis vsti ounce. semis. Baccharum mirthi, aloes ana drag. 1. Dye them and after they be well boyled make an Iniection.

An Iniection to conglutinate vounds in the belly.

Vesalius.

Rec. Vini cidoniorum, thuris, & masticis quantum sufficit. Boile them and vse it.

Item, Aqua plantaginis cum thure & mastici plurimum auxiliatur.

An Iniection for vounds in the bladder.

Vigo.

Rec. Aquæ rosarum ounce. 4. Aquæ plantaginis, lib. semis. Aquæ caudæ equinæ lib. 2. Hordei mundi, lentium, rosarum ana m. semis. Mirabolanorum citrinorū, hipocistidis, balauftiorum, mirtillorum, ana drag. 1. Sumach, cinarum rubi, foliorum oleastri, simphiti maioris,
ana

ana m. semis. Glicirrhizæ mundæ drag. x. Sacchari rubei unc. 2. Aloes epaticæ, sanguinis draconis, boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ ana drag. 2. **Boyle them altogether to the consumption of the thirde part.**

An Iniection for hollov vlcers.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis m. 2. Agrimonix, herbe Valeriola. roberti, foliorum pentaphilli, ana m. I. Sumitatum absinthij, num. 3. Simphiti vtriusquæ, caudæ equinæ cetrach, hiperici, ana m. semis. Betonicæ, m. I. **Boyle them in water and in the ende adde there-to, Vini rubri astringentis, lib. 2. Rosarum rubiarum, foliorum mirthi, ana P. 2. Hordei integri P. 2. Take iiij. pound of ð decoction strained, & adde therto Farinæ fabarû. 3. i. Farinæ orobi, unc. semis. Thuris, masticis, sarcocolæ, resinæ pini, ana unc. i. mirrhæ, aristolochiæ, rotundæ, ana drag. 6. Iridis florentini, unc. semis. Mellis rosati colati, unc. 3. **Make this according to Arte, for an Iniection.****

An other for the same.

Rec. Hordei integri, P. I. & semis Cetrach. agri- Weckerus. monix, ana m. I. Centaurij maioris, absinthij, ana m. semis. **Boyle them in Mellicratum sufficient for an Iniection.**

An Iniection for the burning of vrine.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, lib. 4. Passularum exacinarum, unc. 5. Foliorum plantaginis, m. i. Quinque folij, fragariæ, poligoni, rosarum rubiarum, ana m. semis. Quatuor seminum frigidorum maiorum mundatorum, ana drag. I. Aluminis unc. 3. **Boyle them and adde there-to of the decoction two pound. Mellis rosati colati, unc. 6.**

Oo,

An

AN ANTIDOTA RY.

An Iniection for vlcers in the mouth.

Rec. Aquę hordei lib. 3. Vini albi lib. 2. Foliorum plantaginis m. 1. Caprifolij m. semis. Saluę, rosemari-
ni, ana P. 2. Mirtillorum ounce. semis. Nucum cu-
pressi ounce. semis. Malicorij, drag. 1. Caudę equinę,
m. 1. & semis. Mellis rosacei ounce. 6. Aluminis, ounce. 2.
Boyle them vntill the halfe be consumed, adding ther-
to Diamoronis ounce. 2. Fiatq;.

An Iniection for vvoundes or vlcers.

Rec. Aquę hordei, drag. 3. Aquę rosarum drag. se-
mis. Aquę plantaginis drag. 5. Vini albi, ounce. 3. Mellis
rosacei, drag. 3. & semis. Aluminis crudi drag. 4. & .℥.
Boyle them together and vse it warme.

An Iniection for venomous and rebellious vlcers.

Rec. Decoctionis hordei lib. 1. Vini cretici lib. se-
mis. Radicum gentianę, drag. 2. Lupinorum, lentium,
ana drag. 1. Plantaginis, caudę equinę, eupatorij, ana
m. semis. Glicirrhizę, ounce. semis. Thuris masculi drag.
1. Mirrhę drag. 1. & semis. Aloes epaticę drag. 2. Mel-
lis rosarum .℥. 1. Boracis drag. 5. Boyle these vntill the
halfe be wasted and reserve the rest to your vse.

An Iniection for fistulated and hollov vlcers.

Rec. Mellis lib. 1. Fellis bouis ounce. 4. Aquę vitę
ounce. 4. Succu plantaginis, linguę caninę, absinthij, &
apij, vrinę pueri, ana ounce. 3. Boyle these almost to
the substance of a Sirupe, adding there-to, Aluminis
vsti, drag. 3. Sarcocollę ounce. 1. & semis.

An Iniection for vlcers in the yearde vvhich
vwill heale and assvvage payne.

Rec. Decoctionis hordei, in quā folia plantaginis,
fragaria,

fragariæ violarum, simphiti mino. & feniculi. Decocta fuerint lib. I. Cui decoctioni addas, Aluminis viti drag. 3. & semis. Sacchari rubei, unc. semis. Mellis rosarum unc. 4. Camphoræ, drag. i. Cassiæ nouiter extractæ drag. I. & semis. Use them according to Arte, and use it as an Injection.

An Injection for hollov vroundes.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. 7. Aceti lib. i. Chelidoniz, saluæ, hiperici, ana m. semis. Radicum helenij, unc. 4. Boyle them untill the halfe be consumed and adde there-to Mellis de spumati lib. I. Aloes cicatrinæ, unc. 4. Boilther what is to be powdered, and let them boyle xx. walms, after strayne them and use it.

An Injection for cankerous and fistulated vicers.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. 4. Vini albi lib. 2. Guiaci in puluerem redacti, lib. i. Aluminis unc. 2. Boyle them untill the halfe be wasted, then adde to, two pound and a halfe of the decoction, Succu saluæ, succu plātaginis, pedis columbini, tapfi barbati, linguæ caninæ, apiij, & caprifolij ana unc. 4. Depurentur, addeq; pretere. Aquæ vitæ lib. semis. Sarcocollæ, masticis aloes, succi trini, ana unc. semis. Mellis de spumati lib. 2. & semis. Boyle them a litle and use it.

A Injection for hollov and rotten vroundes if either abstersiues or incarnatiues. yil auayle in them.

Rec. Lixiuij. 3. 4. Aquæ pluuiialis lib. semis. Vini odoriferi, lib. i. Glicirrhizæ unc. 2. Hordei excorticati m. i. Plantaginis verbenæ, egrimoniz, simphiti vtri-
usque, centaurij, millefolij, ana m. semis. Thuris, mirrhæ, ana drag. 3. Sarcocollæ 3. i. & 3. Sacchari rubei
Oo, ij, unc,

AN ANTIDOTARY.

ounc.2. Mellis rosati, ounc.3. Boyle them altogether untill the halfe be consumed and keepe it to your vse,

A Iulep to be vsed as an Iniection for vlcers.

Rec. Lixiuij facti de cineribus feniculi lib.I. Mellis de spumati lib.I. & semis. Succu plantaginis, absinthij, simphiti minoris & saluix ana ounc.1. Aquæ vitæ lib.sem. Mirrhæ ounc.sem. Sarcocolle ounc.I. Mastice drag. sem. Terebenthinæ lib. sem. Boyle altogether according to Arte.

CLINIMENTS.

A Liniment for redde pimpelles in the face, proceeding of salte fleume.

Vigo.

Rec. Lapathi acuti, succi plantaginis, & asphodiorum, ana drag.i. & semis. Olei vitellorum ouorum, drag.x. Terebenthinæ claræ, ounc.sem. Succu Limonium drag. 3. aluminis combusti, drag.1. Argenti viui extincti, ounc.sem. Olei mirthini, omphacini, drag. 5. & semis. Dire them in a mortar of leade altogether saue onely Argentum viuum labozing them ij.houres, and vse it according to Arte.

A Liniment for a Canker.

Calmeteus, &
Paulus Aegina-
nata.

Rec. Testarum cancerorum, fluuiialium combustarū, ounc.1. Pulueris ranarum, drag.3. Lethargirij, auri, 3. I. Plumbi vsti & loti, tutiæ preparatæ, ana drag.2. Cerusæ in aqua rosarū lotæ drag.1. & 1/2. Succu burse pastoris & arnoglossæ, ana ounc. 3. & semis. Olei rosarum omphaci, vel mirtini, ounc.4. Labour these well in a leaden mortar to the forme of a Liniment.

A

A Liniment for wvoundes in the eyes.

Rec. Mirrhæ, sarcocollæ, nutritæ in lactæ mulieris, Rondeletius
ana scrup. semis. Tutia preparatæ scrup. I. Mellis pa-
rum, Dire them and make a Liniment in good forme.
But if the Patient doe complayne somewhat of the
payne there-off, mixe there-with a lyttle of the white
of an Egge and Rose-water.

A Liniment to be vsed in the cure of
small branny scales in the head.

Rec. Olei vitellorum ouorum, drag. x. Olei seminis Vigo,
lini, unc. semis. Olei masticis, olei laurini, ana unc. se-
mis. Lardi porcini liquefacti, pinguedinis vituli, ana. 3.
3. Terebenthinæ claræ, unc. I. & semis. Foliorum
plantaginis, oliuarum siluestrium, fumaria, lapathi acu-
ti, pomegrenati integri acetosi, & caudæ equinæ, ana
m. I. Foliorum hederæ m. semis. Boyle the hearbes, &
let them boyle with the Oyle and greace afoze-said til
the iuyce be consumed, then straine them, & adde to the
strayning Lethargirij auri & argenti, ana unc. 2. Ce-
ruse, drag. x. Calcis decies loti, aluminis combusti, ana
drag. 6. Argenti viui extincti cum salira hominis drag.
5. Dire them and with white Waxe sufficient make
a Liniment.

A good Liniment for conuulsion of the sineeves.

Rec. Olei amigdalorum dulcium, pinguedinis gal- Vesalius.
linæ, medullæ crurium vituli, ana drag. 9. Olei viola-
cei, unc. 6. Pinguedinis hædi, & vituli, ana drag. xv.
Boyle them altogether in the decoction of Maluarum,
radicum althæ, & seminum citoniorum as much as is
sufficient, untill they be all consumed, thn strayne it
and make it to the forme of a Liniment.

Oo, iij.

A

AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Liniment to procure flesh in vlcers.

Weckerus.

Rec. Pulueris radicum arundinis & paucidani, ana drag. 1. & semis. Thuris, masticis, myrrhæ, ana drag. 2. Pulueridis, pulueris anstolochiæ, ana drag. 1. Corticum pini, drag. 1. & semis. Vnguenti comitis, ounce. 3. Mellis rosacei quantum sufficit. *Mixe them for a Liniment according to Arte.*

A Liniment to be vsed in the cure of Alopecia
Gallica or lues veneria.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Radicum helenij & liliorum alborum, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Sumitatum, absinthij, lupuli, fumarix, scabiosæ, ana m. semis. Cicerum, lentium, hordei, ana P. 1. Florum camomeli, meliloti, sambuci, ana. P. 1. *Make your decoction in sufficient water, and of the decoction strained, i. pound and a halfe. Adde to Olei rosarum ounce. 2. Olei masticiis, & laurini, ana ounce. 4. Butiri recentis, ounce. 5. Auxung. suillæ, salis expertis lib. semis. Boile them together till the consumption of the decoction and after mixe thereto, thuris, masticis, mirrhæ, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Sarcocollæ, & cerasæ, ana ounce. 1. Aluminis, drag. 6. Lethargirij, ounce. 1. & semis. Terebentinæ ounce. 3. Stiracis liquidæ drag. x. Argenti viui in succo limonum extincti, ounce. 3. Vel plus, vel minus pro ægrotantis viribus. *Labour them very well in a mortar for a Liniment.**

A Liniment to be vsed in vrounds of the
ankles, or feete.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei camomeli, olei rosati, ana ounce. 2. Pinguedinis galinæ, drag. x. Vermium terrestrium lotorum cum vino ounce. 1. & semis. Croci serup. 1. Pinguedinis vituli, ounce. 1. Boile them and adde thereto Ceræ albæ, ounce. 1. Then let them boile a little and straine it to your vse.

A

A Liniment for vvartes.

Rec. Floris æris, chartæ vstę, ana drag. 5. Colocinthidis borachi, ana drag. 6. Salis ammoniaci, ounce, semis, Salis alkali, arsenici citrini, fellis vaccini, ana drag. 6. Vine perlici, drag. 7. Powder what is to be powdered & with sope lye make this Liniment. Weckerus.

A Liniment to be vsed in the beginning of
Phlegmon or inflammation.

Rec. Sandali albi & rubi, ana drag. 3. Glacii, drag. 2. Vesalii Terre chumolię, boli armeni, ana drag. 1. & semis. Make them all in very fine powder, and searce them and after with the iuyce of Houselęke, or Purslane, or Lettice sufficient, make a Liniment.

A Liniment for members that are vweakned
by vvounds.

Rec. Olei amigdalorum dulcium, adipis porcini recentis sine sale, ounce, 2. Bdellij mirrhę, ana drag. 1. Croci scrup. 1. Dissolve the Gummes in vineger, then mixe them together and make a Liniment. Io. Baptista.
Montanus.

A Liniment to be vsed in the cure of
lues veneria.

Rec. Olei laurini, masticis, ana ounce. 1. Pinguedinis porcine, butiri ana ounce. 3. Decoct. nostrę in hoc capitulo nominatę lib. 1. Boile them altogether until the decoction be wasted, then adde thereto Terebenthine clarę, ounce. 2. & semis. Stiracis liquidaę drag. 1. Cera alba, ounce. 5. & semis. Lethargirij auri & argenti, ana ounce. 3. Aluminis roche combustę 3. 1. & semis. Mirrhę, drag. 3. Vigo.
Thuris,

AN ANTIDOTARY,

Thuris, drag. 6. Cerusæ drag. x. Succ Limonum, drag. 7. Dire them and make a Liniment, and if you will haue it moze exsiccatine adde thereto, Argenti viui extincti cum salira, ounc. 2. And with this anoynt þ scabs and whelkes.

A Liniment for an Oedemous tumor or swelling proceeding of colde matter.

Weckerus.

Rec. Succ ebuli, sambuci, oxilapati, succi leuistici, feniculi ana ounc. I. Vnguenti dialthei ʒ. 3. Mellis. ʒ. 1. Olei camomeli ounc. 2. Boyle them to the consumption of the iuices and make a Liniment according to art.

A Liniment for the falling of hayre.

Heben Mesua

Rec. Succ mirthi, succi oliuę siluestris, ana drag. 2. Rosarum siccarum, ounc. semis. Absinthij, drag. 2. Boyle them all in halfe a pounce of Vineger vntill the halfe be wasted, then strayne it, and infuse therein Laudani ounc. 2. And let them stande two dayes, then potwze vppon them, Oleum mirtinum, & vinum stipiticum, vntill it be brought vnto the substance of honny, after that make it swæte, adding there-to Alipte muscatæ, galliæ muscatæ, ana drag. I. And make a Liniment.

A Liniment for salte fleume and itche.

Vigo.

Rec. Succ lapathi acuti, Succ plantaginis, ana ounc. semis. Pinguedinis porcinaę liquefactę, vnguenti popullionis, ana ounc. 2. Olei rosacei, omphacini, olei mirtilorum, ana ounc. I. Olei vitellorum ouorum, drag. x. Lethargirij auri & argenti, ana ounc. 1. & semis. Tutia ounc. semis. Plumbi vsti drag. 6. Cerusæ drag. x. Argenti viui drag. 9. Dire them and make a Liniment according to arte.

A Liniment for burning in the face.

Rec. Corticum interiorū sambuci, olei rosati, cōple- Io. Baptista.
ti ana. ʒ. semis. Cerusæ. ʒ. semis. Misce & cum modica Montanus.
cera, fiat Linimentum.

A maturatiue Liniment vvhich vvill asswage paine
in a Tumor or Impostume.

Rec. Farinæ hordei, pulueris florum camomeli, ana Vesalius.
ounc. ʒ. Hissopi humidi, ounc. 4. Olei rosacei lumbrici
cati & camomeli, ana ounc. I. Sapæ dulcis xx. Mire
them according to arte and make a Liniment.

A Liniment for an vlcér in the yeard.

Rec. Vnguenti rosacei, & refrigerantis Galeni, ana Andreas.
ounc. I. Olei violacei ounc. semis. Pulueris rosarum Lacuna.
rubiarum, sandalorum citrioniorum, spodij, ana drag. I.
Camphoræ, gra. ʒ. Mire them diligently, and sprinkle
there-on some drops of Rose vineger.

A Liniment to dissolue the hardnesse of the
legges after the Goute.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, in aqua vitæ dis- Valeriola.
soluti, ana ounc. 2. Auxungia, Taxonis, anseris, anatis, &
vulpis, ana ounc. 3. Pulueris iridis drag. x. Foliorum
rutæ, bethonice, herbæ paralisis siccorum, ana ounc.
I. Florum stechados & rorismarini, ana P. I. Florum
camomeli & meliloti, ana P. semis. Stiracis calamitæ
& beniamin. ana drag. 2. cariophilorum, olibani, nucis
muscatæ ana drag. I. Olei vulpini lumbricati & de co-
sto, ana ounc. 4. Fœcis olei liliorum ounc. 2. Ceræ, q. s.
Make a Liniment in good soyme according to the pre-
ceptes of Arte.

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A Liniment for the falling of haire.

vigo.

Rec. Succij apij, succij feniculi & petroselinij, ana ʒ. I. Succij enulæ, drag. 6. Succij apij risi drag. 2. Olei sâ-buci, terebenthinæ, ana drag. x. Picis naualis, ounce. 1. Picis greci & liquidij, ana drag. 5. Diachylonis gummati ounce. 1. & semis. Matricariæ, abrotani, aliquantulum contrit. rosmarini, capillorum veneris, subtiliter contrit. ana tertiam partem vnus manipuli. Vini odoriferi cyathum medium. Aceti ounce. 2. Boyle them altogether untill the iuyces, vineger, and wine be wasted, then strayne them and put there-to Cera noua quantum sufficit. And make a Liniment adding there-to, Croci drag. semis, Iridis drag. 1. & semis.

A Liniment to be vsed in Morbo pediculari.

Weckerus.

Rec. Olei amigdalorum amarum, ounce. 2. Olei rutæ, ounce. 1. Staphidis agriæ ounce. 1. Centauri minoris drag. 2. Mirrhæ drag. 3. Argenti viui, ounce. 2. Auxungie rancidæ salitæ ounce. 3. Aceti parum. Mixe them, and make a Liniment according to Arte.

A Liniment to be vsed in Alopecia Gallica,

Vigo.

Rec. Pinguedinis porcine liquefactæ, lib. 1. Olei camomeli & anethi, ana ounce. 1. Olei mastichini & laurini, ana ounce. 1. Stiracis liquidæ, drag. 10. Radicum helenij aliquantulum conuassatorum, radicum ebuli, ana ounce. 4. Squinantij, stachados ana parum. Euphorbij pisti ʒ semis. Vini odoriferi lib. 1. & semis Boyle them together untill the wine be wasted, after strayne them & adde there-to, Lethargij auri, ounce. 7. Thuris, masticis, ana drag. 6. Resinæ pini, ounce. 1. & semis.

Tere-

Terebenthine claræ. 3. Argenti viui extincti cum salia unc. 4. Cere albæ unc. 1. & semis. Melt the Oyles with the Waxe, and incorporate them together to a Liniment.

A Liniment approued for baldnesse
to cause haire to growe in any
parte wvith speede.

Rec. Radicum canæ, brionia, bletæ, raphani, Ireos, cepæ, ana unc. 4. Ficus pingues num. 6. Capillorum veneris, abrotani, anethi, ana m. 1. Boyle all these together very small, and boyle them in Palmesie sufficient, untill the wasting of the thirde parte, then strayne it very well and adde there-to, Butiri recentis, mellis de spumati, ana unc. 2. Olei amigdalaram dulcium & amarum, olei sesamini, ana unc. 1. Farinæ, fenugreci, farinæ feminis lini, nigellæ roma, puluerizata, ana P. 1. Laudani unc. 1. Fire them and let them on the fire stirring it continually and let it boyle to the forme of a Liniment vsing it according to art after the bodye is euacuated.

Leuina.
Limnia.

A Liniment so Saint Anthonies fire.

Rec. Olei rofarum unc. 3. Olei nimpheæ, unc. 2. sandali citrini & rubei, ana drag. 2. Trochist de camphore, drag. 1. Succi solatri, aceti, ana unc. 1. Make a Liniment according to arte.

Weckerus

A Liniment to kill Wormes in vlcers
of the eares.

Rec. Cerusæ, polij montani, ana unc. 2. Picis naturalis liquidæ, quod sat est. Fire them verrey well

Ex archigine.

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well in a moztter to the forme of a Liniment.

A Liniment for itch and scabbes.

Vesalius.

Rec. Sulphuris triti ounce. I. & semis. Ter. ablucum aqua rosarum laridi saliti lib. I. Beate it diligently and wash it thrice with Rose water, Succu limonum ounce. 2. Dire them for a Liniment.

A Liniment for Saint Anthonies fire.

Weckerus.

Rec. Succu plantaginis ounce. I. Rosacei, ounce. 3. Lechthargirij nutriti, ounce. 1. Cerusæ lotæ, drag. 3. Lactis mulieris, ounce. semis. Dire them in a leaden moztter and incorporeate them to the forme of a Liniment.

A Liniment to abate spongy flesh with ease.

Vesalius.

Rec. Aquarum solani, plantaginis, rosarum, ana. 3. 4. Opii scrup. 1. Medullæ panis optimæ coctæ, ounce. 2. Argenti, sublimati, scrup. 4. Grinde them vppon a Marble stone, then mire them and boyle them vntill the halfe be consumed, then strayne it throzow a thinne cloth, and put in some scraped linte, boyle them a litle together, then take them out and strayne it, and so keepe it to your vse.

A Liniment to assuage payne.

Rec. Olei masticis, lib. semis. Aquæ vitæ ounce. 4. Theriacæ ounce. 3. Dire them, and let them boyle in a double vessell vi. houres and strayne them to your vse.

A Liniment to mollifie all tumors
or swellings.

Rec. Seui ouini, lib. i. Colophoniz ounce. 2. Ammoniacy,

maci, bdelij, oppoponacis, galbani, ana drag. 3. Pinguedinis capi, anseris, cigni, auxungia suilla, ana unc. semis. Oleorum anethi, camomeli, amigdalarum dulcium, ana drag. 3. & semis. Medullæ crurium vaccarum, unc. 2. Succu maluarum & mercurialis, ana unc. 4. Boile them to the consumption of the wyres & make a Liniment in good forme.

A Liniment for paine proceeding of colde matter.

Rec. Lardi porcini, lib. 4. Vini cretici, lib. 1. & semis. Cariophilorum, unc. 3. Radicum helenij, unc. 3. Cardui benedicti, unc. 3. Rosmarini, saluia, ana unc. 2. & semis. Mirrhæ, unc. 5. Theriacæ, lib. 1. Boile the the hearbes, straine them, and make the other in grosse powder and boyle them together untill the waisting of the wyne, then straine them and make it to the forme of a Liniment.

A Liniment for brusings and contusions.

Rec. Olei Masticis, unc. 7. Theriacæ optimæ, unc. 2. Aquæ vitæ unc. 1. & semis. Make this Liniment according to arte.

A Liniment for paine of the ioynts.

Rec. Pinguedinis capi, anatis, anseris, & cygni, ana unc. 4. Vini cretici, lib. semis. Florum anthos, lib. 1. Boile the flowers & incorporate them together three houres, then let them stande in the Sunne xx. dayes & boile them in a vessell well stopp'd to the consumption of the wyne and straine them to your vse.

A Liniment for paine of the ioynts proceeding of a cold cause.

Rec. Pinguedinis humanæ, lib. 1. Pinguedinis capi, anseris, anatis, & cygni, ana unc. 4. Vini cretici, lib. semis.
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semis. Florum anthos, lib. 2. Vermium terrestrium preparatorum lib. semis. *W*orse them, stampe them three houres together, and infuse them in a vessel wel bound vij. dayes, then lette them boile to the consumption of the wine, and strength of the flowers, and adde to the straining Olei Teiebenthinae, ounce. 6. *M*ake a Liniment in good forme.

A Liniment for the breaking out of childrens
heads or elder folkes, commonly
called a scaule.

Rec. Aceti, lib. 1. Radicum helenij, chelidonij, centaury, ana ounce. 2. Olei laurini, lib. 1. Sulphuris, lib. 1. Mellis, lib. 5. Aloes cicatrinae, floris aris, olibani, ana ounce. 4. *W*orse which are to be used, and boile them to the consumption of the iuyces and vinegar, then adde to, the rest made in fine powder, and boyle them a little after, then straine them to your use. *B*ut first you must wash the affected head with the decoction of the rootes of *Enula campana* and the leaues of *Centaury* boyled in childe vjme befoze the place be annointed.

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

Rec. Olei mirtini, olei amigdalorum dulcium, olei licij, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Laudani, ounce. 1. Euphorbij, ounce. semis. Spume marine, drag. 3. Ellebori albi, scrup. 1. Rutha siluestris, scrup. 1. & semis. Fimi columbini, ounce. semis. Sulphuris viui, scrup. 1. & semis. Amigdalorum amarum combustarum, spica nardi, cassia lignea, ana scrup. 1. *B*oile them to the consumption of the wyne and straine them, adding thereto Melhs despumati, one ounce. *A*nd so mixing them together make a Liniment.

A Liniment to defend Dura Mater from
putrefaction.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ, ounce. 2. & semis. Croci, scrup. semis. Sarcocollæ, drag. 3. Resinæ pini, drag. 2. & semis. Mellis rosati, ounce. 1. & semis. Succij apij & bethonici, ana drag. 3. & semis. Boile them till halfe be consumed, and adde thereto after it is strained Terebentinæ purgatæ drag. 3. & semis. Olei vitellorum ouorū, drag. 3. Mirrhæ, drag. 1. Aloes drag. 1. & semis. Make a Liniment in good forme.

A Liniment to assuage paine about wvounds
or vlcers.

Rec. Pinguedinis capi, ounce. 4. Medullæ crurium vaccarum, ounce. 4. Terebenthinæ, ounce. 3. & semis. Olei rosarum, ounce. 3. Olei camomeli, ounce. 4. Vermium terrestrium preparatorum, ounce. 3. Misceantur & bulliant ad inuicem & in fine adde ceræ albæ, ounce. 4. And make a Liniment to the precepts of Arte.

A Liniment for burning and scalding.

Rec. Foliorum maluarum, violarum, fragariæ, consolidæ mediæ & radicū eius, quinque folij, plantaginis, foliorum sambuci, semperuui, hederæ terrestris, foliatrī, ana m. semis. Boile them small and infuse them 7. daies in foure pound of Swynges greace. Olei seminis lini, lib. semis. Mellis, lib. semis. Resinæ puluerizatae lib. 1. Boile them well and put them in an earthen vessel close stopp'd and so keepe it to your vse.

A Liniment for colde aches or paines.

Rec. Saliæ, tanacetæ, menthe, melissæ, ruthe, absinthij,
abro-

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abrotani foeminæ, camomeli, arthemisiæ, lauendulæ, satureiæ, nasturtij aquatici, fœniculi, foliorum perethri, chamædrios, ana m. semis. Auxungie porcine lib. 3. Auxungie humanæ, lib. semis. Vini cretici, lib. 1. Seminis anisi, unc. 4. *Use them together and infuse them 7. dayes, then strayne them and keepe it to your use.*

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

Rec. Foliorum salicis, foliorum mirti, seminum sumach, ana unc. 2. Rosarum rubiarum, unc. semis. Mirabolanorum emblicorum, unc. 2. & semis. Laudani, unc. 1. Mellis crudi, unc. semis. Olei mirtillo, unc. 6. Vini nigri, unc. 3. *Use which are to be used, mire them together and boile them till the wine be consumed in a close vessell, and after the straining use it.*

A Liniment for the collicke and stone.

Rec. Foliorum parietariæ, millij solis, saxifragiæ, petroselini, thimi, fœniculi, florum genistæ, arthemisiæ, apij, anethi, foliorum vesicariæ, philopendulæ, pulegij, azari, ana m. semis. Seminis anisi, fœniculi, cimini, dauci, carui, saxifragiæ, millij solis, genistæ, petroselini & leuistici, ana drag. 1. Fellis taurini, unc. 3. Olei communis. lib. 1. & semis. Pinguedinis capi, anseris, & humanæ, ana unc. 4. Auxungie porcine, lib. 1. & semis. Acerrimi, lib. 1. & semis. *Use them and infuse them together 7. dayes, then boile it and straine it to your use.*

A liniment to mollifie and assuage paine.

Rec. Maluarum, bismaluz, althæ, mercurialis, arthemisiæ, meliloti, camomeli, sambuci, violarum, erigeron, hiosciam, ana m. semis. Pinguedinis capi, & anseris ana unc. 4. Auxungie porcine, lib. 1. & ½. Auxungie humanæ,

manē, ounce. 2. Boyle them and infuse them together r. dayes, and after it is strayned referue it to your vse.

A Liniment for a Rupture.

Rec. Foliorum simphiti, maioris, minoris, & medix, ana m. i. Arnoglossæ, caudæ equinæ, centinodix, sigilli salamonis, ana m. semis. Radicum symphitæ, & valerianæ, ana drag. 3. Vermium terrestrium, ounce. i. Aristolochiæ vtriusq; ana drag. i. Florum citoniorum ounce. 2. Vini nigri, lib. i. Auxungia porcine, lib. 2. & semis. Masticis, sarcocollæ, ana drag. 2. Boyle them smal and let them soake in a vessell and infuse them r. dayes, then boyle them and strayne them to your vse for a Liniment.

A Liniment to coole the inflammation about vlcers.

Rec. Olei rosarum ounce. 1. Olei camomeli ounce. semis. Olei violacei drag. 2. & semis. Boli armeni drag. 1. Terræ sigillatæ, plumbi albi, ana drag. 1. & s. Cerusæ, drag. 2. & semis. Lactis mulieris, drag. 2. Album ouinum. Ceræ albæ, drag. i. Camphoræ gra. 4. Dire the in a leaden morter to the forme of a Liniment.

A Liniment very good for a member that is vvholy consumed, although it haue bene so a long time.

Rec. Vnguenti populeonis, ounce. 4. Olei laurini. 3. 6. Vnguenti dialthei, ounce. 5. & semis. Picis nigre. 3. 4. Olei communis lib. semis. Pinguedinis capi, cygni, anseris & anatis, ana. 3. 3. Butiri recentis ounce. 6. Auxungia porcine lib. semis. Olei de pedibus vaccinis. 3. 4. Maluarum, althæ, meliloti, arthemisæ, tapfi barbati, Qq. valeriana,

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valeriana, & sambuci, ana m. semis. Boyle the hearbes and boyle them together til the iuyces be waisted and reserve it to your vse.

LOTIONS.

A Lotion to resolve the stiffnesse of the legges.

Valeriola.

Rec. Bethonica, samsuchi, ruta, salvia, sumitatum, lauri, ana m. 2. Florum camomeli, meliloti, rosemarini & stechados, ana P. I. Radicum ebuli & acori, ana . 3. 2. Sulphuris ignem non experti, ounce. 4. Salis ounce. 3. Aluminis ounce. 1. Furfuris, P. 2. Cariophilorum contusorum, ounce. semis. Boyle them all in white wine and lye, in equall portions and vse it.

A Lotion for a Tumour in Inguine called Bubo venereus.

Vigo.

Rec. Hordei mundi, rosarum, ana m. I. Foliorum plantaginis m. 2. Sumach, lentium, ana m. semis. Seminum citoniorum drag, semis. Boyle them in sufficient water till halfe be waisted, and vse it often.

A Lotion for falling of haire.

Vigo.

Rec. Fabarum Lupinorum, ana m. I. Passularum, ficuum siccarum, ana ounce. 2. Radicum lapathi, acuti, lib. semis. Fumiterræ, foliorum ebuli, capillorum veneris, ana m. I. & semis. Pomorum acetosorum, num. x. Furfuris m. 2. Hordei mundi ounce. 3. Glicirrhizæ, ounce. 1. & semis. Boyle them all together with as much Water as is sufficient till the third part be waisted, adding there-to, Mellis ounce. 4.

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A Lotion to cicatrize vlcers in the mouth,
proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis lib. 1. Cimarum rubci, fo-
liorum oliuarum filuestrum, caudæ equine, ana m. se-
mis. Aquæ hordeacæ lib. 1. & semis. Licij drag. 2. Mel-
lis rosarum drag. 3. Aluminis rochæ drag. 6. Boile them
all till halfe be waisted and keepe it to your vse.

A Lotion for a fracture.

Rec. Rosarū rubiarū, mirtillorū, granatorū & foliorū Vigo-
caprifolij, millefolij, ana m. 1. Radicū fraximi & foli-
orum eius, ana m. 2. Nucū cupressi aliquantulū con-
tritum, num. 6. Radicum althæ aliquantulum con-
trit. ounce. 3. Camomeli, meliloti, absinthij, ana m. se-
mis. Mellis ounce. 4. Licij, ounce. 2. Sarcocolle, mirrhæ,
thuris, ana ounce. femis. Boile them all in suffici-
ent water and thicke redde wine till the halfe be wast-
ed, and bathe the member.

A Lotion for hollov vlcers and cankers.

Rec. Mellis crudi lib. 2. Aquæ vitæ, lib. 1. Vini al-
bi lib. semis. Fellis bouis ounce. 4. Aluminis rochæ, ounce.
3. Mirrhæ, masticis, olibani, ana ounce. femis. Sarcocol-
læ ounce. 2. Succij apij, & saluiæ, ana ounce. 3.
Powther the Gummes and steape them in Aqua vi-
tæ, then seethe them foure houres, and keepe it to your
vse.

A Lotion for vvoundes and vlcers.

Rec. Vini albi ounce. femis. Aquæ vitæ ounce. 2. Mel-
lis rosarum ounce. 3. Aluminis vffi drag. femis. Dire
them and pzeferue it to your vse.

Q. ij.

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A Lotion for deepe and hollow vlcers.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, vini rubri, ana lib. 2. & semis.
Rosarum rubiarum, unc. 4. Balauſtiorum, malicori, ana
unc. 2. & semis. Seminis ſumach unc. 2. Saluiæ, m. 1.
Simpſiti vtriuſq; ana m. semis. Aluminis lib. semis.
Sarcocollæ unc. 3. Olibani, unc. 1. Maſticis unc. 2.
Mellis lib. 1. Aquæ terebenthinæ lib. 1. & semis. Boile
which are to be boyled, mixe them and diſtill them ac-
cording to arte.

OYLES.

An Oyle for the morpew and ſpots of the face.

Valeriola.

Rec. Olei abietis, unc. 1. & semis. Thuris maſculi,
unc. 1. Succı Limonum lib. 1. Boile the incenſe, and
mixe them with the reſt and let them infuſe in Balneo
Mariæ vii. houres with an eaſie fire, then diſtill it, and
keepe the water to waſh the face, and the Oyle to an-
noynt the ſame.

An Oyle called Oleum Magiſtrale to be vſed
in vvounds of the necke or throte.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei roſarum omphacini unc. 1. Olei tere-
benthinæ unc. semis. Terebenthinæ clariffimæ drag.
10. Vermium terreſtrium lotorum cum vino unc. 1.
& semis. Maſticis drag. 3. Florum anthos m. 2. Seminis
Ipericonis, m. 1. Centauri vtriuſq; millefolij, cinogloſ-
ſæ, ana tertiam partem vnus m. Plantaginis m. semis.
Crocı drag. 5. Vini odoriferi, cyathum vnum. Boile
altogether to the conſumption of the wine, then ſtraine
them

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them through a thicke cloth and adde there-to , Olei Ipericonis ounce.i.& semis.

An Oyle for greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei communis in quo fuerint extincti, lateres Calmeteus.
recentes lib. semis. Olei amigdalorum amarum, ounce.2.
Olei papaueris albi, ounce.1.& semis. Thuris, masti-
cis, ana ounce.1. Ammoniacy, Galbani, in aceto disso-
lutorum, ana drag.2. Resinę ounce. semis. Terebenthi-
næ, ounce.2. Aeruginis rasilis scrup.2. When the gums
be dissolued, put them to the Oyle, Thus and Mastick,
and let them boyle after a little, then adde to the Resi-
næ, and after them the Aerugo at the last straine it and
keepe it to your vse. Where-with you shall dresse the
wounde and apply vpon it an agglutinate playster.

An Oyle to be vsed in the outvvard parts of
the vvoundes of the ankles & feete.

Rec. Olei terebenthinę, olei rosati omphacini, ounce.2. Terebenthinæ clarissimæ, drag.x. Vermium ter-
restrium ounce.1.& semis. Masticis drag.6. Gummi e-
limnij, drag.3. Ammoniacy cum vino dissoluti, drag.
1.& semis. Croci scrup.1. Florum Ipericonis m. 1. &
semis. Centauri maioris m. 1. Olei seminis lini, drag.6.
Boyle altogether a lyttle and strayne them thorow a
thicke canuas cloth, then let them stand in the Sunne
one moneth adding vnto them a lyttle of the flowers
of Ipericon chaunging it from weeke to weeke.

An Oyle for greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei communis, lib.1. Florum hiperici lib. se- Calmeteus
mis. Conijciantur in oleum, & aliquot dies sub dio ma-
ceretur. postea flores exprimantur & alij in idē oleū

Qq. iij.

inijci-

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iniciantur. Thus vse it foure or five times, then adde there-to, Gummi elenij, ounce. 3. Then let it stand certeine dayes in the Sunne and vse it.

An Oleum magistrale for vvoundes.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei vitellorum ouorum, drag. 6. Olei rosarum omphacini, drag. 2. Croci scrup. 1. Vini odoriferi, ounce. 1. & semis. Terebenthinæ claræ, drag. 2. Sem. hipericonis, florum anthos, ana m. 1. Masticis drag. 2. & semis. Succu plantaginis, ounce. 1. Lactis mulieris. 3. semis. Seui vitulini drag. 10. Olei sambuci ounce. semis. Olei rosacei completi, ounce. 1. & semis. Vermium terrestrium lotorum in vino drag. 10. Boyle them altogether at a gentle fire till the consumption of the wine & iuyce, then strayne them and vse it in the wounde.

A most excellent remedy for the Palsie.

Tagaltius.

Rec. Mirrhæ electæ, aloes epaticæ, spicæ nardi, sang. draconis, thuris mummiæ, opobalsami, bdellij, carpobalsami, ammoniaci, sarcocollæ, croci, masticis, gummi arabici, stiracis liquidæ, ana drag. 3. & semis. Muski, drag. semis. Terebenthinæ optimæ the waight of al the rest. Powder those which are to be powdered, & mingle them with the Turpentine, & put them in a stillioze, & with a soft fire as behoueth, distil them, & receiue the liquoz in a strong vessell of glasse. For this goeth most next rest the true iuyce of Balme. &c.

An Oyle for deafenesse.

Vigo.

Rec. Fellis leporis ounce. 1. Olei castorei, sambuci, & nardi, ana drag. vi. Vini odoriferi, acetij, ana ounce. 1. Florum anthos, Foliorum ruthæ, ana parum. Pinguedinis vulpis, & anguillæ, ana drag. 2. Elibori nigri, triturati,

turati scrup. I. Boile them altogether till the consumption of the Wine and Vineger, then strayne them and vse it.

An Oyle of secret operation in vlcers, cankers, and fistules.

Rec. Apij, marubij, millefolij, plantaginis, absinthij, saluix, tapfi barbati, chelidonix, valerianx, hipe-rici, ana m. i. Olei communis, lib. 2. Terebenthinæ, ounc. 8. Galbani ounc. 2. Aluminis rochæ, ounc. 1. & semis. Theriacæ, ounc. 1. viridis æris ounc. 2. Thuris, ounc. 1. Gentianæ, aristolochiæ rotundæ, ana ounc. 1. Resinæ pini ounc. 12. Powder what is to be powdered and boile them together till the consumption of the iuices of the hearbes, and in the colyng adde to, Viride æris in fine powder stirring it strongly.

A yeolow Oyle vvhich doth vvonderfully cause flesh in vvounds, and doth mitigate paine and also causeth good matter.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 2. & semis. Olei rosarum lib. semis. Olei amigdalorum dulcium, olei liliorum, ana ounc. 4. Vini albi lib. 2. Aquæ vitæ, lib. semis. Terebenthinæ venetæ, lib. 2. Sarcocollæ, lib. semis. Mirrhæ, ounc. 4. Gummi climni, ounc. 6. Olibani, ounc. 3. Masticis ounc. 2. & semis. Aloes epaticæ, beniamin, stiracis calamitæ, gummi hederæ ana drag. 3. Resinæ pini, drag. 2. Nucis muscatæ, drag. 3. Spicæ, drag. 1. Galangæ, drag. semis. Croci ounc. semis. Ammoniæ, ounc. 1. Oppoponacis ounc. semis. Powder which are to be powdered, and dissolue the Gums in wine, and put them together, letting them stand in the

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the Sunne xx. dayes then boyle them at a gentle fire in a pot close stopp'd the space of xiiij. houres, and let it stande in the Sunne other xx. dayes, and at the last strayne it and keepe it as a secret

An Oyle for hollovv woundes and Fistules.

Rec. Olei comunis, lib. 2. Galbani ounce. 1. Ammoniacki ounce. semis. Terebenthinæ ounce. 6. vini albi. 3. 8. Succij apij & plātaginis, ana ounce. 1. Fellis bouis ounce. 2. Aquæ vitæ ounce. 1. & semis. Perrosinæ, ounce. semis. Masticeis, sarcocollæ, ana drag. 2. Aluminis vsti drag. 3. Dire them and let them boyle to y consumption of the iuyces & wine but first dissolue your gummes in Aqua vitæ, and boyle them in an other vessel xij. houres, adding there-to in the ende, Viridis æris, ounce. 2. And make it according to Arte.

An Oyle for conuulsion of Nerues.

Rec. Olei amigdalarū dulcium, olei liliorū, violarū, camomeli, ana ounce. 6. Oppoponacis ounce. 3. Ammoniacki ounce. 4. Mirrhæ, drag. 2. Oesupi ounce. 3. Olei pedum vaccarum ounce. 5. Fellis bouis drag. 3. Pinguedinis capi, anatis, anseris & cygni, medullæ cruris æquini, ana drag. 1. & semis. Succij hiosciami ounce. semis. Aquæ vitæ. 3. 6. Butiri recentis, succi maluarum, brancæ vrsinæ, ana ounce. 2. & semis. Succij althæ, sambuci, ana drag. 3. Dissolue the gummes in Aqua vitæ, and boile them all to the consumption of the iuyces, and reserue it to your vse.

An Oyle for greene woundes, a hid secret.

Rec. Olei lumbrico, olei masticeis, olei hipericonis, ana ounce. 4. Olei communis lib. 1. & semis, Sarcocollæ lib.

lib. I. Aquę vitę lib. semis. Olei terebenthinę, lib. I. Florum anthos lib. semis. Powder that is to be powdered, and boyle them together in Balneo marię, twelue houres, then set them in the Sunne fortye dayes, after boyle them agayne, & reserue the Oyle to your vse.

An Oyle for pricking of sinewes.

Rec. Olei hipericonis, sambuci, euphorbij, ana unc. 3. & semis. Sulphuris drag. x. Gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, serapini, ana, drag. 2. Aceti albi cyathi mediam. Vermium terrestrium unc. I. & semis. Make it according to arte.

An Oyle for wvoundes.

Rec. Olei cōmunis, lib. 2. Vini cretici, lib. 1. Radicū helenij, unc. 4. In puluerem redact. Saluę, hipericonis, ana m. I. Masticis unc. 4. Cariophilorum, unc. 3. Dire them and boyle them in a vessell strongly bound to the consumption of the Wine and iuyces, and after the straying keepe it to your vse.

An Oyle to heale greene wvoundes wvith speed.

Rec. Olei lumbricorum, olei hipericonis ana unc. 12. Olei masticis unc. 4. Olei communis, unc. 6. Aquę vitę, lib. semis. Vini maluatici unc. 4. Sarcocolę, lib. semis. Masticis, unc. 3. Mirrhę unc. 3. Florum camomeli unc. semis. Cariophilorum unc. 2. Terebenthinę venete, unc. 4. Boile what is to be brewed, and boyle them to the consumption, of the Wine and water and reserue the Oyle strayed out to your vse.

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An Oyle to agglutinate wvounds with speed.

Rec. Boracis ounce. 7. Sarcocollæ ounce. 6. Mastice ounce. 4. Cinamomi drag. 2. Cariophilorum ounce. 1. Olibani ounce. 2. Mirrhæ ounce. 2. & semis. Make them all in powder and infuse them in Aqua vitæ ounce. 20. And adde there-to after the infusion Olei hiperici, vel communis lib. 4. Terebenthinæ venetæ lib. 1. & semis. Succo simphiti minoris lib. semis. Vini nigri lib. 1. Thuris ounce. 1. Boyle them at an easie fire xx. houres, then put in the infused gummes, and boyle them in a brazen vessell close stopp'd other xxiij. houres, then as you remoue it from the fire, stirre it till it be colde and put it into a glasse, adding there-to, Olei terebenthinæ lib. semis. Mastice, sarcocollæ, florum hipericonis pulverizat, ana ounce. 2. Then let them stande in the Sun, and reserve it to your vse.

An excellent good Oyle for payne of
the Govvre.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 1. & semis. Olei rosati, camomeli ana lib. 1. Olei spicæ, vulpini, hipericonis, ana ounce. 2. Olei anethi ounce. 1. semis. Camomeli, absinthij, anthos, matricariæ, calaminthæ, ana m. 1. Squinanthi m. semis. Sem. hipericonis, m. 1. & semis. Pinguedinis anatis & anseris, ana ounce. 3. Medullæ crurium vituli & vaccarum ana drag. x. Radicum ebuli & helenij, ana ounce. 4. Ranarum num. 8. Vermium terrestrium lotorum cum vino ounce. 4. Boyle them all and mixe them together with white wine and infuse them xxiij. houres, then boyle them at an easie fire till the wine be wasted, and after it is strayned, adde there-to Terebenthinæ ounce. 2. & semis. Croci scrup. 2. Cera nouæ, ounce, semis. Mixe them according to Arte.

An

An Oyle for greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei nardini ounce. 4. Olei hiperici, ounce. 7. Olei communis lib. 1. Vini cretici lib. 1. Sarcocollæ, ounce. 6. Masticis ounce. 2. Olibani, ounce. 3. & semis. Mirrhæ ounce. semis. Terebenthinæ puræ, ounce. 7. Florum Saluiæ ounce. 4. Florum rosmarini ounce. 3. Florum hiperici ounce. 6. Cariophilorum, ounce. 4. Powder what is to be powdered, and boyle the Oyle, Wine, flowers and cloues, in a vessell close stopped six houres, after that let them steape in y^e same vessell twelue dayes which being done, adde to the rest and boyle them together twentie houres and last of all let them stande in the Sunne twelue dayes and strayne it to your vse.

An Oyle of Saint Iohns wort which
is good for vvoundes.

Rec. Sumitatum hiperici contusi lib. 1. & semis. Vini maluatici lib. semis. ounce. 3. Olei oliuarum, lib. 3. Dire them and set them in the Sunne tenne dayes, then boyle them in Balneo Mariæ twelue houres, and strayne them adding there-to Florum hiperici lib. 1. Infuse them other tenne dayes and last of all adde to them Terebenthinæ venetæ lib. semis. Masticis ounce. 1. & semis. Mirrhæ ounce. 1. Sarcocollæ, cariophilorum, ana ounce. 2. Macis drag. 6. Vermium terrestrium ounce. 3. Powder what is to be powdered and boyle them to the consumption of the wine and iuyce of the hearbs and after the straining reserve it to your vse.

An Oyle of earth-wormes which is good for wounds
in the sinewes or other places.

Rec. Vermium terrestrium preparatorum lib. 1. Olei communis lib. 2. & semis. Vini ounce. 8. Euphorbij
Rr. ij. drag.

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drag.3. Terebenthinæ venetæ, unc. I. Make an Oyle according to Arte.

An Oyle for greene wvoundes.

Rec. Olei communis lib.4. Vini rubri, aquæ vitæ, ana lib. I. Terebenthinæ, lib. I. Sarcocollæ lib. semis. Mastice unc. I. Olibani unc. 2. Consolidæ maioris, m. 4. Boile the hearbes and mire them with ʒ Oyle, Wine, and Aqua vitæ, and infuse them together .xij. dayes, then boyle them in Balneo Mariæ xvi. houres, and after they be colde put to, Consolidæ maioris recentis, m. 3. letting them infuse other .x. dayes, then adde to the Turpentine, and boyle them together twentie dayes, and when they be strayned put to the Sarcocoll and the rest made in fine powder.

An Oyle for hollov vlcers.

Rec. Olei oliuarum lib. 2. Olei lauri lib. semis. Galbani, unc. 4. Aqua vitæ lib. I. Mirrhæ unc. I. Viridis æris unc. 4. In puluerem subtilissimè redact. Dissolve the Galbanum in Aqua vitæ, and boyle it with the Oyles tenne houres, at an easie fire, & in the ende put to the Virida æs, incorporate them well together, and stirre them iij. houres. In the ende strayne it and reserve it to your vse.

An Oyle to digest wvoundes wvithin
xxiij. houres.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ optime, lib. 2. Sacchari albisimi, lib. semis. Olei communis puri lib. 4. Terebenthinæ puræ unc. 20. Sarcocollæ unc. 8. Mastice, mirrhæ, ana unc. I. Powder which are to be powdered, mire them and put them in a pot with a narrow mouth letting

ting them stande in Balneo Mariæ xliiij. houres, then set it in the Sun. x. dayes, which being done, let them boyle againe 12. houres and when it is colde and strained reserve it to your vse.

An Oyle very excellent for woundes and vlcers, especially vwhen the vlcers be vvell mundified, it doth also incarnate, assuage payne, comforte, and speedely conglutinate.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 4. Vini albi, lib. 2. Aquæ vitæ lib. 1. & semis. saluæ m. 2. Cardui benedicti, m. 1. & semis. Valerianæ m. 1. Hiperici m. 1. & semis. Melissophili m. semis. Meliloti m. 1. Bethonicæ, centaury, scabiosæ distami, sambuci, ana P. 3. Boile the hearbes and infuse them twentie dayes, then adde to as many moze hearbes, & let them infuse other twentie dayes, then strayne them strongly and boyle them to the consumption of the wine & iuyce of the hearbes adding there-to, Terebenthinæ purgatæ lib. 1. & semis. Masticeis unc. 1. Olibani, unc. 2. Mirrhæ unc. 1. Sarcocollæ unc. 2. Euphorbij, drag. 3. Nucis muscatæ, unc. semis. Cariophilorum, drag. 6. Iridis unc. 1. Resinæ pini unc. 3. Oppoponacis, drag. 3. Croci, camphoræ ana drag. 1. Vermium terrestrium unc. semis. Theriacæ, optime unc. 1. Florum hiperici unc. 4. Rosarum rubiarum unc. 2. & semis. Rubei tinctorum unc. semis. Powder what is to be powdered and boyle them together one houre and put them in a vessel close stopp'd xx. dayes and put there-to the gummes dissolved in malmeley, then let them boyle at an easie fire al together foure or five houres, and in the ende strayne them and reserve it to your vse.

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An Oyle to heale both greene wvounds and
olde vlcers very vvell.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 1. Vini cretici lib. 1. Terebenthinæ unc. 3. & semis. Bdellij drag. 3. Mirrhæ, drag. 3. & semis. Sarcocollæ unc. 1. Thuris drag. 3. & semis. Masticeis, unc. semis. Powder what is to be powdered, mixe them, and boyle them vpon a cleare fire, till the wine be consumed.

An excellent good Oyle for hollow vlcers.

Rec. Olei magistralis nostri, unc. 2. Olei lumbricorum, unc. 1. & semis. Olei benedicti, unc. semis. Olei terebenthinæ 3. 4. Olei rosarum, drag. 2. Terebenthinæ purgatæ, unc. 2. Masticeis drag. 2. Sarcocollæ drag. 3. Mirrhæ, unc. 1. Ammoniacy, galbani, ana drag. 1. & semis. Gummi elimni, drag. 3. & semis. Resinæ pini unc. semis. Succu plantaginis, solatri, apij, ana drag. 1. Vini albi drag. 3. Boyle them in a double vessell, well stopp'd, till the consumption of the wine and iuyces then strayne them strongly and reserue it to your vse.

An Oyle to mundifie vlcers.

Rec. Olei magistralis, unc. 2. & semis. Olei communis unc. 3. Succu plantaginis, apij, solani, ana drag. 1. Olei lumbricorum, unc. 1. Olei benedicti unc. semis. Boyle them to the consumption of the iuyces, and adde there-to, Terebenthinæ purgatæ, unc. 1. & semis. Sarcocollæ unc. 2. Masticeis, drag. 1. Olibani, drag. 2. & semis. Thuris drag. 1. Resinæ pini unc. semis. Mirrhæ drag. 1. Gummi elimni, drag. 2. Croci scrup. semis. Viridis aris, unc. 1. Mixe them together for a Balme.

An

An other for the same more comfortable.

Rec. Olei nostri viridis, unc. 3. Olei benedicti, 3. semis. Olei lumbricorum, unc. 2. Olei masticis unc. semis. Olei communis unc. 2. Terebenthinæ venetæ, unc. 1. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. Gummi elimni, drag. 2. & semis. Thuris drag. 1. Mirrhæ, drag. 1. & semis. Resinæ pini drag. 2. & ½. Colophoniz drag. 1. Olibani, sanguinis draconis, ana drag. 1. & semis. Croci, scrup. 1. Vini cretici, unc. 4. Aquæ vitæ unc. 2. & semis. Boile them to the consumption of the ~~all~~line and keepe it to your vse.

A very excellent and approued Oyle for vlcers
and vvoundes.

Rec. Olei mastichini, lib. semis. Olei communis, lib. 1. Aquæ vitæ lib. semis. Sarcocollæ, unc. 6. Sanguinis draconis, unc. 2. Masticis, unc. 3. Mirrhæ unc. 2. Cinamomi unc. semis. Nucis muscatæ, unc. 1. Boracis, unc. 2. Aloes epaticæ, unc. semis. Aquæ caprifolij, unc. 6. Succi simphiti vtriusq; ana unc. 3. Aquæ mellis unc. 4. Make it to your vse.

An Oyle for Greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei cōmunis lib. 4. Vini albi, lib. 2. Aquæ vitæ, lib. 1. Succu absinthij, valerianæ, pimpinellæ, hiperici, cardui benedicti, saluig, apij, consolidæ maioris, minoris & mediæ, plantaginis, millefolij, ana unc. 2. & semis. Boile the hearbs, mixe them and steape them six. houres, then boyle them in a vessell close stopp'd, till the wine and iuyces be wasted, adding there-to Terebenthinæ purgatæ lib. 1, & semis. Mirrhæ unc. 4. Sarcocollæ,

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Sarcocollæ ounc. 4. & semis. Olibani ounc. 2. Mastice
 ounc. 2. & semis. Sanguinis draconis, thuris, ana ounc. 3.
 Gummi elimni ounc. 3. & semis. Cariophilorum, ounc.
 1. Nucis muscatæ, ounc. 1. & semis. Cinamomi ounc.
 1. & semis. Galangæ, ounc. semis. Carpobalsami, drag.
 1. & semis. Croci scrup. semis. Powder which are to
 be powdered, & bruse what is to be brused, boyle them
 together xliij. houres, and after it is strayned, keepe
 it to your vse.

An Oyle to incarnate vvounds, and to comfort sinevves.

Rec. Olei Terebenthinæ, rosarum, ana ounc. 4. &
 semis. Olei lumbricorum, mastice, ana ounc. 3. Olei se-
 minis lini ounc. 3. & semis. Lumbricorum terrestrium
 drag. 1. Terebenthinæ claræ ounc. 4. Mastice, mirrhæ,
 ana ounc. semis. Gummi elimni, ammoniaci, ana drag.
 2. & semis. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. Croci scrup. 1. Dissolve
 the gummies in vinegar and adde there-to Centaurei
 maioris m. 1. Bruse the hearbes and boyle altogether
 in a double vessell and when it is strayned, sette it in
 the Sunne.

An Oyle to mollifie hardnesse in or about vvounds.

Rec. Terebenthinæ, lib. 1. & semis. Stiracis liquidæ
 ounc. semis. Stiracis calamitæ, beniamin. ana drag. 2.
 Thuris drag. 1. Nucis muscatæ drag. 2. Laudani drag. se-
 mis. Galbani drag. 2. Gummi elimni, ounc. semis. Am-
 moniaci ounc. 2. Oppoponacis, gummi hedere, segape-
 ni, ana drag. semis. Olei laurini ounc. 4. Resinæ pini,
 ounc. 2. Aquæ vitæ lib. semis. Mixe them and make an
 Oyle in good soyme.

An Oyle for vvoundes.

Rec. Olei laurini ounc. 2. Olei communis, ounc. 3.
 Olei

Olei lumbricorum ounce. 2. & semis. Olei hipericonis, ounce. 2. Olei benedicti ounce. 1. Olei rosacei ounce. 3. Terebenthinæ lib. 1. Euphorbij, drag. 1. Stiracis calamitæ, drag. 1. semis. Resinæ pini, lib. semis. Galbani, drag. 3. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. Gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, oppoponacis, gummi hederæ, ana drag. 1. & semis. Laudani drag. semis. Masticis drag. 2. Olibani, drag. 3. Thuris drag. 2. Nucis muscatæ, ounce. 1. Mummix drag. semis. Cariophilorum ounce. semis. Powder what is to be powdered and make an Oyle in good forme.

The composition of a Balme, most
precious in voundes.

Rec. Egrimonix, alchimellæ, androsomon, aschiron, Cloves,
bethonicæ, bifolij, bugullæ, brunelle, callendulæ, capri-
folij, consolide ma. crutiata hipericonis, iacæ herbe,
lauendulæ, meliloti, millefolij, numulariæ, origani, per-
foliata, pilocellæ, plantaginis, quinque nerue, quinque
folij, roris marini, veronicæ, violæ nigræ, violæ luteæ,
violæ matronalis, ana m. 1.

Let these be gathered each one in his time & kinde,
and let them be stamped with swæte Oyle Olyue, so
that you may get the hearbes from time to time, you
may in the ende haue a gallon of Oyle to these quan-
tities of hearbes, then let it stand together the space of
one moneth in a pot well nayled and close couered, bu-
ry it in hot horse-doung, in the meane season get these
gummes following.

Gummi ammoniaci, galbani, bdellij, masticis, mir-
rhæ, olibani, oppoponacis, resinæ pini, sarcocollæ, faga-
peni, storacis calamitæ, thuris, ana ounce. 1. Gariophi-
li, maceris, nucis muscatæ, cinamomi, ana ounce. 1. &
semis.

Powder them that are to be powdered, and dissolue
the Gummes in good white wine, then let the hearbes

to

to

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to the fire in a faire Bzafen vessell to boyle with the Oyle, putting there-to iiii. pound of good wine muscadell, of Vermiri terrestri, wel washed in white wine and mundified from the earth, iij. pound: let the boyle thus together stirring it diligētly with a slice, with a soft fire, till the wine & iuyce be wasted, and that the Oyle haue a faire grēne colour of the hearbes, then let it be strongly strayned. Then put there-to your gums and other things together and thre pound of odoziferous wine that is muscadell or malmesey. Terebenthinæ venetæ, ana librum vnum. Then boyle them with a gentle fire til the wine be consumed, the take it off and straine it, and so keepe it to your vse. &c.

It cureth wounds very speedely and effectually, it healeth scabs and wheales in the face and handes, and causeth the to be faire. It is very excellent in wounds of the sinewes and ioynts, it stayeth the muscilage and gleting water. But if you wil still this in a Stillitozie according to Arte, ye shall first haue an excellent water, secondly a most pure oyle, thirdly the balme which is most excellent in al wounds and vlcers in the fundament, &c. The Oyle is precious agaynst all aches and goutes. And the water also preserveth from venime and pestilence.

Balsanum coctum.

A. P.

Rec. Terebenthinæ venetæ, lib. 2. Gummi elimni, ounce. 4. Boli armeni, sanguis draconis, ana ounce. I. Olei hipericonis, secundum Iohannes de Vigo, ounce. 3. Aquæ vitæ, ounce. 2. Irios, aloes masticis, mirrhæ, ana drag. I. Misce

An Oyle for fistulated and cankerated vlcers.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. 2. Terebenthinæ lib. semis. Mirrhæ, ounce. 4. Sarcocollæ, ounce. 3. Aquæ vitæ, Acceti optimi, ana ounce. 3. Aluminis crudi, puluerizat. ounce.

I. &c

OF PICKED MEDICINES.

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I. & semis. Vitrioli ounce. semis. Boracis ounce. semis.
Boyle them to the consumption of the vineger and Aqua vite, adding there-to Viridis xris in pulu. ounce.
I. Boyle it agayne, strayne it, and reserve it in a glasse vessell.

An Oyle very good for vvoundes in sinevvy parts or ioynts.

Rec. Olei comunis lib. 2. Vini odoriferi lib. 1. Rosemarini, m. 2. Simphitæ maioris, plantaginis, ana m. 1. Aquæ vitæ ounce. 6. Boile them small and strayne it, & adde thereto Terebenthinæ venetæ, lib. 1. Sarcocollæ, lib. semis. Masticis ounce. 4. Let the boyle til the gums be wel dissolved and the iuyces wasted then strayne it and set it on the fire xx. dayes.

An Oyle very good for vvoundes in any part of the body.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 1. & semis. Olei rosarum lib. semis. Vermium terrestrium ounce. 4. Florum hyperici, ounce. 3. Rosemarini, ounce. 1. Terebenthinæ venetæ lib. semis. Vini albi lib. semis. Mirrhæ, Sarcocollæ, ana ounce. 2. Masticis ounce. 1. & semis. Euphorbij, drag. 1. Iridis drag. 1. Powder what is to be powdered and boyle them to the consumption of the wyne, then strayne it to your vse.

POWWDERS.

A Poyvder to be vsed in the cure of a Rupture.

Rec. Thuris, masticis, mirrhæ, ana drag. 2. Aloes, Vigo. Sarcocollæ, Sanguinis Draconis, Mummia, ana
℥.ij. drag.

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drag.1. & semis. Boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ ana drag. 2. & semis. Gummi tragaganti triturtati, glutinis piscium, ana drag.1. & semis. Balauftiorum, nucum cupressi, mirabolanorum citrinorum, hipocistidis, ana scrup. 4. Laudani drag. 3. & semis. **Make it in fine powder.**

A Povvder to cause flesh in a hollovv vlcet.

Valeriola.

Rec. Aloes elect. drag.2. Thuris & corticum eiusdem, mirrhæ, sarcocollæ, ana drag.1. Radicum Iridis florentini, scrup.4. **Make them in fine powder.**

A Povvder for hollovv wounds vvith losse of substance.

Weckerus.

Rec. Thuris, masticis, mirrhæ, sarcocollæ, boli armeni, sanguinis draconis, farinæ hordei ana partem vnam. **Make them in fine powder which you shal sprinkle vpon the wounde.**

A Povvder for vvoundes in the heade.

Andernacus

Rec. Mirrhæ ounce, semis. Sem. rubei tinctorum, ciperi, iridis, sarcocollæ ana drag.3. **Make these in powder, and you may well adde to them, Sandala & alia siccantia, for seeing the skinne of the head is harde and drye it must be healed with lyke remedies.**

A Povvder to staunch blood.

Calmetus.

Rec. Lapidis hematitis ounce.1. Tutia, masticis, boli armeni, gallarum viridium, ranarum exiccatarum, gypsi fuliginis, farinæ volatilis, telæ araneæ, molendini, ana ounce.2. Vitrioli combusti, calcis viuæ tragaganti, ana drag.3. chartæ papyraceæ, pilorum leporis

ris & bombacis torrefactorum, ana drag. I. Stercoris
asini, ounce, semis. Make it in fine powder.

A redde Powder agglutinative for woundes
in the lippes.

Rec. Boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana drag. 6. Thu- Vesalius
ris, mastice, sarcocollæ, ana drag. 2. & semis. Mirrhæ,
aloes, ana drag. 1. & semis. Tragaganti pisci, sanguinis
draconis, ana drag. I. Farinæ hordei & fabarū, ana drag.
semis. Mixe them, and make them in fine powder,
whereoff you shall incorporate some with the white of
an Egge to your vse.

A cicatrize Powder to be vsed in the
cure of the yearde.

Rec. Lethargij auri & argenti ana drag. I. Tutie, Vigo.
drag. semis. Boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana drag. 1. &
semis. Mirabolanorum, citronorum, aluminis rochæ
combustæ, ana scrup. 1. Mixe them to your vse.

A Powder to staunch blood.

Rec. Boli armeni partem vnam, sanguinis draconis, Galenus
partem semis. Thuris, mastice, aloes cicatrinæ, ana par-
tem tertiam. vnius, pilorum leporis minutissimè inci-
sorum, partem quartam vnius. Make them in fine pow-
der.

A powder consolidative for wounds.

Rec. Corticum pini, ounce. I. Lethargij, cerusæ, ana Henricus
3. semis. Nucum cupressi centauri minoris, aristolo-
chiæ vstræ, ana drag. 2. Make them in fine powder.

A Powdver for vvoundes in the head.

Rec. Radicum aristolochiæ, iridis florentini, corti- Weckerus.
St. iij, cum

AN ANTIDOTARY.

cum thuris, sarcocollæ, sanguinis draconis, ana drag.
1. Nucum cupressi, drag. semis, Mirtillorum drag. semis. Centauri minoris scrup. 1. Coralli scrup. 2. Farinæ orobi, drag. 1. Make them in verge fine powder, which you must apply vpon Liniments, and vpon it Emplastrum bethonici vel de caprifolio.

A Powder to staunch blood.

Calmeceus

Rec. Boli armeni drag. 6. Terræ sigillatæ, ounce. 2. Farinæ volatilis ounce. 3. Gypsi, calcis viue, ana ounce. 4. Thuris, aloes, ana ounce. 1. Make a Powder which you must apply with the white of an Egge.

A Powder to stay blood which must bevsd in the cure of the yearde.

Vigo.

Rec. Aloes epat. thuris sarcocollæ, ana drag. 2. Terræ sigillatæ, boli armeni, letharg. auri & argēti, ana scrup. 2. Mirrhæ, drag. 1. Pilorum leporis minutissimè incisorum, drag. 1. & semis. Farinæ volatilis, fabarum, lentium, & hordei ana drag. 2. Mixe them and make it in fine powder which you must strew vpon it, and with a little of this incorporated with the white of an Egge make a Pleget and apply about it.

A Povvder for vvoundes in the nose.

Vesalius.

Rec. Masticeis, thuris, mirrhæ, tragaganti, gummi arabici, ana drag. 2. Farinæ fenugræci, ounce. semis. Make a Powder and vse it after good digestion, made with the yolke of an Egge and Turpentine.

A Povvder to staunch blood.

Brunus.

Rec. Calcis viuæ, sanguinis draconis, gipsei, aloes, thuris,

thuris, vitrioli, ana partes æquales. Make them in powder and incorporate them with Albumen oui atq; telarania and apply it there-to.

A Povyder for vlcers in the priuities which doth exccicate, mundifie, incarnate, and agglutinate.

Rec. Corticum thuris, aloes lotæ, mirrhæ, sarcocol- Weckerus
læ, gummi elimni, ana drag. semis. Aneti vñi, scrup. I.
Corticum pini scrup. 2. Tutia preparata, antimoniam,
plumbi vñi, cerusæ, ana drag. I. Sanguinis draconis,
scrup. 2. Make them in fine powder and vse it.

A Povyder exciccatiu for vlcers.

Rec. Aloes, olibani, sang. draconis, sarcocollæ, ana Galenus,
drag. 3. Aristolochia adusta, cerusæ, corticum arbo-
ris, spinæ, centauri minoris, ana drag. I. Gallarum,
balaustiorum ana drag. 2. Make them in fine powder.

A Povyder to be vsed in the cure of
Pustula Carbunculosa.

Rec. Aluminis combustæ, unc. semis. Rosarum,
mirtillorum, ana drag. 2. Hermodact. drag. I. & semis. Vigo,
Boli armeni drag. 6. Mirabolanorum, citrinorum drag.
3. Make them in fine powder.

A Povyder for the swelling of the throat.

Rec. Satureiæ, hislopi, pollij montani, pulegij, spi- Weckerus.
cæ nardæ, ana drag. 2. Cariophilorum, nucis muscatæ,
ana unc. semis. Cinamomi drag. 3. Sem. apij. & petro-
felini, ana drag. 2. & semis. Piperis longi, mirrhæ, ana
drag. 1. & .j. Make them in fine powder, which must be
vseb iij. times a weeke, one dram at a time, iij. houres
befoze meate, and the rather in winter.

AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Powderto incarnate vvoundes.

Vigo.

Rec. Paucidani, ounce, semis. Iridis drag. 5. Mirrhæ, drag. 3. Centauri maioris, & minoris, ana drag. 2. Aristolochiæ rotundæ, tutiæ, oppoponacis, Farinæ orobi ana drag. 2. & semis. Make them in fine powder.

A Powder to drye vlcers.

Galenus.

Rec. Cerusæ, rosarum, balaustiorum, ana drag. 8. Seminis rosarum, aluminis, gallarum, ana drag. 3. Aristolochiæ longæ adustæ, drag. 3. Thuris, drag. 1. Make them in fine powder.

A Powderto make Trochiffes to eate downe
superfluous flesh in vlcres.

Vesalius.

Rec. Auripigmenti drag. 12. Sandarache, drag. 6. Calcis viuæ, drag. 8. Chartæ papyracæ combustæ, drag. 1. Make them in fine powder, and with the iuyce of decoction of Mirtilles foyme your Trochiffes.

A Powderto agglutinate vvoundes.

Rec. Radicum consolidæ maioris, drag. 3. Masticis, drag. 2. Olibani, drag. 2. & semis. Mummix, mirrhæ, sarcocollæ, aloes epaticæ, colophonie, ana drag. 2. Sanguinis draconis drag. 1. & semis. Gummi traganti, arabici, ana drag. 2. Make them in fine powder and vse it.

A Powderto stay bleeding in any part.

Rec. Lapidis hematitis, ounce. 3. Coralli rubei, drag. 1. Thuris ounce. 2. Aloes epaticæ, ounce, semis. Chartæ papyra-

papyraceę combustę drag. 2. Sanguinis draconis, drag. 2. & semis, Farinę volatilis, drag. 3. Masticis drag. 2. Boli armeni drag. 2. & semis. Vitrioli combusti, ounce. semis. Terrę sigillatę, drag. 1. & semis. Make them in fine powder, and when you apply it, let it not be removed in threë dayes.

A Powdër to staunch blood.

Rec. Calcis viux, drag. 2. Boli armeni, drag. 3. Sanguinis draconis, mummię, lapidis hematitis, masticis, olibani, sarcocollę, ana drag. 1. & semis. Aloes epaticę, drag. 3. & semis. Terrę sigillatę, drag. 1. Thuris ounce. semis. Farinę volatilis, drag. 3. Make them in fine powder and use it.

A Powdër adstringent to be used in stitching of wvoundes.

Rec. Farinę volatilis, drag. 3. Boli armeni, thuris, ana ounce. semis. Olibani, masticis, mirrhę, ana drag. 2. & semis. Sanguinis draconis, drag. 3. & semis. Lapidis, hematitis, drag. 1. Make them in fine powder which you shall use with the white of an Egge and spread it it vpon a cloth and let it lye to, one night, and on the morrow stitch the clothes, wherby you may toyne the edges of the wounde.

A Powdër to incarnate wvoundes.

Rec. Sarcocollę, ounce. 1. Olibani, drag. 2. Aloes epaticę, drag. 3. Masticis drag. 1. Thuris drag. 2. Sanguinis draconis, drag. 1. & semis. Balauftiorum, drag. semis. Mixe them, and make them in fine powder.

Tc.

A

AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Powdër to dry and cicatrize vlcers
in moyſt bodyes.

Rec. Thuris, ounce. 1. Aloes drag. 3. Sanguinis draconis, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ, drag. 1. Aristolochiæ combustæ, drag. 2. & semis. Oſis humanæ combustæ, drag. 3. Corticum pini, drag. 2. Cerusæ, gallarum, balaustiorum, ana scrup. 4. Aluminis vſti drag. 7. *Prep. them & make them in fine powder.*

A powder for moyſt and hollow vlcers.

Rec. Thuris, drag. 3. Mastice, drag. 1. Mirrhæ, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ, drag. 4. Farinæ orobi, drag. semis. Balaustiorum, malicori, cinabrij, saluæ, sicci aristolochiæ rotundæ, ana drag. semis. Aluminis vſti scrup. 4. Vitrioli combustæ, drag. 4. *Prep. them in fine powder.*

A Powder to cicatrize woundes and vlcers.

Rec. Corticum pini, nucum cupressi, ana drag. 3. Mastice, thuris, sarcocollæ, aloes epaticæ, mummiæ, balaustiorum, malecori, ana drag. 2. Vitrioli combustæ, aluminis vſti, ana drag. 2. & semis. Chartæ papyraceæ, drag. 3. Saluæ siccæ, drag. 2. Lapidis calaminaris, lethargi, argenti, cinabrij, sang. draconis, ana scrup. 2. Sumacis, drag. 2. Centauri minoris, drag. 1. & ½. Mirrhæ drag. 1. Coralli rubei drag. 3. Tutie drag. 1. Plumbi vſti, drag. 1. & semis. *Prep. them in fine powder to your vse.*

A corrosiue Powder very easie and profitable.

Rec. Mercuri præcipitati. 3. semis. Cinabrij, drag. 1. & semis. Vitrioli combustæ, scrup. 2. Mastice, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. & semis. Vermium terrestrium, scrup. 2. & semis. *Prep. them in fine powder.*

A

A Powdcr to cicatrize and heale vlcers vvhich
must be dissolued in vvater.

Rec. Camphoræ calcinatæ, ounce. I. Vitrioli, combusti, ounce. I. & semis. Cinabrij, drag. 3. Aluminis vsti, drag. 2. Præcipitati, drag. 6. Boli armeni drag. 3. Masti-
cis drag. 2. Thuris, 3. semis. Sarcocollæ, drag. 6. Make
them in fine powder, and when you will vse it, take
Rose-water white wine and Aqua vite of each halfe a
pound. Warme them at the fire and putte to them of
the powder one ounce, so let them remayne x. houres,
then strayne it to your vse.

A Potentiall corrosiue for dismembring.

Rec. Aluminis vsti, ounce. 4. Vitrioli combusti, 3.
& semis. Præcipitati, ounce. semis. Olibani, ounce. 2.
Masticis, drag. 3. sublimati, boli armeni, ana drag. 2.
Make them in fine powder.

A Powdcr to stay the matrovv after
the member is taken away.

Rec. Masticis, drag. 2. Præcipitati ounce. semis. O-
libani, drag. 3. & semis. Mirrhæ, drag. 1. Sarcocollæ, drag.
1. Vitrioli adusti drag. semis. Make them in fine pow-
der.

A Powdcr to cicatrize vlcers.

Rec. Cineirs anethi, plumbi vsti, terra sigillatæ, ana
drag. 2. Letharg. argenti, drag. 1. Cinabrij, drag. 3. Balau-
stiorū drag. 1. & 1/2. Aluminis vsti, scrup. 1. & 1/2. Cerusæ
scrup. 2. Testarū cancrorū fluuiialium drag. 2. Chartę ni-
græ exiccata, drag. 1. Make all in fine powder.

Tt. ij. A

A Powder incarnatiue.

Rec. Terebenthinæ venetæ puluerizata, drag. 3.
Boracis, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ ounce, semis. Mastice drag.
3. & semis. Tragaganti, drag. 2. & semis. Mirrhæ,
drag. 3. & semis. Colophonizæ. 3. semis. Thuris, ounce.
1. Aluminis vsti, drag. semis. Vitrioli adusti scrup. 1.
Mercuri præcipitati drag. 2. Mixe them & make a pow-
der to be applyed with Melle rosarum.

A corrosiue powder very good.

Rec. Mercuri præcipitati, ounce. semis. Mastice,
ounce, semis. Cinabrij, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ drag. 2. & se-
mis. Aluminis vsti drag. 1. Make them all in fine pow-
der and mixe them together.

A Corrosiue powder more stronger.

Rec. Mercuri præcipitati. 3. semis. Cinabrij, drag. 1.
Vitrioli combusti drag. semis. Aluminis vsti drag. 1.
Mastice, ounce. 1. Mirrhæ, ounce. semis. Sarcocollæ, drag.
1. Croci scrup. semis. Make them in powder, and keepe
it to your vse.

A Corrosiue powder for vlcers,

Rec. Mercuri præcipitati argenti sublimati, drag.
semis. Vitrioli combusti, aluminis, ana scrup. 2. Flo-
ris æris scrup. 1. Coralli rubei, drag. semis. Cinabrij,
scrup. 2. Make them in fine powder.

A Powder for yvoundes in the head.

Rec. Sarcocollæ, mirrhæ, aloes epaticæ, ana drag. 3.
Thuris,

OF PICKED MEDICINES.

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Thuris, drag. 1. & semis. Sanguinis draconis, scrup. 2.
Croci, grana. 12. Make them in fine Powder.

A Povvder for a Rupture.

Rec. Radicum consolide maioris, unc. 1. Valerianæ, unc. 1. Mummia, drag. 1. Coriandri preparati, unc. semis. Crassulæ maioris, drag. 3. Zacchari, unc. 4. Make them in fine Powder and take thereof every morning as Arte requireth.

A Povvder for a Fistula.

Rec. Mercuri precipitati, unc. semis. Vitrioli combusti, drag. 3. Masticis, boli armeni, ana drag. 2. Make them in fine Powder and use it according to Arte.

An other for the same.

Rec. Vitrioli combusti, unc. 1. Boli armeni, drag. 2. & semis. Masticis, drag. 1. Make them in fine powder and keepe it to your use.

POTIONES.

A Potion to be used in the cure of Phlegmon or inflammation proceeding of blood.

Rec. Decoctionis, hordei, ieiubarum, graminis, oxalidis, buglossæ, seminum fumach, ana unc. 4. Sirupi violacei, unc. 1. Diamoronis, sirupi de papauere, ana unc. semis. Mixe them for a Potion.

Vesalius.

A Potion for such as haue vlcers in the yeard.

Rec. Prunorum damascenorum, glicirrhizæ razæ, Thama-
Tt. iij.

Andreas,
Lacuna.

AN ANTIDOTARY.

Thamarindorum, hordei mundati, ana drag. 3. Quatuor seminum frigidorum maiorum mundatorum, ana drag. 2. & semis. Trium florum cordialium, ana P. I. Boyle them together, & in the decoction dissolue, Pulpa cassiæ recens extractæ, & diacatholici, ana drag. 5. Sirupi solutiui ex noua infusione rosarum unc. 5. Pulueris electuarij trium sandalorum scrup. I. Make it according to Arte.

A Potion for the canker not vlceraed.

Weckerus

Rec. Fumariæ, m. i. Senæ, epithimi, ana drag. 3. Florum anthos P. 2. Infuse them in foure ounces of Whey, then strayne them and dissolue therein, Rhabbari in aque buglossæ infusi, drag. 1. Cinamomi, grana. 4. Mannæ unc. I. & semis. Cassiæ drag. 6. And so make your Potion.

A Potion solutiue to be vsed in Erisipilas Phlegmonides.

Vesalius.

Rec. Rhabbari electi scrup. 4. Florum violarum & boraginis, ana drag. 1. Decoctionis thamarindorum quantum sufficit. Infuse the flowers and Rhabarbenne houres, then strayne them, and in the straining dissolue ther-in Diacatholicon drag. 3. Sirupi rosarum, unc. 2. And make a Potion according to Arte.

A Potion for suppression of vrine.

Valerio's

Rec. Sumitatum maluarum m. I. Foliorum raphani, & saxifragiæ, ana m. semis. Glicirrhizæ contusæ, unc. semis. Sem. melonum mundatorum, unc. 2. Make your decoction in water sufficient, till it come to one pounce, then strayne it, and in the straining dissolue ther-in, Mellis rosati unc. 2. Butiri recentis, sine.

fine sale, ounce. I. Sacchari candi, ounce. semis. Clarifie the honny, boyle it lyghtly, and when it wareth colde keepe it to your vse.

A Potion for a virulent and corrosiue vicer.

Rec. Florum boraginis & violarū ana P. 1. Radic. ci- Weckerus.
chori. 3. ℥. Passularum, 3. semis. Polipodij, glycirrhizę,
ana drag. 2. Prunorum paria, 5. Subesten ounce. semis.
Rhabarbari, drag. 3. Agarici, drag. 1. & semis. Senæ
drag. x. Spicę indicę, drag. 1. Salis gemmę, drag. semis
Zinziberis drag. I. Boyle them in sufficient water,
and make a Potion for two draughtes, where-to you
shall adde, Sirupi rosati laxatiui, ounce. 2.

An Almon milke for such as haue vlcers in the yearde.

Rec. Amigdalarum dulcium à pelliculis mundato- Andreas.
rum ounce. 1. Quatuor seminum frigidorum maiorum Lacuna.
recentiū & mundatorū, ana drag. Sem. papaueris albi,
drag. 1. Beate them together and steape them in the
decoction of Licorice, and after the milke is strayned
out and made indifferent warin, adde there-to, Saccha-
ri clarissimi ounce. I. to make it swēte, and so mint-
ter it.

A Potion for the Dropsie.

Rec. Corticum atq; radicum apij, & feniculi, ana Rhazes.
drag. x. Sem. apij, feniculi & ameos, ana drag. 5. Ro-
sarium rubiarum, spice, ana drag. 3. Squin, drag. 5. Boyle
them in one pound of water till the third part be wa-
shed and giue it for a draught.

A Potion for the swellng of the throate.

Rec. Agarici trochiscati in oximelite simplici infusi Weckerus.
&

AN ANTIDOTARY.

& expressi, scrup. 4. Turbith, drag. 1. Salis gemmæ,
gra. 6. Zinziberis gra. 6. Sirupi rosarum solutiui, ounce,
1. & semis. Aquarum bethonicæ & melissæ, ana ounce.
2. Dye them and make a Potion.

PILLES.

Pilles to be vsed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Rondeletius

Rec. Rhabbarbari, agarici, ana drag. 2. Aloes ounce,
1. Argenti viui extincti in succo rosarum, drag. 3.
Cinamomi, ambræ, ana scrup. 1. Mirrhæ, masticcis, ana
drag. 1. Cum Terebenthine excipiantur, & formentur
pillule octo pro drag. 1. Capiat pro primo vice, scrup. 1.
Deindè drag. 1. & semis. Postremo scrup. 1. Pro diuiti-
bus adde limaturæ auri, vel pannorum auri, scrup. 4.

Pilles for payne in the ioynts proceeding of
Alopecia Gallica or Lues Veneria.

Rondeletius

Rec. Aloes ounce, 1. Galangæ, mirrhæ, agarici, salis
gemmæ, ana drag. 1. Succu ablinthij drag. 1. & semis.
And with water of Clozme-woode make your masse.
whereoff the Patient shal take in the morning, when
he riseth one dram twice or thrice in a weeke.

Pilles to be vsed in pestilentiall feuers.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Zinziberis albi & rasi infusi in aquis partibus
aquare rosarū, buglossæ & scabiosæ, ana scrup. 4. Boyle
thē to the consūption of ½ third part, & in the expression
infuse, Agarici trochiscati, drag. 3. Et cum fuerint ex-
pressa adde aloes bis lotæ in aqua acetosi & aceto ounce,
1. Corticū mirabolanorum citrinorum, & cebularum,
& rhabbarbari electi, ana scrup. 2. Radicum dictamni,
Tormen-

Tormentilla, tunice, ana scrup. I. Mirrhę, in aqua acetosi lota, unc. semis. Croci drag. 1. & semis. musk. & camphorę, ana gra. 2. Sirupi acetosi quantum sufficit. And forme v. **Pilles of one dram.**

Pilles for Lues Venerea.

Rec. Laudani puri, hipocistidis, ana drag. I. Aloes, Rondeletius
 unc. I. Ambra, mosci, ana scrup. I. Argenti viui loti
 in vino, drag. 2. Incorporentur simul cum sirupo rosa-
 to laxatiuo & fiant Pillulae. **Where-off the Patient**
shall take euery morning one scrup. But these Pilles
must not be taken befoze the body be euacuated.

Pilles for Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Mirabolanorum emblicorum, bellericorum in- Vigo.
 dorum, ana drag. 2. & semis. Spectarum pillularum, ma-
 sticinarum, unc. semis. Stechados, Folliculorum senæ,
 epithimi, croci, ana drag. semis. Gentianę, anisorum,
 ana drag. I. Polipodij quercini, ellebori nigri, ana drag.
 2. Turpeti albi & gumosi, drag. 1. & ꝑ. Diagredij scrup.
 4. Zinzibris, serapini, cinamomi, nucis muscata, ligni
 aloes, tormetilli, dictami, cardui benedicti, colocynthi-
 dis, ana scrup. 2. Agarici trochiscati, rhabarbari electi,
 aloes lota ana unc. semis. Teriacę optimę galeni, drag.
 6. **And with sirupo acetoso, make your masse. Dosis**
est, drag. I. Where-off make five Pilles and after
them ether sue.

PLASTERS.

A Plaster to be vsed in Hernia intestinalis.

Rec. Picis naualis, unc. 5. Colophonia, unc. 3. Weckerus.

Vv.

Lethargi-

AN ANTIDOTARY,

Lethargij, gummi ammoniaci, oppoponacis, bdellij, mastice, terebenthinæ, ana unc. 1. Boli armeni, thuris, sanguinis draconis, sarcocollæ, aloes, centaureæ, simphiti, oxicanthæ, pillularum cipressi, gallarum viridium, corticū mali punici, vermium terrestrium, ana drag. 2. Tauri vel glutinis pellis arietinæ madefactæ, & dilutæ in aqua chalibiata & aceto, unc. 2. *Mixe them at an easie fire make a Plaster to Arte.*

A Plaster to be vsed in Apostumes of the eate.

Vigo.

Rec. Cephæ albæ, sub prunis, decoctæ, lib. semis. Capitum liliorum alborum sub prunis decoctorum, unc. 4. Butiri recentis, unc. 3. Olei amigdalorum dulcium, pinguedinis gallinæ, & anseris, ana drag. 6. Vitellos tres ouorum. *Then with the powder of Pellilote, and Camomile flowers and Fenegræke, make a plaster vpon the fire with the decoction of Althia according to the precepts of Arte.*

A Plaster for the biting of a madde Dogge.

Valeriola

Rec. Galbani, oppoponacis, segapeni, ana drag. semis, Euphorbij, Iridis florentini, aristolochiæ rotundæ, radicū gentianæ, ana drag. 1. Cancrorum fluuiialium drag. 2. Cera quantum sufficit. Terebenthinæ, unc. 2. *Mixe them, and make a Plaster to your owne discretion.*

A Plaster to bee vsed vhen Os Coccyx is broken.

Valerius.

Rec. Albuminum 4. ouorum, oleimirtini, rosarum, ana unc. 2. Terebenthinæ optime, unc. 1. & semis. Thuris, drag. 3. Mastice drag. 1. & semis, Mirrhæ, aloes, ana

ana drag.2. Sanguinis draconis, boli armeni, ana drag. semis. Farinæ volatilis, ounce.3. Dire them for a Plaster.

A Plaster to draw out a thorne or a pricke in any place.

Rec. Fermenti mellis optimi aut alucarum sorditici Auicenna. quam propoleos nominant, ana lib. semis. Visci quercini quartum vnum. Ammoniacy quartum semis. Olei quartum vnum Dire them al & make a Plaster which you shall apply vpon the place.

A Plaster for Hermia intestinalis.

Rec. Masticis, sarcocollæ, sanguinis draconis, blattæ bizantiæ, corticum thuris, aloes, boli armeni, gipfei, gallarum viridium, ana drag.2. Ictiocolle, tauricolle, dissolutorum, in aceto, ana ounce.2. Labour the well, and make a Plaster in good forme. Weckerus.

A Plaster to mollifie the hardnesse in womens breastes.

Rec. Furfuris, m.2. Camomeli, m. semis. Meliloti, m.1. Farinæ fabarum, ounce.4. Olei camomeli, aneti, & rosarum ana ounce.1. & semis. Pinguedinis galinæ, olei violacei, ana drag.10. Then with sufficient sweet wine make a softe plaster, adding therto, Croci, drag.2.

A Plaster to cause flesh in hollov vlcers.

Rec. Lethargij auri ounce.6. Olei rosaci omphacini, lib.1. & semis. Aceti rosarum lib. semis. Boyle them together at an easie fire, stirring them continually, vntill it waxe very blacke and make it in rolles.

Vv.ij.

A

AN ANTI-DOTARY, TO

A Plaster for the Goutte.

Guydo.

Rec. Cera, picis, diaquilon, ana quartum. I. Auxungia asini quart. \mathfrak{H} . Laudani, hysopi humidi, galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci, bdellij, stiracis calamitæ, mastificis, sarcocollæ dissolutæ in vino, ana ounce. i. Auxungia, vrsi, Struthiæ, aquilæ, anguillæ, amurcæ, olei liliacei, terebenthine, ana ounce. semis. Farinæ fenugræci, & lini, croci, ana drag. 2. Make a Plaster to Arte.

A Plaster for the hardnesse of theeves.

Galenus.

Rec. Serapini, ounce. 3. Castorij, ounce. 2. Euphorbij ounce. 1. & semis. Bdellij, ammoniaci, ana drag. 4. Boile the Gummes, and dissolue them in warme water, adding there-to Cera albæ, drag. xv. Olei sambuci, drag. 3. And make a Plaster according to Arte.

A Plaster to mitigate payne in the cure of a Carbuncle.

Weckerus.

Rec. Maluarum, violarum, ana m. 2. Soeth them in water untill they be tender, then stampe them, adding ther-to Farinæ hordeaceæ ounce. 3. Butiri recentis, olei recentis, ana ounce. 2. Vitelloſ duos ovorum, Mixe them well for a Plaster.

A Plaster resolute to be vsed in hermia humoralis.

vigo.

Rec. Foliorum caulium nigrorum, radicum althiæ, camomeli, ana m. 1. Coriandri, ounce. semis. Boile them all in fat both of flesh, then in the decoction with the powder of beanes and fitches make a softe Plaster, adding

adding there-to, Olei camomeli, & anethi, ana ounce. 2.
Rosarum ounce. 1. Croci scrup. 1. cimini (if the place be
not much inflamed) drag. 1. & semis. And keepe it to
your use.

A Plaster to mollifie and resolue a scirrous tumor.

Rec. Caricas pingues, num. 12. Boyle them and Calmeteus
stampe them. Ammoniack, bdellij, galbani, in aceto
dissolutorum, ana ounce. 2. Styracis liquide, ounce. 1.
Muscilaginis, althe, seminis lini & fenugræci, ana 3.
2. Oesypi, butiri recentis, ana ounce. 1. Olei recimini, vel
sesamini, vel liliorum, ounce. 3. Cera quantum suffi-
cit. Make a Plaster according to Arte.

A Plaster to mature a Fellon.

Rec. Radicum liliorum alborum, ounce. 6. Radicum Weckerus
buglosse, ounce. 2. Maluæ, violarum, ana m. 1. Soethe
them till they be tender, then strayne them and adde
there-to, Farinæ triticeæ, ounce. 3. Butiri recentis, ounce.
2. Olei dulcis, ounce. 4. Auxungia porcina, ounce. 2.
& semis. Vitellos duos ouorum. Croci scrup. 1. Make
a Plaster to Arte.

A Plaster to mature in Hernia humoralis.

Rec. Foliorum maluarum, & violarum, ana m. 2.
Radicum althe, capitum liliorum alborum, ana ounce. Vigo.
2. Boyle them in water, then stampe them and straine
them, and with Barly meale in the decoction, make a
soft Plaster, adding there-to Butiri recentis, ounce. 4.
Vitellos duos, ouorum. Olei olivarum dulcium, ounce.
1 & semis. Drye them, and with the strayingn about
named, make a Plaster.

AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Plaster for the swelling of the belly.

Vigo.

Rec. Stercoris vaccini, lb. 1. Stercoris caprini, lib. semis. Boyle the together in strong vinegar & worke them in a mortar, adding there-to, Sulphuris igne non experti, ounce. 3. Aluminis ounce. 1. Succorum thymeliaz & ebuli recenter extractorum ana ounce. 3. Faring lupinorum & orobi, ana ounce. 2. Pulu. soldanellæ, quart. 1. Anisi, maratri, cumini, ana drag. 2. Salis communis, torrefact. drag. 3. Terebenthinæ ounce. 4. Picis naualis ounce. 6. Mixe them for a Plaster.

A Plaster to be applied to the reynes, for him that hath an Ulcer in the yeards.

Andreas.
Lacuna.

Rec. Boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, sanguinis draconis, coralli rubei, rosarum rubiarum, electri, spodij, sandali citrini, ana drag. 2. Acaciæ, thuris, masticis, ana ounce. semis. Picis naualis, & colophoniz, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Terebenthinæ, cere, ana ounce. 1. Rob. mirtini, ounce. 2. Make it in good order.

A Plaster to mollifie the hardnesse of Phlegmop.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Radicum Lilij & althiæ, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Radicum brioniz, ciclamini, cucumeris agrestis, ana ounce. 2. Boyle them in white Wine, and beate them small, then put there-to, Stercoris columbini & caprini, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Gummi ammoniaci, in aceto dissoluti, bdellij, & oppoponacis, in Oleo sesamino, dissolutorum, ana ounce. 1. Laudani & stiracis liquidæ ana ounce. 1. Picis naualis quantum sat est. Make a Plaster in good forme.

A

A Plaster consolidatiue for a Fellon.

Rec. Diachilonis albi sine gummis, ounce. 2. Tere- Weckerus.
benthinae claræ, pinguedinis porcinae, ana ounce. 2. &
femis. Lethargij, auri & argenti, ana drag. 5. Minij,
drag. 5. Cerusæ, ounce. 1. Olei rosacei, ounce. 1. & femis.
Mire them vpon the fire stirring them well, and in
the ende put to as much white ware as is sufficient to
make a Plaster.

A Plaster for payne in the stomacke.

Rec. Sandalorum omnium, boli armeni, rosarum Galenus.
rubiarum, feminis psillij, ana ounce. 2. Seminis purtula-
cæ & lactucæ, ana ounce. 2. Camphoræ ounce. femis.
Make them all in fine powder & worke them, with rose
water, vinegar, veriuice, and barley meale as much as
is sufficient.

A Plaster for a Fellon.

Rec. Picis naualis. 3. 1. Adipis suilli expurgati. 3. 5. A- Calmeteus
dipis, taurini vel Oesypi ana ounce. 2. Resini pinæ, ounce.
5. Melt them together and adde there-to, Ceræ ounce. 3.

A Plaster to resoluë the colde tumors
of the coddles.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum lib. femis. Medullæ panis, Vigo
ounce. 3. Cum decoctione althiæ, meliloti, anethi, &
camomeli, ac paululum cumini. Make a Plaster ouer
the fire, adding there-to Olei camomeli, anethi, pin-
guedinis, anatis, ana ounce. 1. & femis. Cumini drag. 1.
& femis. Make it to your vse.

A

AN ANTIDOTARY, TO

A Plaster repercussive and desiccative to be
used in the cure of the creeping Herpes.

Weckerus.

Rec. Succī plantaginis, & solani, ana unc. 1. Succī
radicum lapathi, unc. semis. Balanthurum P. 1. Rosa-
rum rubrarum, drag. 1. & semis. Aluminis, drag. 1. A-
ceti unc. 2. Boile them til the iuices & vinegar be wa-
shed, then grinde them in a leaden mortar & adde there-
to, Lethargij vtriusque, ana unc. 2. Cerusæ, unc. 1.
Tutæ drag. 2. Floris æris, drag. 1. Make a Plaster in
good order.

A Plaster for luxation of the foote.

Vesalius.

Rec. Olei mirtini, rosarum omphacini, ana unc. 2.
Ouorum albumina num. 3. Quinque nerui minutius
incisi & trituriati, m. 2. Farinæ volatilis, farinæ hordei
cribellati, farinæ fabarum ana drag. 6. Mixe them also-
gether and make a plaster.

A Plaster for a biting.

Guydo.

Rec. Galbani, serapeni, oppoponacis, assæ foetidæ,
mirrhæ, piperis, sulphuris, ana unc. semis. Calamen-
thi, mentastri, ana unc. 1. Stercoris columbini, ana-
tis, ana. 3. 2. Dissolue the Gummes in wine, and mixe
them together with Honny, and olde Wyle sufficient
for a Plaster.

A maturative plaster for swelling in the
coudes proceeding of a colde cause

Vigo.

Rec. Capitum liliorum alborum unc. 3. Radicum
althæ, unc. 4. Foliorum caulium nigrorum m. 1. Mal-
uarum, tantundem, Boyle them all in water, & strampe
them.

them and strayne them in the decoction with Wheat meale, Linseed meale, and Fenugreek meale of each equall portions, make a soft Plaster, adding there-to, Butiri recentis, ounce. 4.

A Plaster to bee vsed in the cure of Scirrhus exquesitus,

Rec. Auxungia galinge, ana ounce. 1 & semis, Taxi Calmeteus muli & asini, ana ounce. 2. Medulla crurium vituli, & cerui ana ounce. 3. Oesypi, stiracis, calamit. bdellij, ana quart. semis. Muscilaginis, sem. althie, lini, & fenugreci, ana ounce. 2. Mastice, thuris, ana ounce. semis. Olei amigdalorum dulcium, amuræ, olei liliorum, ana ounce. 3. & semis. Cera quantum sufficit, to make it a plaster.

A Plaster for an Oedemous tumour.

Rec. Foliorum ebuli, sambuci, absinthij, ana m. l. Weckerus

Alupinis, sulphuris, salis, ana ounce. semis. Boyle them and beate them small, adding there-to, Dialthia, ounce. 2. & semis. Auxungia, suilla, ounce. 1. & semis. Mellis, ounce. 1. Spire them well for a Plaster.

A Plaster for the fluxe of the belly.

Rec. Corticum mali punici, gallarum, balaustio- Andernacus rum, aluminis, ana ounce. semis. Acacia, sanguinis draconis, mirtilorum, corticum, mirabolanorum, chebulorum & acinorum, ana drag. 2. Make them in fine powder and mire them with Miuu citoniorum, and the muscilage of gumme Tragagant and vineger, moke them to the fashion of a Plaster.

A Plaster to mitigate payne of the Hemrhodes.

Rec. Boli armeni, gummi arabici, sanguinis draco- Galenus. nis,

AN ANTIDOTARY,

nis, mastice, ana drag. 3. Mirrhæ, balaustiorum rosarum rubiarum siccarum, ana drag. 2. Make these in powder, and searce them, then take, Butiri ounce. 1. Olei rosarum ounce. 3. Cera, ounce. 2. Succi foliorum porrorum colati ounce. 2. Pire them for a Plaster.

A Plaster for Hermia aquosa.

Vigo.

Rec. Rosarum, balaustiorum, nucum cupressi, ana m. I. Farinæ fabarum, & orobi, ana ounce. 4. Stercoris caprini, ounce. 3. And with sweet wine and Barbour's lye sufficient make a Plaster at the fire.

A Plaster for a Wenne.

Calmeceus.

Rec. Radicum brionix, ciclaminis, cucumeris agrestis, althix, lilij coelestis, ana ounce. 2. Boyle them perfectly in white wine, and beate them, then adde thereto, Ammoniack in aceto scillitico dissoluti, bdellij, oppoponacis in Oleo sesamino dissolutorum, ana ounce. 1. Stercoris columbini & caprini, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Laudani, stiracis calamitæ ana ounce. semis. Picis naualis quantum sufficit for a Plaster.

A Plaster for a vvinde tumour.

Weckerus.

Rec. Propoleos, lib. 1. & semis. Micarum panis syncostis, lib. semis. Rosarum rubiarum, ounce. 1. Boile them in white wine, then strayne them and adde thereto, Piperis, cariophilorum, nucis muscatæ, zinzibris, ana drag. 1. Cumini, anisi, feniculi, seminis apij, amesos, ana ounce. semis. Olei camomeli, anethi, ruthe, ana ounce. 2. Make a Plaster and apply it warme, the place being first well scarified in the toppe.

A

A Plaster to draw out splints, thornes and
such like in any parte.

Rec. Fermenti lib. 1. Sordicii oleorum lib. semis, Democratus.
Succi centinodij, succi pulegij, aut eorundem pulueri-
zatorum, ana quart. 1. Terebenthinæ lib. 1. Visci quer-
cini, ammoniaci, galbani in vino dissolutorum, ana
ounc. 1. Ceræ ounc. 4. Make a plaster according to Art.

A Plaster for hardenesse of the Splene.

Rec. Ammoniacy, segapeni, bdellij, oppoponacis, Guido.
ana ounc. 1. Farinæ fenugreci & lini, ana ounc. 2. Tere-
benthinæ lib. semis. Olei camomeli, ounc. 4. Farinæ
frumenti, quod sat est ad inspissandum. Make a Pla-
ster according to Art.

A Plaster to restore a broken bone.

Rec. Albumina trium ouorum, olei rosarum ompha- Vigo.
cini, Olei rosarum completi, ana drag. 10. Olei mirti-
ni drag. 1. & semis. Farinæ volatilis, farinæ hordei, ana
drag. 6. Boli armeni, sanguinis draconis, ana drag. 3.
Mire them and worke them together for a good for
mall Plaster.

A Plaster against all bitings.

Rec. Spumæ argenti, ceruse puræ, ana lib. 1. Olei Vesalius.
veteris lib. 3. Ceræ ounc. 7. Ammoniacy, ounc. 4. Gal-
bani, tantundem. Boyle the Ceruse, Letharge, and
Oyle, till they leaue cleaving to your handes, then dis-
solue the Gummes, and put them to.

AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Plaster for Struna.

Weckerus.

Rec. Olei liliorum vel laurini, ounce. xii. Picis sicce, drag. 6. Laudani ounce. 3. Lethargij, ounce. 12. Galbani, ounce. 3. Stiracis, ounce. 2. Aeruginis, drag. 12. Mixe them according to Arte, and make a Plaster.

A Plaster for the hardenesse of the lyuer.

Guydo.

Rec. Galbani, serapeni, oppoponacis, ana ounce. 1. Farinæ fenugreci, & lini, ana ounce. 2. Terebenthinæ lib. semis. Olei camomeli, ounce. 4. Farinæ frumenti, quod sufficit. Make a Plaster according to Arte.

A Plaster of Centaurie for wvoundes in the
heade or deprefion of the skull
in young children.

Calmeteus

Rec. Centauræ per noctem in vino albo infuse, m. 6. Boyle them to the halfe, and after they be strained, boyle them agayne to the thicke of honnie, take of this decoction three ounces. Lactis mulieris, ounce. 2. Terebenthinæ lib. 1. Resinæ ounce. semis. Thuris, Masticis, gummi arabici, ana ounce. 1. Ceræ quart. 1. Mixe them according to Arte and make your Plaster in rolles.

Emplastrum de Ranes.

Vigo,

Rec. Olei camomeli, spicæ, & liliorum, ana ounce. 2. Olei croci, ounce. 1. Auxungia porcina, lib. 1. Seui vitulini, lib. 1. Euphorbij, drag. 5. Olibani drag. x. Olei laurini drag. 1. & semis. Pinguedinis viperis, ounce. 2. & semis. Ranarum viuarum num. 6. Vermium terrestrium in vino lotorum, drag. 3. & semis. Succi Radicum ebuli & enulæ campanæ, ana drag. 2. Squinanti, Recadis,

stecadis, artemisię, ana m. I. Vini odoriferi, lib. 2. Let them sate together till the wine be consumed, then strayne them and put to the straining, Lethargij auri, lib. 1. Terebenthine purę, drag. 2. Make a Cerote with sufficient white Ware, after the manner of sparadose, adding in the ende of the decoction, Storacis liquida, drag. 1. & semis. Then take the Cerote from the fire, and stirre it till it be luke warme, & afterward put there-into, Argenti viui cum saluia extincti, ounce. 4. And stirre it about well till the quicke Silver be incorporate. This Cerote is of more noble operation then Liniments, & more delectable to the Patients: but we ought to note, that befoze the administration of the Cerote and Unction, it is necessary to mundifie the place, from all malignitie and euill flesh.

A Plaster vvhich doth wonderfully drye vp cold humours in the ioynts and appeaseth paines.

Rec. Cerę nouę, colophonię, resinę pini, ana lib. I. Calcis viui, aluminis plumati, arsenici, ana ounce. I. Relent the Ware and Rosin with halfe a pint of Oile com. Then straw in the powders, and mire with them Aceto forti, ounce. 8. Boile these together to the consumption of the Vineger and to the forme of a Plaster.

A Plaster to maturate tumours in the necke and backe.

Rec. Farinę hordei, seminis lini, ana ounce. I. Car-nium dactylorum; ficuum siccarum pinguium, ana drag. I. & semis. Miccarum panis, quartum semis, Coquantur omnia in rubis, & pistantur, fiatq;.

Auicenna.

Xx. iij.

A

AN ANTIDOTARY

A Plaster to maturate tumours in vvoment
breastes.

Auicenna.

Rec. micarum panis, quart. I. Farinę fabarum, radicis maluauisci, ana quart. semis. Farinę fenugreci, ounce. I. Quorum coctorum. Vitellos tres, adding there-to, De Croco, Mirrha, & Assa foetida, and make a Plaster.

A Plaster for the Hemrhodes.

Vigo.

Rec. Rosarum, mixtillornin, foliorum plantaginis lingue passerinæ, ana m. i. Boyle them all in Smithes water, then beate them and strayne them in the ende with a little vineger of Roses, and wine of Pomegranards make a Plaster.

A Plaster for payne in the huckle bone.

Weckerus.

Rec. Vnguenti martiaci, agrippæ, ana ounce. I. Olei rutacei ounce. 2. Galbani in aceto dissoluti, drag. 2. Euphorbij, drag. semis. Peretri, staphidis agriæ, ana drag. I. Resinæ quantum sufficit. Mixe them, and make a Plaster in good forme.

A Plaster for nodys and glandulous tumours.

Auicenna.

Rec. Stercoris vaccarum, ounce. 2. Radicum caulium, radicum caparis, squille, ficuum pinguium, ana ounce. semis. Lupinorum, bdellij, ana drag. 2. Mellis, aceti, Auxungie porcine, amurcæ, olei antiqui, ana quod sufficit. Make a Plaster in good forme.

A Plaster maturatiue for Wennes.

Weckerus.

Rec. Radicum althiæ, liliorum, ana lib. semis.
Boyle

Boyle them in water, then stampe them, and strayne them, and adde there-to, Alliorum sub prunis coctorum, cæparum coctarum, ana unc. 3. Olei liliorum, butiri, ana ʒ. 2. Pinguedinis suillæ, anserinæ, ana unc. 2. & semis. Farinæ triticeæ, fenugreci, seminis lini, ana quantum sufficit. Vitellos duos ouorum. *Mixe them and make a Plaster.*

A redde desiccatiue Plaster.

Rec. Lethargij auri, unc. 3. Olei rosacei, olei vio- Andernacus
lacei, ana lib. semis. Cera, unc. xij. Lapidis calamina-
ris, terræ sigillatæ, minij, ana unc. 4. Camphoræ, unc.
1. *Make a Plaster in a mortar.*

A Plaster to be vsed in the beginning of Phlegmon.

Rec. Sandali albi & rubi, ana drag. 3. Boli armeni, Vesalius
terræ sigillatæ, ana drag. 1. & semis. Olei rosarum,
unc. 2. Foliorum plantaginis, lactucæ, semperuiui ma-
ioris, solani, ana q. s. Pulueris sumach. unc. semis. *pow-
der what is to be powdered and make a Plaster.*

A Plaster for a Fracture.

Rec. Albumina ouorum num. 4. Terebenthinæ cla- Vigo
rissimæ, unc. 2. Farinæ volatilis, drag. x. Pulu. mir-
tillorum grano. & foliorum optimæ tritorum, farinæ fa-
barum ana drag. 6. Pulueris rubei unc. 1. Croci, drag.
semis. Mummie, tragaganti pisci, ana drag. 2. *Mixe
them to your vse.*

A Plaster for a filthy and rotten vicer.

Rec. Galbani oppoponacis, bdellij, ammoniaci, ana Weckerus
unc. 1. Cera nouæ lib. 1. Olei rosati lib. 2. Resinæ ʒ. 3.
Lethar-

AN ANTIDOTARY.

Lethargirij auri lib. 1. & semis. Olibani, mirrhæ, aloes, thuris, mastice, aristolochiæ rotundæ, ana unc. 1. & semis. Stiracis calamitæ, unc. semis. Succî bethonicæ, succi verbenæ, caprifolij, plantaginis, pimpinellæ, cinglossæ, ana unc. 1. Lapidis hematitis, drag. 2. Aeruginis rasilis, 3. 1. And make a Plaster according to Arte.

A Plaster for the splene.

Calmecus. Rec. Ammoniaci, drag. 2. Bdellij, segapeni, oppo- ana scrup. 2. Farinæ lupinorum unc. semis. Farinæ feminis lini, & fenugreci, ana m. 1. Olei de caparibus, drag. 6. Olei spicæ, & terebenthinæ, ana drag. 2. Dissolve the gummies in Vineger and make a Plaster.

A Plaster for an squall ywound.

Weckerus. Rec. Lethargirij, cerusæ, ana unc. 6. Plumbi vsti, lapidis calaminaris, terræ sigillatæ, ana, 3. 4. Colophoniæ, picis navalis, resinæ, ana, 3. 2. Resinæ candi, sarcocol- læ, laudani, Iridis, ana, 3. 1. & 1/2. Camphoræ 3. semis. Seminis porri unc. 2. Olei rosarum lib. 1. & semis. Ceræ albæ unc. 4. Mire them and make a Plaster.

A Plaster attractive to draw out arrow heades, or thornes.

Vigo. Rec. Succî radicum ari, diachilonis gummati, unc. 1. Aristolochiæ longæ, drag. 2. Termenti drag. 10. Terebenthinæ, drag. 6. Galbani & ammoniaci, ana drag. 3. Dissolve the gummies in vineger and mire altogether for a Plaster.

A Plaster for stigmaticke Apostumes

Anicenna. Rec. Aloes, mirrhæ, licij, acaciæ, sicc. memithæ, cipi

ciperi, croci orientalis, boli armeni, ana partes æquales.
 Make them in powder, and with the iuyce of Cole-
 wort and Vineger make a Plaster.

A Plaster of Bethonie for wounds in the head and
 to draw out felles or bones, it wil recouer
 lose flesh, it doth very much munda-
 fie, digest and drye.

Rec. Bethonica viridis, pimpinellæ, agrimonix, sal- Andernaucus
 uix, pulegei, millefolij, consolidæ maioris, gallitrici, ana
 ounce. 6. Thuris mastice, ana drag. 3. Ireos, aristolo-
 chie, rotundæ, ana drag. 6. Ceræ albæ, terebenthinæ,
 ana ounce. 8. Gummi olei Aethiopici, ounce. 2. Resinæ
 pini. 3. 6. Olei terebenthine, vini albi, ana q. s. Boile
 the hearbes, and steape them eyght dayes in white
 wine, stirre them often and boyle them, then strayne
 it and boyle it agayne till the third part be wasted, and
 put in the Oyle of Turpentine, then the ware being
 well molten, after that the Rosin and Gummes, and
 last of all the Turpentine, then being somewhat cold,
 put to the rest of the powders, and worke them well
 with your handes till all the moisture be out, then ma-
 lare it in Goates milke and make it in rolles.

A mundificatiue Plaster for vvoundes,

Rec. Mellis rosati colati, drag. I. Mirrhæ, thuris, Vesalius.
 sarcocollæ, ana drag. semis. Farinæ hordei, fenugreci,
 quod sufficit ad inspissandum. Then make your Pla-
 ster in good forme.

A Plaster for a simple vvounde.

Rec. Terebenthinæ ounce. 12. Resinæ pini, ounce. 3. Weckerus
 Gummi climni, ounce. 5. Aristolochiæ longæ, ounce. I.
 Yy. Sangu-

[AN ANTIDOTARY,

Sanguinis draconis, \mathfrak{z} . i. Ceræ parum. Potwther what is to be potwdered and make a Plaster according to art.

A Plaster vesicatorie for Tinea capitis.

Vigo.

Rec. Ellebori albi, \mathfrak{z} . \mathfrak{ss} . Apij risi, ounce. 6. Lapati acuti, \mathfrak{z} . i. & \mathfrak{ss} . Auxungie, \mathfrak{z} . i. & \mathfrak{ss} . Butiri drag. x. Aluminis zacchari, drag. \mathfrak{s} . Fermenti ounce. 4. Furfuris, drag. 6. & semis. Use what are to be used verie well, mixe them together, and apply them after the manner of a Plaster.

A Plaster for nodus and glandulous tumours.

I. B.

Rec. Ceræ citrinæ, lib. i. Ammoniaci, ounce. 12. Oppoponacis, Galbani, ana ounce. i. Butiri recentis, ounce. i. & semis. Pinguedinis caponis, ounce. i. Dissolve the Gummes in wine and make a Plaster.

A Plaster against all poisoned vounds and biting and stinging of serpents

Maliabbas.

Rec. Farinæ hordei & fabarum, ana drag. Io. Glicirrhicæ, radicum althæ, picis, ana drag. \mathfrak{s} . Ceræ albæ, adipis anserinæ, ana drag. Io. Incorporate them with olde oyle and childe byine of a maybe childe, sufficient for a Plaster.

A Plaster to maturate Bubo venereus.

Weckerus.

Rec. Foliorum maluæ, violaceæ, ana m. 2. Radicum althæ, lib. semis. Capitum liliorum alborum, ounce. 4. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, and beate them smal, adding there-to, Farinæ triticeæ vel hordeaceæ, ana quantum sufficit, Olei communis, butiri, ana ounce. 3. Pinguedinis porcine, ounce. 2. & semis. Vitellos 2, ouorum, Mixe them for a Plaster.

A

A Plaster for hard and knottie places,

Rec. Radicum althiæ & brioniæ, costarum, & pi-
starū ana unc.1. Auxungia suillæ recentis, unc.1. &
semis. Pinguedinis galinæ, anseris & anatis. ana unc.
semis. Medullæ crurium vituli, unc.2. Olei lumbric-
orum, liliorum & vitellorum ouorum, ana unc.1.
Stiracis calamitæ, unc.1. & semis. Gummi arabici, unc.
2. Bdellij, gummi hedere, ana unc.1. & semis. Tere-
benthinæ, unc.3. Oesypi drag.6. Emplastri de Vi-
go unc.2. Emplastri de Meliloto & Diachilonis ire-
ati, ana unc.1. Mercurij in salua hominis ieiuni ex-
tincti, unc.2. Mixe them together, and with your
bandes washed in Aqua vite labour them well, and
make them in rolles.

Calmeteus.

A Plaster for the brooded bloode
vnder the Skinne.

Rec. Simphiti vtriusque, ana lib. semis. Florum
camomeli, meliloti, ana P.2. Croci, drag. semis. Fari-
næ fabarum, unc.4. Farinæ fenugreci unc.5. Buti-
ri recentis, unc.1. Boyle them indifferently, where-to
if you adde one ounce of the iurce of woyme-wode, it
shall moze resolute and drye. Mixe them to Arte for a
Plaster of a good substance.

Weckerus.

A Plaster agaynst inflammation.

Rec. Maluæ, parietariæ, ana m.1. Farinæ volati-
lis, surfuris subtiliss. ana P.1. Anethi, fenugræci, ana
unc. semis. Olei camomeli unc.2. Boyle them in
wine and woyme them together till they be well in-
corporated.

Vesalius.

Yy.ij.

A

AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Plaster to be vsed in contusions of
childrens heades.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei mirtini, olei rosarum, olei absinthij, ana
ounc. i. Pulueris rubei restrictiui, drag. x. Farinæ fa-
barum, ounc. i. Furfuris benè trituri, ounc. semis. Nu-
cum cupressi benè trituri, calami aromatici, ana drag.
6. Camomeli, absinthij, mirtillorum, granorum & fo-
liorum eius, ana m. semis. Cimini drag. i. & semis. Ce-
ræ albæ, ounc. i. & semis. Powder which are to be
powdred and with sufficient swæte wine make a Pla-
ster to Arte.

A Plaster to be vsed in Scirrhus vero & legitimo

Weckerus.

Rec. Caricarum pinguium, num. xij. Boyle and
stampe them, then adde there-to, Ammoniack, bdellij,
galbani in aceto dissolutorum, ana ounc. 2. Stiracis li-
quidæ, ounc. i. Muscilaginis, althææ, fenugræci, & se-
minis lini, ana ounc. 2. Oesypi, butiri recentis, ana ounc.
i. Olei ricini vel sesamini, vel liliorum, ounc. 3. And
with sufficient quantitie of waie make a Plaster.

A Plaster for Gangræna.

Vesalius.

Rec. Pulueris seminis senapi, ounc. i. Gariophilo-
rum, drag. 3. Olei seminis lini, olei nucum iuglandium
vetustiss. ana gr. 5. Dire them in a mortar, and make
a Plaster.

A Plaster for the swelling in the throat.

Weckerus.

Rec. Radicum brionie, radicum cucumeris agrestis,
ana ounc. 3. Ficuū immaturarum paria. 6. Amigdalaru
amarum ounc. 2. Scillæ, ounc. i. & semis. Colocinthie,
ounc.

ounc. semis. Boile them in equal portions of old oyle & malmesey, to y^e consúption of y^e malmesey, then stamp & strayne them, adding therto Farinæ fabarum & orobi, ana. ʒ. 2. & ʒ. Farinæ sem. lini & fenugreci, ana. ʒ. 1. Croci, drag. I. & semis. Mixe them to a softe Plaster in forme of a Cataplasme.

A Plaster to mollifie, heale, and asswage payne.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. 2. Plumbi albi lib. 1. Let I. B. them boyle til they turne colour, and adde there-to, Picis naualis, ounc. 12. Ceræ citrinæ, ounc. 14. Boile the to the stiffenesse of a Plaster, and in the ende cast to them, Terebenthine, ounc. 1. Camphorę trituratâ, ounc. semis. Labour them well, and make them in rolles.

A Plaster to maturate Bubo.

Rec. Capitum lilij, radicum althiæ, ana lib. 1. Deco- Vigo. cta in aqua pistentur, cum ounc. 2. ficuum siccarum pinguium. Nucleorû nucû. ʒ. semis. Auxungię porcine, lib. 1. & semis. When adding there-to, Farinæ lini, fenugræci & tritici, with some of the decoction make a Plaster, and in the ende put to it, Butiri, drag. 3. Vitellos duos ouorum, benè conuassatos.

A Plaster of vvillovv leaues vvhich will cure vlcers of harde curation and fistules.

Rec. Mifeos, aluminis rotundi, chalcitidis, melan- Andernacus therij, æruginis, aluminis scissilis, gallarum acerbarum ana ounc. 6. Cerusę, ceræ, resinæ frictę, picis naualis, bituminis, olei omphacini, foliorum salicis tenerorum, ana lib. 2. Boyle the leaues in strong vinegar, the dye them and make them in fine powder, melte the other, then straine them & put to the powders after it is cold.

Yy. iij.

A

AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Sparadroe Plaster.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. I. Ceræ albæ, ounce. 8. Plū-
bæ albæ ounce. 8. Powder that which is to powdered, &
boyle it to the forme of a Plaster.

A desiccative Plaster.

I. H.

Rec. Lapis calimmaris. 3. 8. Terræ sigillatæ, ounce. 4.
Cerusæ. 3. 4. Lethargij auri, Lethargij argenti, ana
ounce. 2. Boli armeni orientalis. 3. 1. Lethargij plum-
bi. 3. 2. Sanguinis draconis ounce. semis. Terebenthinæ,
ounce. 6. Ceræ, seu hircini, ana lib. I. Fiat Emplastrum.

A Plaster attractive for the depression of the
Skull, and chiefly in children.

Weckerus

Rec. Propoleos vel ceræ nouæ fordidæ, ounce. 3. Mel-
lis, ounce. 3. Lapis magnetis, ounce. semis. Lapis pu-
micis, drag. 3. Absinthij, cimini, sulphuris, ana drag.
2. Salis ounce. ounce. 1. Furfuris, P. 1. Vini optimi ounce.
4. Mixe them and make a plaster which you must ap-
ply warme to the Patients heade after the haire be
cutte away.

A Plaster for a Wenne.

Calmetus

Rec. Olei antiqui vel liliorum vel laurini, ounce. 12.
Picis siccæ, ounce. 6. Laudani ounce. 3. Lethargij, ounce.
12. Galbani, ounce. 3. Stiracis, ounce. 2. Boyle the Le-
tharge with Oyle till it be thicke, then adde too the
Pitch and other things being remoued from the fire,
and make a Plaster.

A

A Plaster to mittigate payne.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 2. Galbani lib. semis. Plū-
bi albi lib. 1. Cera citrine lib. semis, Boyle them to the
substance of a Plaster.

A Plaster narcoticke to vvith-drawv the
sence of any member.

Rec. Terebenthinæ, unc. semis, Vnguenti pom-
phologi. 3. 1. Cera albæ. 3. 6. Auxungia porcine, bene
lotæ in aque rosacei & nimpheæ. 3. 4. Resinæ. 3. 2. Vn-
guenti populeonis, drag. 3. Olei papaveris, olei men-
thæ, ana drag. 2. & semis. Sem. papaveris albi, & hiosci-
ami, ana drag. 1. & semis. Sem. lactucæ & portulacæ,
ana drag. semis. Quatuor seminum frigidorum maio-
rum, ana scrup. semis. Succu solatri, succu lactucæ, ana
drag. 3. Cremoris, psilij, unc. semis. Boile the seedes
and melte the oyle, ware, and greace together, then put
to the other things in powder, and last of all Croci,
drag. 3. Opij, drag. 4. Mixe them all very well & make
a Plaster which you must make with womans milke
and vineger.

A Plaster to stoppe humours flowing to the eyes.

Rec. Zinziberis, albi puluerizati, unc. 4. Vini cre-
tici, aceti rosacei, aquæ rosarum, albi ouorum, ana unc.
semis. Mixe them together, and make a Plaster
which must be applyed to the temples and foreheade
when you goe to bedde.

A Plaster to incarnate as vvell playne vlcers as vvounds.

Rec. Cera albæ unc. 8. Seni ceruini unc. 4. & se-
mis, Resinæ pini, resinæ, ana unc. 4. Mirrhe, masticeis,
ana

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ana ounce. 4. Mellis, ounce. 6. Terebenthinæ, ounce. 8.
Vini albi, lib. 1. & semis. Sanguinis draconis, lib. 1.
Boyle all but the Sanguis draconis, and mixe them to
the forme of a Plaster.

A vyhite Muscilage to assuage paine
and mollifie hardenesse.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, lib. 1. & semis. Terebenthinæ ounce.
3. Gummi ammoniaci, ounce. 8. Oppoponacis, ounce. 2.
& semis. Galbani, ounce. 1. Bdellij, ounce. 1. & semis.
Gummi tragaganti, ounce. semis. Cremoris, radicum al-
thiæ, psilij, & feminis althiæ, ana ounce. 1. Pinguedinis
capi, anseris, & anatis, ana ounce. semis. Medullæ cru-
ris vaccinæ ounce. 3. Oesypi, ounce. 1. & semis. Olei amig-
dalarum dulcium, olei rosati, ana ounce. 1. & semis.
Boyle them to the forme of a Plaster, and stirre them
strongly till it waxe white, and in the ende adde there-
to, Cerusæ quantum sufficit, Camphoræ, ounce. semis.
And make it to Arte.

A Plaster resolutiue for contusions, luxations,
and excessse of payne.

Rec. Ceræ albæ lib. 1. & semis. Gummi ammonia-
ci, drag. x. Oppoponacis ounce. 4. Resinæ ounce. 4. Se-
ui ceruini, ounce. 5. Terebenthinæ venetæ, ounce. 3. & se-
mis. Bdellij, ounce. 2. Masticis, ounce. 1. Olibani ounce. 1.
& semis. Cerusæ, ounce. 3. Camphoræ, drag. 2. Crema-
ris althiæ, ounce. 6. Dissolue the Gummes in vineger, &
make your Plaster according to Arte.

A Plaster conglutinatiue for woundes,

Rec. Terebenthinæ purgatæ lib. 1. Resinæ pini,
ounce. 6. Gummi elimini, lib. semis, Sarcocollæ ounce. 4.
Masticis,

Masticis,ounc.3. Sanguinis draconis,ounc.3. Aristolochiæ longæ,ounc.1. Cere alba,ounc.4. Ceruse,ounc.2. **Make your Plaster in good forme.**

A Plaster for fractures and dislocations.

Rec. Emplastri oxicroci nostri,ounc.8. Boli armeni, ounc.1. Farinæ volatilis, lethargiriæ auri, & argenti,ana,ounc.femis. Cere citrinæ,ounc.4. Olei masticis, ounc.1. Olei rosarum, ounc.4. Medullæ cruris vituli, ounc.4. & femis. Terebenthinæ, ounc.1. Resinæ, ounc.femis. Ammoniæ, ounc.1. & femis. Camphoræ,drag.3. Sarcocollæ,bdellij,ana drag.3. Oesypii humidi,ounc.2. **Make a Plaster.**

A Plaster for the swelling of the coddles.

Rec.Bdellij,oppoponacis,segapeni in aceto dissolutorum, ana,ounc.femis. Muscilaginis, althiæ, lini & fenugreci, ana drag.2. & femis. Florum camomeli & meliloti,ana drag.3. Farinæ fabarum, ounc.3. Butiri, ounc.femis. And with the decoction of Figges and Malloes make a Plaster.

A Plaster for the fracture of the Skull.

Rec. Radicum althæ, lib.femis. Florum camomeli, meliloti ana m.1. Rosarum rubrarum,m.femis. Boile them in sufficient water till halfe be wasted, then adding to the decoction, Farinæ hordei quantum sufficit, Sarcocollæ, ounc.3. Olei rosarum omphacini, ounc.2. & ½. Olei camomeli, ounc.1. & femis. Croci, scrup.1. Vitellos duos ouorum. **Make a Plaster according to Arte.**

AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Plaster maturative in colde causes.

Rec. Radicum altheę, capitum liliorū alborū, ana lib. semis. Boyle them in rayne water, till they be perfectly boyled, then stampe them and adde there-to. Farinæ lini & fenugreci, ana unc. 4. Farinæ triticeę, unc. 2. And with sufficient of the former decoction to incorporate them and the rest to make a soft Plaster ever stirring them, and in the ende adding there-to, Butiri, sine sale, pinguedinis porcine, ana unc. 3. Vitellum vernius oui. So let them boyle a litle, & keepe it to your use.

A Plaster to heale, cicatrize, and assuage paine.

Rec. Olei rosacei, lib. 1. Cerusę, minij, ana unc. 2. Lethargij, auri & argenti, sanguinis draconis, lapidis calaminaris, boli armenij, ana unc. semis. Camphore, drag. 3. Powder which are to be powdered, and with foure ounces of white Ware make a Plaster.

Emplastrum de minio.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. 1. Minij, subtilissimę pulverizati, lib. 1. Cerę albę, unc. x. Resinę. 3. 4. Scui ceruini, unc. 4. Fiat Emplastrum.

A Plaster to confirme luxations and dislocations.

Rec. Olei rosarum, nimpheę, mirtini, ana unc. 2. & semis. Alba ouorum quinque. Boli armenij, terrę sigillatę, ana drag. 7. Farinę volatilis, & hordei, ana unc. 1. Sanguinis draconis, unc. semis. Rosarum rubiarum, drag. 3. Granorum mirtillorū, drag. 5. Succu simphiti, minoris, aceti rosacei, ana drag. 2. Terebenthinę, unc. 1. Cerę unc. semis. Resinę, drag. 3. & semis. Mellis rosati, drag. 6. Make a Plaster according as Arte

Arte shall teach you.

A Plaster abstersiue and very good to assuage payne.

Rec. Lethargirij auri subtiliter puluerizati, lib. 1. & semis. Olei liliorum, camomeli, & amigdalarum dulcium, ana quantum sufficit. When worke them in a hotte moztter till a conuenient substance, then putte there-to, Ammoniacy, bdellij, ana ounce. semis. Opoponacy, drag. 2. Galbani, drag. 1. Mirrhæ, drag. 2. & semis. Infuse the Gummes in wine and melte them, adding there-to, Baccarum lauri, ounce. 1. Mirrhæ, ounce. semis. Mellis despumati, ounce. 3. Ceræ rubræ, lib. semis. Terebenthinæ, ounce. 2. & semis. Radicum iridis, ounce. 1. In the ende anoynt your handes with Oyle of Lillies and malaxe it to your vse.

A Plaster to mollifie and abate swellings.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, ounce. 2. & semis. Terebenthinæ. 3. 1. & semis. Colophonix, ounce. 4. Thuris, drag. 7. Mastice. 3. semis. Mirrhæ, drag. 3. Seui ceruini, ounce. 3. Lapis calaminaris, vino albo extinct. drag. x. Lethargirij auri, drag. 2. Lapis tutiæ, drag. 2. & semis. Camphore, drag. 2. Ceruse, drag. 6. Make it to a perfect Plaster or a Sparadape.

A Plaster to consolidate and cicatrize.

Rec. Gummi dragaganti, sang. draconis, ana drag. 3. Olibanij, mastice, mirrhæ, ana drag. 2. Boli armenij. 3. 1. & semis. Farinæ volatilis, drag. semis. With the whites of Egges make them to a Plaster.

A Plaster for all knottes.

Rec. Olibanij, ounce. 1. & 1/2. Mastice. 3. 1. Mirrhæ. 3. 1/2. Thuris. 3. 2. Ceræ. 3. 12. Resinæ. 3. 3. & semis. Euphorbij, drag. 3. Gummi ammoniaci, ounce. 1. Galbani. 3. semis.

Zz. ij.

Gummi

(AN ANTIDOTARY,

Gummi arabici, dragaganti, ana drag. 3. Aloes epaticæ, drag. 2. Laudani, drag. 1. & semis. Segapeni, bdellij, ana drag. 3. Baccarum lauri, drag. 2. & semis. Vnguenti dialthiæ, unc. 2. & semis. Terebenthine, unc. 1. Aquæ vitæ, drag. 3. & semis. Olei spicæ, drag. 3. Auxungia porcina, unc. 2. & semis. Theriacæ, unc. semis. Radicum Ireos, drag. 2. & semis. Cinabrij, unc. 2. Argenti fugitivi mortificati, unc. 2. & semis. Make a Plaster to Arte.

A Plaster vvhich doth heale, draw, mundifie, and resoluæ, and must be applied three dayes.

Rec. Picis nigri, unc. 8. Picis greci, lib. 1. Galbani bdellij, oppoponacis, serapini, ammoniaci, ana unc. semis. Resinæ pini, unc. 2. Cera alba, unc. 4. Masticeis, thuris, ana unc. 1. Terebenthina venetæ, unc. 2. Olei communis unc. 1. Vini albi unc. x. Dissolve the Gummes in wine, and melt the Ware, Pitch, Colophonie and Oyle together, then adde there-to the Gummes and Turpentine and the rest in Powder.

A Plaster to resoluæ harde tumours.

Rec. Serapini, unc. 4. Ammoniacci, unc. 3. Bdellij, unc. 1. Euphorbij, unc. 2. Galbani, unc. semis. Dissolve the Gummes in Palmesey, then adde there-to, Oyle of Lillyes and Oyle of swete Almondes, of each one ounce. Propolcos, unc. 4. & semis. Mixe them for a Plaster.

A Plaster very excellent for the Sciatica.

Rec. Cera flaua, resinæ, resinæ pini, ana lib. 1. Colophonix, lib. semis. Masticeis, thuris, ana unc. 2. Mirrhæ, unc. 1. Seu arietine, lib. semis. Gariophilorum, macis,

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macis, ana ounce, I. Croci, ounce, semis. Galbani, oppe-
ponacis, bdellij, ana ounce, I. Vini rubri, lib. 2. Aquæ
currentis, lib. I. Camphoræ, drag. 3. Make a Plaster
to Arte.

A Plaster for running of eyes.

Rec. Thuris, ounce, semis. Sanguinis draconis, drag.
2. Sarcocollæ, drag. I. Make them in fine powder, and
incorporate them with the whit of an Egge, & a little
Vineger and Rose water to make a Plaster.

A Plaster against the going out of
the Fundament.

Rec. Emplastri oxicrocei, ounce, I. & semis. Bacca-
rum mirtillorum, gallarum, masticis, ana drag. I. & se-
mis. Mire them and worke them with Oleum costi-
um, adding there-to, Bedegnar puluerizati, drag. 2.
Make a Plaster foure fingers long, which must be
applied betwene the Keyes and the Fundament.

A Plaster against payne of the ioynts.

Rec. Herbarum arthriticarum, herbarum paralyticarum, pulegij,
calaminthe, samfuchi, camomeli, meliloti, ana m. 1. Op-
poponacis, bdellij, ammoniaci, serapini, ana drag. I. Fa-
rina fenugreci & lini, ana drag. I. Boile the hearbes in
sufficient quantitie of water, til they be perfectly sodde
the stampe the, & with Oyle of Bay, & Oyle of Lillyes
& Oyle of turpentine as much as is sufficient of euery
one, & adding the Gummes dissolved in Wine make
your Plaster.

A Plaster spiced against paine of the ioynts

of a colde cause.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, ounce, 4. Gummi hedere,
Zz. ij. Oppo-

AN ANTIDOTARY.

Oppoponacis, sarcocollæ, galbani, resinæ pini, ana ounce
i. Bdellij, ounce. i. & semis. Masticeis, olibani, sandarachæ
earabæ, thuris, ana ounce. semis. drag 2. Macis, gariophi-
lorum, stiracis calamitæ, herinodaëtilorum, ana drag. 5.
Adipis cordis cerui, ounce. 3. Cera flaua. 3. 2. & semis.
Cremoris fenugreci, lini, & caricarum pinguiū extracti
eum decoctione, camomeli, meliloti, ana quantum suf-
ficit. Terebenthinæ parum. **Make a Plaster in good
forme as Arte shall lead you.**

A Plaster for a Rupture.

Rec. Sarcocolle, masticeis, sanguinis draconis, olibani,
istiocolle, ana ounce. 3. Radicum simphiti maioris, & of-
mundæ, ana ounce. semis. **Dissolue the Glee in Vini-
ger, & with Dyle of Masticke, oz of Virtilles, make a
Plaster.**

An other for a Rupture.

Rec. Masticeis, sarcocollæ, olibani, thuris, gummi ara-
bici, Gummi dragaganti, istiocolle, ana ounce. i. Lapi-
dis hematitis, ounce. 3. **Dissolue the glee and Gummes
in Viniger and make a Plaster.**

A Plaster resolutiue against all swellings, and inflammations.

Rec. Cere citrinæ, lib. i. Seni ouini, ounce. 6. Butiri
recentis, ounce. i. Pinguedinis capi, anatis & anseris, ana
ounce. i. Olei liliacei, ounce. i. & semis. Olei camomeli, a-
migdalarum dulcium, olei seminis lini ounce. semis. Am-
moniaci, ounce. 5. Bdellij, ounce. 3. Cremoris sem. lini. 3. 7.
Cremoris radicum althiæ, lib. i. Vini cretici lib. i. & se-
mis. Resinæ puræ, ounce. 4. Colophonix, ounce. 6. **Mixe
them together, and boyle them to the consumption of
the iuyces & wine, then straine the & adde to y straining
Minij, lib. 5. Incorporate the together, & make it in rola.**

[A Plaster for the Goute,

Rec. Pulpæ radicum helenij decoctorum, lib. I. Sigilli salomonis, radicū Ebuli ana. ounce. 4. Olei mirtini, camomeli, petrolei, ana. ounce. 1. & semis. Olei Terebenthinæ, ounce. 1. Colophoniz, terebenthinæ, ana. ounce. 2. Olei vulpini, spicæ, liliorum, lauri & sambuci, ana. drag. 10. Ceræ albæ, ounce. 1. & semis. With an easie fire make a softe Cerote, and adde there-to, Farinæ fabarū & cicerū, ana. ounce. 4. & semis. Stiracis liquide, drag. 5. Thuris, drag. 3.

A mollificatiue Plaster

Rec. Stercoris canis, ounce. 4. Farinæ lentium, ounce. 2. Farinæ fabarum, ounce. 1. Terræ sigillatæ, boli armenij, ana. ounce. 1. & semis. Cerusæ, Lethargirij auri ana. ounce. 10. Mixe them with Goates milke, or with Cowes milke in which hot yron hath bene quenched sufficient for a Plaster.

A Plaster resolutiue,

Rec. Farinæ fabarum ounce. 4. Farinæ lini & fenugreci, ana. ounce. 1. Florum camomeli, & meliloti, ana. ounce. semis. Medullæ panis, ounce. 3. Pulpæ pomorum dulciū sub prunis decoctorum, ounce. 2. Butiri recentis, olei camomeli, ana. ounce. 4. Pinguedinis capi, ounce. 2. Mellis despumati ounce. 3. Make a Plaster.

A mollifying Plaster,

Rec. Ceræ citrinæ, lib. I. Pinguedinis capi, anseris, & cygni, olei camomeli, violacei, liliorum alborum, & olei seminis lini, terebenthinæ, ana. drag. 1. & semis. Mucilaginis, althiæ & sem. maluz, ana. ounce. semis. Mirrhæ, ounce. 1. Boile them to the consumption of

AN ANTIDOTARY TO
of the Mucilages and make a Plaster.

A Plaster for the Palsie.

Rec. Rute, euphorbij, oppoponacis, segapeni, galba-
ni, castorei, mirrhæ, assæ foetida, bdellij, pice, pi-
peris longi, nucis muscata, piperis albi & nigri, ana
cardi, sem. nigellæ romanæ, & sem. sinapi, ana unc. 1.
Make your Plaster with honny of Squilles sufficient.

A Plaster for hot Apostumes in womens breasts.

Rec. Furfuris triticei, m. 2. Florum camomeli, P. 3.
Florum Meliloti, P. 2. Farinæ fabarum, unc. 4. Olci
camomeli, anethi, rosarum, ana unc. 1. & semis. Pin-
guedinis galinæ, olei violarum, ana drag. x. Mire them
with sufficient sweet wine to make a Plaster.

A Plaster for the Gout.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum & lentium, ana unc. 4. Fur-
furis, m. 2. Camomeli, meliloti, Phistacearum, ana m. se-
mis. Absinthij Antiochiæ, ana m. quart. Rosarum,
unc. 1. Mire them at the fire, and with sufficient sweet
wine, and wine of Domiegranards make a plaster, ad-
ding there-to, Olei rosarum & anethi, ana drag. 6. Olei
mirtini & camomeli, ana unc. 1. Auxungia anseris,
seui vitulini, ana drag. 5. Cera albæ, drag. 6. Stercoris
caprini, unc. 2. & semis. Vini odoriferi, unc. 2. Make
it to Arte in forme of a Plaster.

A white Plaster mollificative.

Rec. Propoleos, lib. 1. Ammoniacy, lib. semis. Me-
dulle tritium vaccarum, unc. 4. Pinguedinis caponis,
unc. 3. Colophonix, unc. 1. Mastice unc. 6. Gummi
arabici,

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arabici & dragaganti ana.drag.3. Plumbi albi abluti & ceruse dilute, ana ounce.2. Make your plaster as art shal leade you.

An other plaster mollificatiue.

Rec. Medulle bouine, ounce. 5. Diachilonis magni, lib.3. Litargirij, lib.3. Terebenthine, lib. 1. Ireos, ounce. 10. Ceræ, ounce.6. Auxungie porcine, quantū sufficit, Make it according to arte.

A Plaster for the goutte and paine in the hucklebone.

Rec. Corticum radicū helenij, lib.1. Radicum althie, lib. semis. Boyle them till they be tender, then stampe them very fine, and adde there-to Olei camomeli, liliorum, anethi, amigdarū dulcium, ana ounce.2. Seui hircini & vitulini, ana ounce.3. Olei rosati, ounce.2. & semis. Ceræ albæ, ounce.3. Make a soft plaster, and adde there-to Farinæ fabarum, ounce.2. Hermodactilorum, ounce.1. & semis. Croci, drag. semis. Florum camomeli & meliloti, ana parum.

A Plaster to resoluē cold and vyndie humors in the ioynts and other parts.

Rec. Olei anethi, lib. 1. Resinæ. lib. 3. Resinæ pinæ, Clovves. lib.2. Ceræ noue, lib.1. The powders of Commin and Bay berries, of each one pound. Relent that which is to be relented, and in the ende straine it: and so last straw in your powders &c.

A Plaster for ach and paynes of the shoulders, armes, and other parts of the body.

Rec. Ceræ citrini, ounce.12. Resinæ, ounce.8. Picis na- Clovves. ualis, ounce.1. & semis. Olbani, ounce.4. Resinæ pini, lib.1. Aaa.j. Seui

AN ANTIDOTARY, 3

Clowes,

Seui seruine ounce. 2. Croci drag. 2. mastice ounce. semis.
cariophilorum ounce. semis, Vini rubei two Pounde,
make it according to Arte.

Emplastrum de Rhabbarbo Ioannis

Manardi.

Ioannes Ma-
nardi.

Rec. Rhabbarbi electi, ounce. semis. Aloes hepaticę
ounce. 1. Lixiuij fortis lib. 1. Saponis veneti Lib. semis.
Cera, ounce. 2, Decoquantur ad duritiem iustam &c.

Emplastrum de Minio.

Banest.

Rec. Olei rosacei optimi lib. 4. Minij subtilissime
puluerizati lib. 2. Cera alba lib. semis, &c, Misce &
fiat emplastrum.

An Oyntment for Itch.

I. B.

Rec. Axungia porcina ounce. 4. Olei laurini ounce.
2. Cera alba ounce. semis. Olibani Mastice ana. drag. 3.
Terebenthina drag. 2. & semis. Salis grossi ounce. 2. Li-
thargirij auri drag. 2. Succu lapathi acuti ounce. 1. & .ss.
Argenti viui ounce. 2. & .ss. Poztified with Winegre of
Squils. Powder that which is to be powdered in very
fine Powder, and make hereof an Oyntmente accor-
ding to Arte: with this Oyntmente hath bin cured
many extreame pches, ouer all the partes of the bo-
dy dispersed, anoynting only the handes and feete a-
gainst a fire, or bath of Dates.

An other Oyntment for Itch.

Rec. Styracis liquidæ ounce. 1. Terebenthina lotz.

Butiri

Butiri loti ana ounce. 2. Succu limonum ounce. 1. & semis.
 Ceruse loti ounce. 1. Salis. ounce. 2. Make hereof an oyntment as the other. Adolphus
Occo.

Another Oyntment for Itch.

Rec. Axungia porcina lib. 1. Olei Terebenthini
 ounce. 1. Argenti viui Baker. Mortified with Oyle of Bay ounce.
 1. Boli armenici ounce. 1/2. Quorum vitell. nouorum num.
 iiii. Let the yelkes of Egges be roasted very hard, and
 then beaten first with the Oyle of Turpentine, and af-
 ter adde to the rest, beate all well together, and so re-
 serue it to your vse.

Vnguentum Rosarum.

Rec. Axungie porcine lib. 1. Wash it nine times in
 hot water, and as oft in colde, and stamp it with redde Mesue
 Rose Water. 1. li. or more, let them stande infused seau-
 en dayes, and then boyle all with a gentle fire, then
 strayn it, and put to as much more redde Rose leaues,
 and let it stande other seauen dayes, and thus doe thræ
 or foure times, then adde two of the iuyce of red Ro-
 ses five ounce. Oyle of swæte Almons. 5. ounce. Seeth
 all together vpon a gentle fire, till the iuyce of Roses
 be cleane wasted, then strayne it, and reserue it to
 your vse, and if you do put to this oyntmente. 1. Dram.
 of Opium, it is the better. It is a singular oyntmente
 to cole heates. It is good to anoynte the backe, and
 cureth Herpetes and Erisipelata. It is good for the ach
 of the head, and for the Lyuer and Stomacke, being
 distempered with heate.

Vnguentum populeon.

Rec. The buddes of Popular. 1. li. & 1/2. the leaues of
 blacke
 Aaa. ij.

AN ANTIDOTARY,

blacke Poppie, the leaues of Mandrake, Nightshade, Stone crop, Lokes, Burre leaues, Houselake, Penny wort, Violet leaues, of each. 3. ounces. Auxungie fine sale. lib. 3. Stampe all these hearbes small, & mire them with the Auxungia, and make it in great balles, and laye them a rotting. x. dayes, then adde thereto a quart of white wyne, and put it in a panne, and boyle al-together, till the wine be consumed, and then strayne it. This oyntment ceaseth paynes of great heate, Wisnesse, swellings of humoꝝ in the legges, &c.

An Oyntment for cold aches,

Keble.

Rec. Oyle of Camomel, of Dil, of Rue, of Cretour, of Melilote, of each one ounce. Oyle of Bay, oūce half. Aqua vitæ, two ounces. Oyle of Spike, 6. dzams. Cere Citrine. 4. 3. Vnguenti Marciati, ounce. 6. Melt all these to gether, & when they be melted strayne them through a sayze cloth, and so reserue it to your vse.

Vnguentum Magistrale for burnings.

Weckerus.

Rec. Olei rosacei, ounce. 8. Olei ex ouis, ounce. 2. Nitri albi puluerizati, ounce. 2. Cera albæ, ounce. 1. & semis. Corticis medij sambuci, m. i. Make an Oyntment according to art, with a soft fire. This is a most singular Oyntment.

An Oyntment for burning.

Rec. Aloes a good quantitie, plantaine, m. i. Capaine leaues, m. i. Tuttan selfe heale, of each. m. i. Wimpernel, m. i. Boile al these together grosely, and lay them infused in Bay butter. s. pound, & let them stand. 8. daies, putting in a quantitie of Gose dung, and some Ware, boyle all this til the hearbes haue lost their colour, and then make it into an Oyntment.

An

An artificiall Oyntment for wormes.

Rec. Succī absinthij, abrotani, centaurij minoris, radic, aristolochiæ rotundæ, persicanæ, foliorum persicæ, foliorum lupini, præterea ebuli, balauſtij, ana drag. I. Succī porrorum, ounce. 2. Succī nasturtij aquatici, lib. I. Olei absinthij, lib. I. & semis. Ceræ q. s. Make hereoff an Oyntment according to the Arte of the Physicians of Florence. Weckerus

An Oyntment to mitigate payne.

Rec. Olei liliorum alborum ounce. 6. Olei anethi, camomeli, ana ounce. 2. Olei amigdalorum dulcium. 3. I. Pinguedinis anatis, gallinæ, ana ounce. 2. Ceræ albæ, q. s. Make hereoff an Oyntment, &c.

An Oyntment to heale inflammations.

Rec. Vnguenti populeonis, vnguenti rosarum, ana Keble. ounce. I. & semis. Washed in Aqua rosacea & plantaginis, q. s. Olei rosarum, ounce. 4. Ceruse drag. 2. Ceræ albæ, q. s. Terræ sigillatæ, drag. 1. & semis. Camphore, scrup. 2. Opij, scrup. 1. Mingle all and make an ointment.

An Oyntment for the Hemrhodes.

Rec. Thuris, ounce. semis. Licij, mirrhæ croci, ana drag. 3. Opij, drag. I. Soethe them in foure ounces of Goates milke, till the consumption of the thirde parte. And then adde, Muscilaginis psillij, ounce. semis. Olei rosacci, ounce. 3. Vitellum oui vnum. Mingle all, and make an Oyntment.

Aaa.lij. An

AN ANTIDOTARY. 70

Vnguentum mercuriatum cum theriaca.

Adolphus
Occo.

Rec. Butiri, unc. 2. Auxungia porcinæ, unc. 8.
Theriace, methridati, ana .℥. 3. semis. Argenti viui moztified, unc. 7. Lethargirij, salis com. ana drag. 6. Croci, drag. 1. Olei vermium terrestrium, aqua vitæ, id est vini sublimati ana unc. 1. Muschi, grana quinque.
Mingle all and make an Oyntment.

An Vnguent which doth mitigate paine, defendeth accidents, and consumeth tumors which happen in greene woundes.

Rec. Seui ceruini, lib. 2. Seui ouini, lib. 4. Aluminis rochi purissimi, lib. 1. Resinæ claræ, unc. 12. Vini albi, lib. 1. Let all these be boyled on the fire to y^e forme of an Oyntment.

Vnguentum vulpinum very good against aches, and restoreth lymmes and ioynts, lamed through paines of the Goute, &c.

Cloves.

Take a fore and draw out the entrayles, Then take Sage, Rosemary, Juniper leaues and berries, dill, wilde Marigold, Marigold of the garden, Lauender, Camomile, of each halfe a pound. Stampe these hearbes in a morter of stone very finely, and cut the fore in peeces, and put the hearbes with the fore in a vessel of viij. gallons, & put to, iiij. pints of Dyle Oliue. Dyle of peats fete one pound. Calnes suet, Deares suet, Gose greace, Beekes greace, of each one pound and halfe. Of sea water, iiij. quartes, & as much of good Malmesey. Set altogether on the fire, & boyle it till the wine and water be consumed, and that the fleshe and bones be seperated asunder, then lette it be taken from the fire, and strayned and pressed through a strong Canuas

Canuas cloth, and so reserve it to your use, for a precious Oyntment.

An healing Oyntment.

Rec. Olei rosarū. ʒ. 3. Cera alba. ʒ. 1. Mastice. ʒ. ʒ. Cerusa. ʒ. ʒ. being washed in Rose water. Lethargij auri, drag. 2. Pulveris tragaganti, drag. 1. Terebenthina, drag. 2. Mingle them and make an Oyntment thereof. If you leaue out the Turpentine, & Mastike, it is a presēt remedie, for paines & inflammations of the eyes, &c.

Vnguentum Apostolorum.

Rec. Cera alba, terebenthina, resine, ammoniaci, Ex Antidota-
ana drag. 14. Aristolochia longe, thuris, bdellij, ana rio.
drag. 6. Mirrha, galbani, ana drag. 4. Letharg. drag. 8.
Oppoponacis, æruginis, ana drag. 2. Olei communis,
lib. 3. Dissolue the Gummes in white Vineger, and
boile the Oile, Ware, Rosin, and Turpentine vnto the
consumption of the vineger, the adde the other things,
being finely powdred. It is effectuell against daunge-
rous wounds, blcers, and fistulaes. It consumeth dead
flesh, and breedeth new, it softneth hard flesh & healeth
woundes.

A mundifying Vnguent for in-
ueterate vlcers.

Rec. Ammoniaci. ʒ. 1. & semis. Galbani. ʒ. 1. Mirrhe, Clowes.
ounc. semis. Oppoponacis, drag. 3. & semis. Sarcocolla,
ounc. 1. Terebenthina, ʒ. 4. & ʒ. Resina pini, drag. 6.
Olibani, ounc. 1. Mastice, ʒ. semis. Cera. ʒ. x. Olei hi-
periconis, lib. ʒ. Olei lubricorum. ʒ. 3. Let al the gum
be dissolued in vineger, in the ende adde thereto, Vi-
ridis æris, ounc. 1. And so make an Oyntment.

Vnguentum mundificatium magistrale.

Rec. Mellis rosati colati. ʒ. 1. & ʒ. Terebenthina Weckerus
clara

AN ANTIDOTARY.

claræ, ounce. 3. Succij apij, succij frasij, ana drag. semis.
Succi absinthij, drag. 2. Boyle them altogether and the
adde, Farinæ hordei, fabarum, ana drag. 6. Farinæ lupi-
norum, orobi, ana drag. 3. Sarcocollæ, mirrhæ, ana drag.
I. & semis. Make them in powder and so make an
Oyntment.

Vnguentum viride.

Rec, Olei, lib. 2. Cera citrine, lib. 1. Resinæ, resinę pi-
ni, ana lib. 1. Terebenthinæ, lib. 1. Viridis æris, ounce. I.
Make hereoff an Oyntment according to Arte.

Vnguentum mundificatiuum.

Rec. Terebenthine, ounce. 2. Mellis rosati, ounce. I.
Farinę hordei, mirrhæ, masticis, ana drag. 2. Pingle and
make an Oyntment.

Vnguentum Aegyptiacum.

Guydo.

Rec, Mellis, lib. I. Aceti optimi, ounce. 6.
Viridis æris, ounce. I. Aluminis drag. 5. Make hereoff
an Oyntment according to Arte.

Another Aegyptiacum.

Rec, Mellis, lib. 2. Aceti fortis lib. I. Viridis æris,
ounce. 4. Aluminis, ounce. 3. Boyle altogether till it
come to a redde colour. But first grinde your Aes vi-
rida and Allome vnto very fine Powder, & then mixe
altogether, and boyle it to the forme of an Oyntment.
It mundifieth blcers and fistules, and abateish spun-
geous flesh.

Another Aegyptiacum.

Rec, Aeruginis, drag. 5. Mellis, drag. 14. Aceti albi,
drag.

drag. 7. Saeth all and stirre it till it be redde. Some
make of this medicine sixe Dunces. Calcanthi vñi Mesue.
ounc. 2. Olei rosati ounc. 3. Cræ. q. l. Make of al these an
Oyntment. It is good for old woundes, it clenseth Fe-
stulaes, it helpeth rancke fleshe, and it dyeth excra-
dingly.

Another.

Rec. Aquæ Plantaginis, vini malorum granatorum, Vigo-
mellis, ana ounc. 2. Aluminis rupis, ærugines, ana
drag. 10. Saeth it, and stirre it till it be redde.

Vnguentum Mundificatium.

Rec. Plantayne, Mugwort, Wormewood, Ribwort,
Arens, Wodbine, Daylies, and Melilot, ana m. l. Hen-
bane, Violets, or Pine ana m. l. Burleaves, three leaved
grasse, Of each a quarter of a handfull, Smallach as
much as of all the rest of the Herbes, Iuyce all these,
then take as much Honey as Iuyce, and mingle all
together, with wheate floure a quarte, Turpentine 4.
ounc. set all these on the fire, and boyle it to the forme
of an oyntment, and if it clodde in the boyling by rea-
son of the floure, then strayne it. This Oyntmente
mundifeth Ulcers, and Fistulaes.

Vnguentum Incarnatium.

Rec. resinæ ounc. 4. & l. Terebenthine li. l. Mellis Baker.
ounc. 3. Ceræ flauæ ounc. 5. Thuris masticis, myrrhæ,
sarcocollæ, aloes, croci, ana, drag. 2. Relent that which is
to be relented, and in the cooling put in the Powders.

Vnguentum Incarnatium.

Rec. Olei Rosarum ounc. 12. Resinæ ounc. 12. Ceræ
Bbb. citri-

AN ANTIDOTARY.

citrina ounc. 6. Terebenthine ounc. 8. Mastice ounc. 2.
Olibani ounc. 4. Croci drag. 1. Mingle all, and make
an Oyntment.

Vnguentum Incarnatiuum.

Rec. Resine Cere ana lib. 5. Terebenthine ounc. 4.
Olibani mastice, ana ounc. 1. Myrrhe, sarcocolle ana
drag. 3. & semis. Olei mastice, mellis rosati colati, ana
ounc. 1. Farine hordei, ounc. 2. Mingle all and make an
oyntment.

Vnguentum incarnatiuum.

Rec. Lingue serpentina, costæ, magdalenæ, valeriana, meliloti, ana, m. 1. Let these herbes be stamped very
small, & let them be infused in a quart of Oyle of Ro-
ses, the space of ten dayes. Then set them ouer the fier
and when the herbes be parching, straine them and ad-
thereto, Cera, lib. 1. Seui ceruine, lib. semis. Olei rosati
lib. 1. Olibani, ounc. 1. Terebenthina, ounc. 3. Of all
make an oyntment.

Vnguentum basilicon.

Rec. Resine terebenthina, adipis vaccini, picis na-
ualis, thuris, ana lib. 1. Cere, lib. 2. Olei communis lib. 2.
Make hereoff an oyntment. &c.

Tetrapharmacum, Geleni.

Rec. Picis nigra, resina, cera, adipis vaccina, ana
quantum sufficit. Make hereoff an oyntment. This
doth heate and moysten, it ceaseth dolour, it doeth sup-
purate and bying to matter.

Vnguen-

Vnguentum fuscum.

Rec. Olei lib. 1. & semis. Cera noua, ounce. 4. Picis Nicolai, Græca, picis nigra, ana ounce. 2. Mastice, galbani, thuris, ana ounce. 1. Mingle and make an ointment. This ointment both both draw and heale.

Vnguentum resina.

Rec. Mellis, lib. 1. Resina, ounce. 5. Terebenthina, ounce. viij. Mirrhe, sarcocolla, ana, ounce. 1. Semen fœnugreci, semen lini, ana ounce. 1. Let the sedes lye infused. viiij. houres, in white wyne, take of that Puselage, foure ounces. Boyle these to the consumption of the Puselage, and in the cooling, put in the Mirrhe and Sarcocoll. &c. This ointment mundifieth wounds of the Joyntes, and stayeth the Puselage and glæting humors that floweth from the ioynts, &c.

Vnguentum sanatiuum.

Rec. Terræ sigillata, lapidis calaminaris, lithargerij auri, ana ounce. 4. Oyle Oliue, lib. vj. Cera, ounce. 12. Camphora drag. 2. Mingle all and make an ointment. This ointment is very good for hotte vlcers of the legges, and defendeth euill humors in any part of the bodie, &c.

Vnguentum de artanira minus.

Rec. Succu Attanite, siue succu Cyclaminis, Succu glæ Meue. tinosi exrad. filicis extracti, Succu ebulli, ana, ounce. 9. Succu summitatum Tamaricis, ounce. 2. Oesypi humide, ounce. 5. Olei Irini, lib. 2. Bdelij, Ammoniacki, ana, ounce. 1 & semis. Aceti, quantum satis est ad ammoniacum dissoluendum, Cere Citrine, ounce. 6. Cort. rad. Capparis, ounce. 1. & semis. Spice, drag. 3. Make it according to art. It dissolueth hard & knottie humors of the Splene, &c.

Bbb. ij.

Vn-

AN ANTIDOTARY.

Vnguentum Sanatium.

Rec. Olei rosati li. i. Ceræ unc. 6. Terebenthinæ. 3. 4.
Lapis calaminaris li. ʒ. Boli armenici unc. 2. Mingle
these, and make thereof an Ointment.

Vnguentum Sanatium.

Rec. Olei rosati lib. i. ceræ lib. ʒ. Butyri maiani li. ʒ.
lapidis calaminaris lib. ʒ. Make hereof an Ointment.

Vnguentum Sanatium.

Rec. Lapis calaminaris lib. ʒ. Seu Ceræ li. ʒ. Ceræ
albæ lib. ʒ. Olei Rosati lib. i. Camphoræ unc. ʒ. Make
hereof an Ointment.

Vnguentum Sanatium alterum.

Rec. Olei lib. i. Resinæ li. i. Ceræ lib. ʒ. Seu ouinæ.
lib. ʒ. Terebenthinæ unc. 12. Lapis calaminaris lib. i.
This Ointment is good for Ulcers in any part of the
bodye.

Vnguentum Diapompholigos.

Nicolai.

Rec. Olei rosacei ceræ albæ ana unc. 6. Succu solani
quantum sufficit, ceruse plumbi vsti & loti Pom-
pholygis, thuris puri, ana, unc. i. Mingle all, &c.

Vnguentum defensuum magistrale.

Ex Wec-
kero.

Rec. Boli armeniaci, sanguinis draconis, terræ sigil-
late ana, unc. i. Olei rosati unc. 6. Ceræ unc. i. ʒ. A-
ceti unc. 4. Soak the oyle, ware, & vinegre together, til
the Vinegre be consumed, then take it from the fire,
and

and when it beginneth to be cold adde the other things being beaten into small Powder.

Vnguentum tripharmacum.

Rec. Lethargirij auri, aceti albi ana lib. I. Olei communis, lib. I. & semis. First lette the Lethargirium be finely powdered and searced, &c. Then put it to the oyle and Viniger by little and little, and so labour it in a leaden moztter thre or foure houres, and so reserue it to your vse. It ceaset inflammations and cureth excoriations, and being mixed with Vnguentum populeonis, of each lyke quantitie, it defendeth humours, and dries accidents flowing to any grieved place.

Vnguentum rubrum, siue de Minio
Camphoratum.

Rec. Olei rosati, lib. I. & semis. Lethargirij, unc. 2. Minij, unc. 3. Ceruse, unc. I. & semis. Tutia, camphoræ, ana drag. 3. Cera albæ & statæ, unc. 2. Hiemæ, unc. 1. Melt the ware with the Oyle at a softe fire: Mingle them in a leaden moztter with the other things most finely powdered.

Odolphus
Occo.

Vnguentum Caphuratum album.

Rec. Olei rosati, lib. I. Cerusæ, unc. 12. Cera albæ, Weckerus. 1
unc. 3. Ouorum albumina, num. 6. Camphoræ, drag.
2. being dissolved in Rosewater, Mingle all & make an
Oyntment according to Arte.

Vnguentum desiccatiuum.

Rec. Lapidis calaminaris, terræ sigillatæ, Lethargirij auri, minij, ana unc. 4. Cera unc. 5. Camphoræ, Galenus.
Bbb. iij. drag.

OF PICKED MEDICINES.

drag. I. Olei rosacei, olei violarum ana ounce. 5. Oyle of water Lyllies, one ounce. Olibanum and Masticks of each one ounce. Mingle all and make an Oyntment.

Vnguentum dialthiæ compositum.

Nicholaus.

Rec. Radicum althiæ, lib. 2. Seminum lini, fenugreci, ana lib. 1. Pulpæ scillæ, ounce. 6. Olei, lib. 4. Cera, lib. 1. Terebenthinæ, ounce. 2. Resinæ, picis græci, ana ounce. 6. Make an Oyntment of the former things, and then adde the Gummes following being dissolved in Viniger and so mixe altogether. This Oyntment swageth paynes of the stomacke comming of colde: it doth also bring heates, mollifieth, and causeth moistnesse.

An Oyntment for Morbus Gallicus.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei spicæ, ounce. 1. Vnguenti pro spasmo, ounce. 2. Auxungie porcine, ounce. 4. Olibani ounce. semis. Euphorbiæ, drag. 1. & semis. Vnguenti dialthiæ, vnguenti agrippæ, ana ounce. 1. Argenti vivi. Mingle all and make an Oyntment. Let the quickesilver be moistified with oyle of Bay, and so labour it well in a mortar, powder very finely your Olibanum & Euphorbium, and straw them at last by litle and litle, &c.

FINIS.

CA

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